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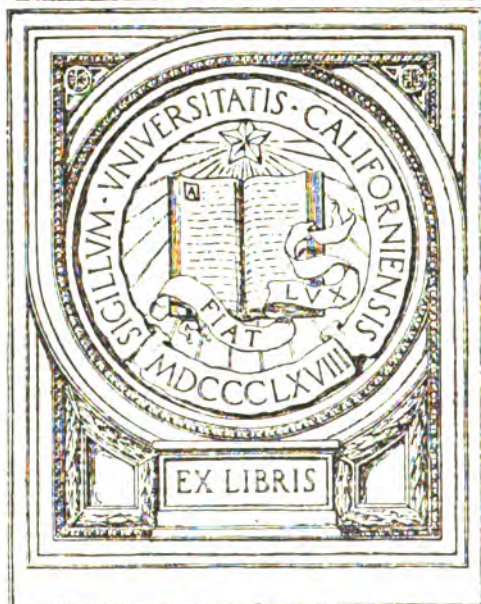
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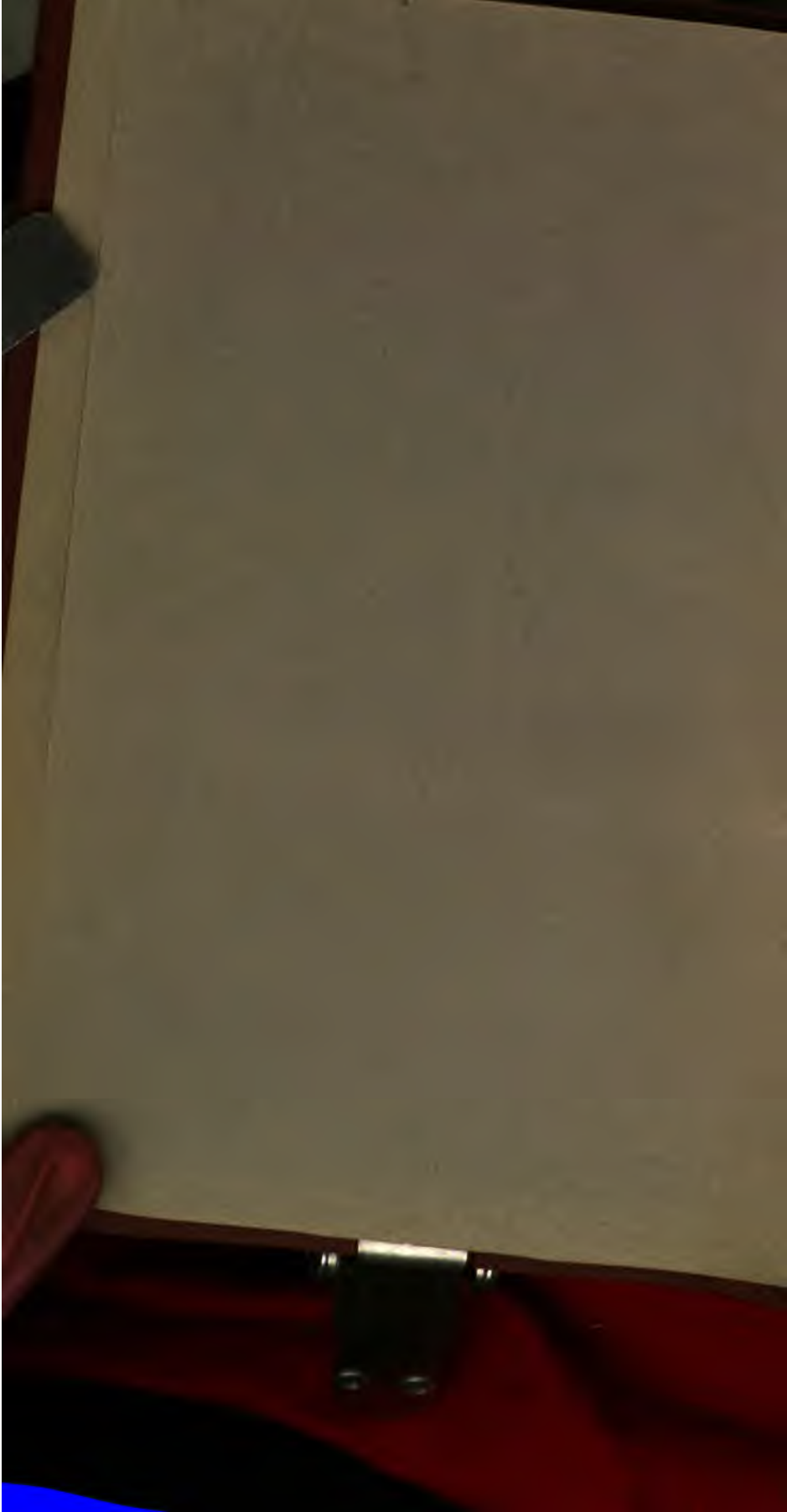
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Ying Wá Fan Wan Tsüt, Iú,

A
TONIC DICTIONARY

OF THE
CHINESE LANGUAGE

IN THE CANTON DIALECT.

By S. Wells Williams.

CANTON:

PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE CHINESE REPOSITORY.

1856.

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PREFACE.]

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This Dictionary contains only a portion of all the characters in the Chinese language, but they are those in general use, and such as occur most frequently in books and ordinary writings. The total number of characters in Káng-hi's Dictionary is set down at about 44,400, of which nearly 15,000 are either duplicate or obsolete forms, while of the remaining 30,000, fully two-thirds are names of places or persons, or old, unusual words seldom met with in the course of one's reading. All these characters are included in the Dictionaries of both Drs. Morrison and Medhurst, but in those of De Guignes, Gonçalves, and Callery, a selection of the common characters has been made, to the number of from 11,000 to 13,000 in each work. That this last number includes all that are really necessary is partly proved by the usefulness of the work of Gonçalves, and especially that of De Guignes, which has been in the hands of students for more than two score years, and by Klaproth's Appendix to it, in which, after years of study, he added only a few hundred characters to the main work. It is evident, therefore, that when we have dictionaries like those of Morrison and Medhurst, containing the meanings and forms of all the characters, there is less need of repeating the same in other works; as the unusual ones are so rarely met with, and the student will always have Káng-hi's Dictionary at hand if no other. There is, indeed, always a chance of meeting with an unusual character, as the name of a person or place, in any book one may take up; and for these the fullest dictionary is the most satisfactory.

This work contains 7850 characters, including a few common abbreviations and duplicate forms. Its plan is stated on page xxxiii of the Introduction, and it is hoped that it will be found to work well in practice. How the work itself has been performed, and whether it is any advance on what has been already done, will be decided by those who use it. With the books already published,

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it will form a tolerably complete apparatus for learning the Canton dialect, though not all that is wanted. These works are five, viz.—

Vocabulary of the Canton Dialect, 3 Parts. By R. Morrison. 1827.

The Beginner's First Book in Chinese. (Canton Vernacular). 1847.

A Chinese Chrestomathy in the Canton Dialect. By E. C. Bridgman. 1841.

Easy Lessons in Chinese, specially adapted to the Canton Dialect. By S. W. Williams, 1842.

A Vocabulary with Colloquial Phrases of the Canton Dialect. By S. W. Bonney, 1854.

The first two are out of print; the next two contain also some directions and exercises for learning the general language, the sounds alone being in this dialect.

Chinese lexicographers have done much to elucidate their own language, and we may regard the common dictionary of Káng-hí, called *Káng-hí Tsz' Tien* 康熙字典, which has been in use throughout the empire for nearly 150 years, as one of the best dictionaries ever published by Asiatics. The list of works of this class given by Callery proves the vast labor spent in this direction by Chinese scholars through a long series of generations. Yet, in respect to satisfying the requirements of a foreign student, no Chinese dictionary will be found sufficient. The uses of a character as a verb, a noun, a particle, or an adjective, are usually not given at all, chiefly because Chinese grammarians do not habitually make these distinctions; and the definitions are made by quoting other words as synonyms, and not by explaining the usages of the one under examination. For instance, take the word *'lai* 禮, an important one in Chinese literature. Káng-hí says it means, "To follow (or tread in); whatever men do in serving the gods to obtain happiness; to put in form, to obtain (or show) the form of an act. A surname." None of the metaphorical and derivative senses are given, which, as will be seen by reference to the character, have now become important and common. These generally have yet to be carefully collected from good authors, and their application illustrated.

The difficulties in making a complete Anglo-Chinese lexicon result from three causes. *First*, the vast extent of the literature, running

through many ages, naturally involve changes in the use of words by so many authors of different degrees of intellect, genius, and learning. The same word has been used by these authors to denote different shades of meaning, and it is a great labor to trace out these meanings. *Second*, it is not easy to find exact equivalents for Chinese words in European languages. Even in concrete things, as 書, 筆, 鞋, 船, the differences are numerous, and require explanation before calling them a *book*, a *pencil*, a *shoe*, or a *ship*; how much more unlike must they be when mental, religious, or poetical terms are to be explained by words from languages so dissimilar as English and Chinese. The Chinese, like other nations, necessarily describe their mental and abstract thoughts by words derived from sensible objects, and the scope and application of such words are familiar to them, but not so to the foreigner, whose mind has been trained differently. What adds to this difficulty is the vague and erroneous ideas the Chinese have respecting many things, which embarrasses one who tries to define them by the more precise words of his own language. *Third*, the years of study which are required in a wearisome climate before a foreigner is even partially fitted for making a dictionary, has also proved a serious hindrance to the preparation of a complete lexicon in the Chinese language. No one has yet sat down to the work unfettered by other engagements, and willing to spend his life in making a full dictionary of this language.

This volume will assist in learning to speak the Canton dialect, and as the meanings of the characters are the same, any one can use it in translating. It is as suitable for learning the Court dialect as Morrison's is for learning the Canton or Tiéchiú dialects; and those who are unable to procure the larger works, may find aid in it to enable them to read Chinese books. It has been prepared with care, by consulting previous works and a large collection of phrases written out by competent natives, and the meanings synthetically made up from the examples in which they occur. The space did not permit a large portion of these phrases to be explained as fully as would have been desirable to understand their application. Technical uses of words in law, medicine, astrology, poetry, and such science as the Chinese possess, have not been very extensively

collected hitherto; this work probably contains a few more than any other, and perhaps expressed a little more definitely. It is no assistance to a foreigner to know that *li* is the name of a fish, or *ying* the name of a bird, or *chang* the name of a mountain, though these words may convey to a Chinese as definite an idea as the words *carp*, *eagle*, or *Alps*, do to an Englishman. Yet in most cases only an approximation can yet be made to defining hundreds of such words.

With these remarks this Dictionary is offered to students in Chinese, and especially to those who are engaged in the excellent work of enlightening this people in true religion and science. It is a freewill offering to the cause of missions in China. The sheets were necessarily struck off as fast as they were written, and a printing-office was carried on at the same time to obtain the funds to print them with. The proof sheets were kindly looked over by Rev. John B. French, to whose careful examination of the tones and sounds the work owes much of its accuracy. A few errors in the tones, aspirates, and sounds of the words have unavoidably crept in, some of which have already been noticed, but it has not been thought necessary to make out a full list of errata.

S. W. W.

CANTON, AUGUST 1ST, 1856.

The standard of pronunciation for the Canton dialect is a small duodecimo handbook, sometimes issued separately, but more frequently combined with a letter-writer and forms of invitation, cards, funeral eulogies, &c., so that one may help to sell the other. It is called *Kong-ú ch'ik-tuk, Fan-wan ts'üt-iú hòp tsáp* 江湖尺牘分韻撮要合集 Letters for 'Travelers and a Collection of Important Characters divided by their Tones. The preface of the work is a mere bookseller's recommendation, and gives no hints upon the motives or principles which guided the compilers in arranging the characters. It is as follows:—

"Books giving the sounds of characters, and forms for letter-writers, are among the most common works in bookstores; but the largest of them are so cumbrous and bulky as to be troublesome to refer to, while the smaller kinds are too condensed to be satisfactory for reference. Consequently, neither of them are well suited for convenient use. Wú Hieh-pú of Yú-shán, and Wan K'í-shih of Wú-k'í have, however, jointly arranged a collection of words by their tones, and an assortment of letters for the use of traders in their travels, which are both comprehensive and brief, giving the kernel of the matter. The two works assist each other; and as they are not too large to carry about with one, they are also full and easy of reference; for as it would be inexpedient to require the purchaser to get two bulky books at a high price, they are now combined into a single neat 'sleeve gem,' and arranged on the top and bottom of the page; so that if one is in doubt respecting the meaning of a character, he can readily look it up among the classes of sounds; and if he does not know the exact sound, it will not be troublesome to gather it from the reading. Thus one part of the volume will help the other, like a carriage and a boat when one is traveling by land and water, both having their appropriate uses and position. Those who are learned will appreciate the propriety of these remarks. A prefatory note.

"Summer of 1782."

This pocket dictionary is usually bound in four thin volumes, and sold for twenty-five cents; it contains 7327 characters, and only 175 pages, or on the average 42 to each page, which plainly shows how

meagre are the definitions. In comparison with the local vocabularies used at Amoy and Fuhchau, it is very imperfect, and proves the ignorance of the compilers of what was wanted for a local dictionary, or leads one to infer that they did not know how to prepare a good one. There is no table of initials and finals as in those vocabularies, nor any list of syllables, by combining which one can get the proper sound of a character; for he who uses it, strangely enough, is supposed to know already the sound of the character he is in search of. The unwritten sounds or colloquial words used by the people of Canton are nearly all omitted, which is one of the greatest defects in it, and renders it far less useful to the foreigner who is learning the dialect than those just spoken of. One reason, probably, why so little notice is taken of these colloquial words in the *Fan Wan* is the disregard the Cantonese pay to them in their writing, as no one would degrade his composition by inserting them. This rejection has had the result of keeping the greater part of them unwritten, and the compilers of the *Fan Wan*, knowing no authorized characters by which to express them, nor having any tabular system of initials and finals in which to insert them so that the student could find them, have omitted them. In fact, except in these two ways, a Chinese actually has no possible means to express a sound, and the latter mode is so clumsy and unsatisfactory that it would probably be understood by few natives who use the book.

The adoption of proper characters to denote these unwritten sounds is a troublesome matter for a native writer, and it is not surprising that he avoids their use. However, they are occasionally written, but not all on the same principles. Sometimes a well-known character of the same tone is selected to express the sound; and its evidently utter inaptitude in the connection to express any sense is depended upon to intimate that it is used for a colloquial word. This expedient is frequently employed by partly educated persons in letters, when they do not know, or cannot remember the proper characters. Another device to indicate colloquial words is to prefix the character *hou* 口 mouth, or *yan* 人 a man, at the side of some well known character of the same sound, but not always of the same tone. The words *tsou* 儻 a cargo; *ka'fo* 家伙, furniture; *mai* 咪 do not; *ts'oi* 睬 pshaw! and *te* 嗒 remiss, &c., are examples

of this sort. Sometimes, again, a character which comes nearest in tone is taken to represent the needed sound, and the knowledge of the reader is expected to inform him that it is employed in a vulgar sense. The words *nín* 年 milk; *lán* 欄 a bazaar; and *nái* 奶 a lady, are examples of this practice. Again, characters having nearly the same meaning as the colloquial word, but of an entirely different sound, are adopted, so that even if the reader does not know the vulgar sound he will make no mistake as to the sense. Thus, the words *lung* 烘 to roast, used for *nung*, to scorch, to scowl; *chung* 孔 a hole, used for *lung*; are instances of this mode of adaptation. Lastly, entirely new characters are made for some of them; as *lat* 角 to detach, *páng* 碰 a knock, which of course have no currency in other parts of China, as neither their sound or meaning will be known elsewhere. Besides these, there are a few colloquial words, as *fing*, *kwit*, *fik*, *ap*, &c., for which no characters can be found, and which cannot therefore be written at all.

The best course to adopt respecting the colloquial words found in this dialect, has been a matter of considerable perplexity in the preparation of this Dictionary. There being so many modes to express them, it was concluded to follow that plan for each character, which seemed to be the best understood among the people. The student must not however place much dependence on many of the characters employed to denote these unwritten sounds, for they are not uniformly represented, and other persons would perhaps choose different characters. The colloquial meanings of a word are usually distinguished from the more authorized definitions, so that no trouble will, it is hoped, be found on this score to those who use the dictionary in other parts of China, where the colloquial is entirely different.

The characters are classed in the Fan Wan under thirty-three finals, whose sounds are represented by standard and well known characters, as given in the annexed Table, all of them in the four upper tones, except the two last finals. The characters in the second half have been selected from the body of the book to illustrate the lower tones, and to aid the scholar in discriminating the two series. There, are however actually fifty-three finals in the dialect, if we include the terminations in the fourth tone,

Ord. FIRST SERIES, comprising the Upper Tones.

No.	1	2	3	4	P'ing Shing.	Hu Shing.	Yap Shing.
1	先	薛	線	屑	'sin	'sin'	sít,
2	威	偉	畏		'wai	'wai'	
3	幾	紀	記		'kí	'kí'	
4	諸	主	者		'chü	'chü'	
5	修	叟	秀		'sau	'sau'	
6	東	董	凍		'tung	'tung'	tuk,
7	英	影	應		'ying	'ying'	yik,
8	賓	稟	嬪		'pan	'pan'	pat,
9	張	掌	帳		'chéung	'chéung'	chéak,
10	剛	講	降		'kong	'kong'	kok,
11	朝	招	照		'chiú	'chiú'	
12	孤	古	故		'kú	'kú'	
13	鴛	婉	怨		'ün	'ün'	üt
14	皆	解			'kái	'kái'	
15	登	等			'tang	'tang'	tak,
16	師	史			'sz'	'sz'	

Ord. SECOND SERIES, comprising the Lower Tones.

No.	1	2	3	4	P'ing Shing.	Hu Shing.	Yap Shing.
1	連	璉	列		'lin	'lin'	lit
2	迷	米	袂		'mai	'mai'	
3	宜	議	貳		'í	'í'	
4	如	語	萬		'ü	'ü'	
5	留	柳	陋		'lau	'lau'	
6	客	勇	用		'yung	'yung'	yuk,
7	容	領	令		'ding	'ding'	lik,
8	靈	敏	問		'man	'man'	mat,
9	文	仰	樣		'yéung	'yéung'	yék,
10	陽	往	旺		'wong	'wong'	wok,
11	王	了	料		'liú	'liú'	
12	寡	毋	務		'mò	'mò'	
13	無	軟	願		'ün	'ün'	üt
14	元	雙	懈		'hái	'hái'	
15	盟	孟	孟		'mang	'mang'	mak,
16	詞	似	自		'ts'z'	'ts'z'	

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急 刳 卒 甲 發 括 割 哈
 'kam 'káu 'tsoi 'kím 'tsun 'sui 'fo 'kám 'fán 'ká 'kún 'fúi 'ché 'kon 'kòm
 kam káu tsoi kím tsun sui fo kám fán ká kún fúi ché kon kòm

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'yam 'máu 't'oi 'ím 'jun 'lui 'ngo 'lám 'lán 'ngá 'mún 'múi 'shé 'hon 'hóm 'p'áng 'ng
 yam máu t'oi ím jun lui ngo lám lán ngá mún múi shé hon hòp ngák
 yam máu t'oi ím jun lui ngo lám lán ngá mún múi shé hon hòp ngák
 yam máu t'oi ím jun lui ngo lám lán ngá mún múi shé hon hòp ngák

N. B. In these two orders, no words occur in this series.

Ords. FIRST SERIES, comprising the Upper Tones.

No.	1	2	3	4	Ping Shing.	Hu Shing.	Yap Shing.
1	先	鮮	線	屑	'sin	'sin	sít,
2	威	偉	畏		'wai	'wai	
3	幾	紀	記		'kí	'kí	
4	諸	主	著		'chü	'chü	
5	修	叟	秀		'sau	'sau	
6	東	董	凍		'tung	'tung	tuk,
7	英	影	應		'ying	'ying	yik,
8	賓	稟	秉		'pan	'pan	pat,
9	張	掌	帳		'chéung	'chéung	chéuk,
10	剛	講	降		'kong	'kong	kok,
11	朝	沼	照		'chiú	'chiú	
12	孤	古	故		'kú	'kú	
13	駕	婉	怨		'ün	'ün	üt
14	皆	解	介		'kái	'kái	
15	登	等	登		'tang	'tang	tak,
16	師	史	四		'sz	'sz	

屑

篤益畢看角

乙 德

先威幾諸修東英賓張剛朝孤駕皆登師
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Ords. SECOND SERIES, comprising the Lower Tones.

No.	1	2	3	4	Ping Shing.	Hu Shing.	Yap Shing.
1	連	連	鍊	列	din	'lín	lita
2	迷	米	貳		'mai	'mai	
3	宜	語	寓		'í	'í	
4	如	柳	陋		'ü	'ü	
5	留	勇	用		'lau	'lau	
6	客	領	令		'yung	'yung	yuk,
7	靈	敏	問		'ding	'ling	lik,
8	文	仰	樣		'man	'man	mat,
9	陽	往	旺		'yéung	'yéung	yéuk,
10	王	了	料		'wong	'wong	wok,
11	寮	毋	務		'liú	'liú	
12	無	軟	願		'mò	'mò	
13	元	蟹	懈		'ün	'ün	üt
14	鞋	猛	孟		'hái	'hái	
15	盟	盟	孟		'mang	'mang	mak,
16	詞	似	似		'ts'z'	'ts'z'	ts'z'

連迷宜如留客靈文陽王寮無元鞋盟詞
 連連鍊列
 米語寓
 柳勇用
 領令問
 敏仰樣
 往了旺
 毋母務
 軟蟹懈
 願懈孟
 懈孟自
 孟自似

欲力勿藥鑊

月 盟

7. *Ying, yik*, like *sing, king, quick, wing*. So many words under this order change the final into *eng* and *ek*, that a separate list has been made of them in the general Table of Sounds, but the proportion is small; all the common words are noticed in the body of the Dictionary. At Macao and thereabouts, a large proportion change the final into *ang* and *ak* of the 15th order, as 兄京明樺兵, into *kang, kang, mang, nang, pang*, &c., by which the people from Hiangshan district are recognized at Canton. (*Leng, päeng, te-ang, saung.*)

8. *Pan, pat*, like *fun, son, shun, tun, won*, never like *man, fan, hat, cat*. Variants in the *yap shing*, passing into the long sound *at* of the 25th order, are occasionally heard, but a more frequent change is into *pín, pít, or pen, pèt*, which is peculiar to the people of the districts of Sinhwui and Káu-yáu southwest of Canton. (*Pun, kün, füt, yet, chüt.*)

9. *Chéung, chéuk*, like the combined sounds in *say 'em*; there is no English word with this diphthong. The variations in this final are rare. (*Chaong, cheong, lay-ung, yok, naung, tsay-uk.*)

10. *Kong, kok*, like *long, song, wrong, katok, baulk*; never like *sack, lock*. There is no difficulty in recognizing all words under this final, even when as is occasionally the case, they are heard like *lóng*. (*Paong, kawók, lók, wóng, hoak, tsoang.*)

11) *Kú, ló*, as *coo, cuckoo, lo, hoe, flow*. The compilers of the Fan Wan seem to have been unable to distinguish the characters under this final into the two *lo* and *ó*, and have combined them apparently because of the similarity of sound of those ended in *ú*. Those beginning with *l, m, sh, and s* are from *lu, mú, sú, shú*, into *lò, mò, shò, sò*, but under other initials there is no trouble in distinguishing them. (*Lo, low, ku, foo.*)

12) *Chíú*, like *new, faw*, both vowels being plainly sounded. This final is now and then heard like *éu*, as 要 *éu* for *íu*; 溺 *néu* for *niú*; and also sliding into the 4th as 曉 *hú* for *hiú*. (*Kew, chiu, tee-ue, tíú.*)

13. *Ūn, út*, like the *u* in *ruin, June, jute, dilute*. The variations under this final are unimportant, and those are where the vowel is changed in a few words to *è*, as 媛 *nèn* for *mìn*. (*Heuct, shún, út, une, sute.*)

14. *Kái*, like *aye*, *aisle*, never shortened into *nigh*, *fly*, like the 2d final, though that frequently is prolonged into this. The Chinese discriminate between the diphthongs *ai* and *ái* with much accuracy, and the student should pay particular attention to them at first, or he will constantly confound them. (*Pai, nie, ti, kái, kye.*)

15. *Tang, tak*, like *tongue*, *sung*, *hung*, *muck*, *luck*, never like *hang*, *bang*, *jack*, *sack*. There are many words placed under this final, which from the constant tendency to lengthen the vowel are heard like the 32d final, as 生 *sháng* for *shang*, 行 *háng* for *hang*, 北 *pák* for *pak*, &c.; many of these variations are noticed in the body of the work. (*Pung, hǎng, tuk, mǎk, hek, sháng, yák.*)

16. *Sz', tsz'*, like no words in the English language, but much like a hiss. The people of Canton itself pronounce these two words very clearly, but in the villages around and south of it, they are changed into *shí, sū, szū, schí, tsū, tsí, ch'i*, so that in many cases it is hard to recognize them. (*Sze, sz, sse, ss', tse.*)

17. *Kam, kap*, like *hum*, *some*, *come*, *sup*, *tup*, never like *ham*, *rap* nor *came*, *lame*, *nape*, *rape*. A few words properly referred to this final lengthen the vowel into *kám, káp*, like the 24th, and others also are changed into short *e*, as *kem, nem*. (*Yum, shup, lām shāp.*)

18. *Káu*, like *how* very much prolonged; the difference between this, and the 5th final is merely in the longer sound of the *á*. There are no variations in pronunciation worth noticing in this final. (*Pow, kaou, chaow.*)

19. *Tsoi*, like *boy*, *noise*, *loiter*. The *oi* in some of the words referred to this final inclines to *ui* of the 22d, as 來內台 *lui, nui, tui*, for *loi, noi, tui*, but a little care will easily discriminate them; most of the words are uniformly sounded. (*Toy, suy.*)—

20. *Kim, kip*, like *cream*, *seem*, *team*, *sheep*, *reap*. The words under this final are very uniform, and there is no particular character worth noticing as a variant. (*Keem, leep.*)

21. *Tsun, tsut*, like the *u* in *put*, *nuisance*, the sound lying between the vowel sounds in *fun* and *fool*, in the 8th and 27th orders; the 8th, 21st and 27th finals *pan, tsun, kún*, are kept very distinct by the Chinese, and must not be confounded. It is not easy to distinguish the *u* in this order from the *u* in *tung, tuk*, as some have endeavored to do, for if the word *tsun* be slowly prolong-

ed into *tsung*, it will be seen the difference is in the quantity rather than in the quality of the vowel. (*Tsun, soot.*)

22. *Sui*, a combination of *u* in the preceding order with *i*; there is no similar sound in English. Words under the 4th final commencing with *s*, *l* or *n*, easily run into this, and some of those placed here, as *tsui*, *yui*, *tui*, also run into the 28th order. The Chinese, who are not fettered or guided by any alphabetic sounds, often discriminate these nearly homophonous words better than we do. (*Suy, mooy, soj, shoo-e.*)

23. *Fo*, like *law*, *saw*, *taw*, not *lo*, *no*, *two*; the *o* as in *long*, *sawon*, as in the 10th and 30th orders. This final undergoes no changes, that are worth noticing. (*Waw, hó, láw, hō.*)

24. *Kám*, *káp*, like *calm*, *psalm*, not like *ham*, *jamb*, *rap*, *map*. The characters under this final are comparatively few, and the changes in their pronunciation very slight. (*Lahm, kam, tarm, chaap, kap.*)

25. *Fün*, *fât*, like *Jahn*, *father*, not like *fan*, *fat*, *man*, *mat*. In the district of Shunteh, some characters in this order take a singular change to *ên*, as 問 *hèn* (like *mane*), 板 *pèn*, 鹹 *kèn* (like *cane*), and so of others. (*Wan, pann, fat.*)

26. *Ká*, like *ma*, *pa*, a syllable that can hardly be mispronounced; there are no variations in the characters found under it. (*Ka, fah, taa.*)

27. *Kún*, *kút*, like *loon*, *coot*, *moot*, *noon*, presents no changes in the sounds of the few characters found under it worth noticing. (*Poon, foot.*)

28. *Fúi* is a well defined diphthong, like *huoy*, broader than *sui* in the 22d order, and having only one initial in common with that; the consonant has much influence on the quantity of the vowel. (*Tsej, lui, kooy, nui, oo-e.*)

29. *Ché*, like *may*, *lay*, *they*, *yea*; it has few aberrations, and most of those are mispronunciations from the 3d order, under a few initials. (*Yay, ya, se-ay.*)

30. *Kon*, *kot*, like *lawn*, *brown*, *fought*, *sought*; there are very few characters under this final, and in the mouths of many persons some of them, as *on* and *ngon* are heard like *ong* and *ngong*. (*Hoan, k-n, ón, kót.*)

31. *Kòm, káp, hke home, comb, hope*, not like *some, come, sup*, or *tom, hop*; there is a peculiar *ora rotunda* observable in the pronunciation of the few words referred to this order. (*Kám, káp, kóm, hóm, háp, hóp, hóp.*)

32. *P'áng, pák*, sounded with a broad *a*, and not like *bang, hang, crack*. Many words under the 15th final are so uniformly sounded like this that they should properly have been placed under it; there is a constant tendency of the short vowels to lengthen into the broader ones. (*Hák, lang, chak.*)

33. 'Ng, 'M, are sounds heard in all languages, in rapid conversation, but such as are seldom written; *hng* and *hm* is perhaps a better form of writing them than that here adopted. (*Im, 'm, ing, ng.*)

LIST OF THE INITIALS.

No list of initials is given in the Fan Wan; there are twenty-three in all, which are here represented by the following characters. The first one is a mute, and used when the final only is pronounced, having no consonant before it.

1 Au 歐	6 Kín 見	11 Má 馬	16 Sám 三	21 Ts'ai 齋
2 Chí 之	7 K'ing 傾	12 Nám 南	17 Shing 聖	22 Wá 華
3 Ch'ut 出	8 Kwai 鬼	13 Ngá 牙	18 Tá 打	23 Ying 英
4 Fung 風	9 Kw'á 誇	14 Pá 把	19 T'oi 台	
5 Hoi 開	10 Lam 林	15 P'o 婆	20 T'sing 精	

The diversities in the initials are so much fewer than those in the finals, that they are soon described, though for their number they give more trouble, perhaps, than the others.

1. All words having no initial consonant, are very liable to have a nasal *ng* or an *h* prefixed to them, or to have the vowel-altered. The people in Hiángshín, Macao, and Sin-ngán, change many words in this way, so that if one does not see the character, he will look for it under *h* or *ng*.

2, 20. The initials *ch* and *ts* are constantly confounded, and some persons are absolutely unable to detect the difference, more frequently calling the words under *ts* as *ch*, than contrariwise. All cha-

acters with the sounds *tsz'* and *ts'z'* are liable to be heard *chí* and *ch'í*, with a stronger breathing than those properly read *chí* and *ch'í*.

4. The people along the coast and south of Canton often alter the initial *f* into *h* or *w* in some words, and retain it in others; it changes sooner before *á* or *a*, than before *i* or *u*.

10, 11. The two initials *l* and *m* are frequently so interchanged in the mouths of some people, that one is much puzzled to distinguish them, and even *n* is altered too; as *lám* 南 for *nám*; *mán* 欄 for *lán*; *lò* 奴 for *nò*; &c. The number of such words is not very great, and while the few who speak thus cannot discriminate the initial consonant before some vowels, they never interchange them before others.

16, 17. The initial *sh* is called *s* along the coast; in the districts of Hiángshán, Sinning and Sinngán, this obtains to a very great extent; *shui* 水, *shū* 書, *shuk* 熟, *sháng shing* 省城, &c. &c., being heard *sui*, *sū*, *suk*, and *sáng sing*, as in the 'Tiéchiú and Amoy dialects. The initial *sh* is a complete shibboleth to the people of those districts. West of Canton, many are found who change *sz'* into *sū*, and a large part of the words beginning with *s* are changed into *sh*, just the opposite of the usage at Macao.

These five classes of changes are the most frequent, and with those in the finals may perhaps discourage the beginner whether he be able to learn a speech which varies so much in its pronunciation. The proportion the variants bear to the whole body of characters is not so great, however, as he might conclude, and when once ascertained it will not be difficult to follow them. There are, however, which, no individual will ever be found who has them.

SYSTEM OF ORTHOGRAPHY USED IN THIS DICTIONARY.

The system of writing the sounds of the Chinese characters adopted in this Dictionary is nearly like that proposed by Sir W. Jones, and already used to some extent in China. It is exhibited in the following table:—

1. <i>a</i> as in <i>quota</i> , <i>variable</i> ;	<i>fan, lam, tang, kat.</i>
2. <i>á</i> as in <i>father</i> ;	<i>lán, kám, cháng, pát, káp, há.</i>
3. <i>e</i> as in <i>men</i> , <i>dead</i> , <i>said</i> ;	<i>cheng, heng.</i>
4. <i>é</i> as in <i>they</i> , <i>neigh</i> , <i>say</i> ;	<i>ché, mé, shé, tséung.</i>

5. *i* as in *pin, finish*; *ying, kik.*
 6. *í* as in *machine, feel, ere*; *hí, sín, kím.*
 7. *o* as in *long, lord, law*; *ko, song, kon, kok, hot.*
 8. *ò* as in *so, hoe, crow*; *nò, kòm, hòp.*
 9. *u* as in *bull, prassing into rule*; *tsun, sut, tung, yuk.*
 10. *ú* as in *school, fool, rule*; *kú, fún, pút.*
 11. *û* as in French *jeune, l'une*; *süt, üt.*
 12. *ù* as in *turn*; *hù, tù.*
 13. *ai* as in *while, high, fly, hushai*; *kai, sai.*
 14. *ái* as in *aisle, aye*; *fái, máí.*
 15. *au* as in *now, round, plough*; *mau, sau.*
 16. *áu* as in *howl, pronounced longer*; *cháu, káu.*
 17. *éu* as in *Capernaum, say 'em*; *héung, léuk.*
 18. *iú* as in *pew, chew*; *líú, siú.*
 19. *oi* as in *boy, toil*; *oi, tsoi.*
 20. *ui* nearly as in *Louis, peculiar*; *sui, lui.*
 21. *ti* as in *cooing, chewing*; *múi, fúi.*
 22. *sz'* This is an imperfect vowel sound, unknown in European languages; if in pronouncing the word *dizzy*, the two letters *di* be changed to *s*, this sound will be made.
 23. *'m* or *hm*, is spoken with a closed month, like a voluntary half cough.
 24. *'ng* is a nasal sound, made by stopping the nose when it is spoken.

The consonants need no illustration, as they are uniformly pronounced as in English.

<i>ch</i> , as in <i>che</i> ;	<i>ng</i> , as in <i>sing</i> ;
<i>f</i> , as in <i>fit</i> ;	<i>p</i> , as in <i>pap</i> ;
<i>h</i> , as in <i>have</i> ;	<i>s</i> , as in <i>sea, yes</i> ;
<i>k</i> , as in <i>king</i> ;	<i>sh</i> , as in <i>shut, chaise</i> ;
<i>kw</i> , as in <i>quality</i> ;	<i>t</i> , as in <i>tittle</i> ;
<i>l</i> , as in <i>lame</i> ;	<i>ts</i> , as in <i>ratsbane, wits</i> ;
<i>m</i> , as in <i>maim</i> ;	<i>w</i> , as in <i>wing</i> ;
<i>n</i> , as in <i>nun</i> ;	<i>y</i> , as in <i>yard</i> ;

The above comprise all the vowels, diphthongs and consonants, found in the Canton dialect. In addition the Court Dialect contains a few more, and as the pronunciation of each character in the

Fan Wan is given in that dialect under it, they are here added. For the sounds given to the characters in this dialect, the dictionaries of De Guignes, Morrison, Gonçalves, and Medhurst, nearly agree throughout; and though what is termed the *k'wán hwá* differs as much as any of the local dialects, when it is heard in different parts of the country, still there is a general resemblance. This system is more strictly that which is known among the Chinese as the *Nán hwá* or Southern dialect, in contradistinction to the *P'ek hwá* or Northern dialect, the cities of Nánking and Peking respectively being regarded as the standards of authority of the two. The additional finals and initials found in the Court Dialect alone are the following:—

ei, nearly as in *weigh*, but very open, both vowels being heard.

ia, as in *yard*, *piastre*, both vowels plainly heard.

ia'h, like the last, but ending abruptly.

iai, a triphthong, each letter of which is heard.

iang, like *ia'h*, except the final *ng*; both are pronounced broad.

iau, *ie*, *ieh*, *ien*, *ih*, *in*, *ioh*, *iueh*, *iuen*, *iu'h*, *iun*, and *iung*, are all to be sounded distinctly, the *i* to be plainly enunciated before the other letters.

ok, is an abrupt ending, like *knock*, though not so decided.

ueh, *uen*, and *uh*, are all to be sounded distinctly. All words ending in *h*, are in the *jih shing*, but it is generally so soft as to lead many to say that this tone does not occur in the court dialect.

By combining all the fifty-three finals with all the twenty-three initials, there would be 1229 sounds in the dialect which could be represented by Roman letters; there are however only 707 different syllables given in this Dictionary, many possible combinations, as *kwóm*, *táng*, *lút*, *püt*, *kwéung*, *fám*, *foi*, *lon*, *shut*, *son*, *son*, &c., not occurring in the dialect. The table of all the sounds here given will show the paucity of different vocables, though it does not probably include *all* the variations heard among the people, which however most frequently run into other sounds occurring in the table, and do not often exhibit new sounds. The list of finals in the first column is arranged according to the table from the Fan Wan on page xiv, and not alphabetically.

[illegible]

[illegible]

The final *hù*, *kù*, *lù*, &c., in the last line but one in this Table, is not found in the Fan Wan at all; the compilers appear to have thought it unnecessary to add a whole order and another final for the sake of one character, *hù* 榱, a boot, the only one in the dialect not vulgar or colloquial.

It will prove serviceable for the student to make out a table of characters to correspond to this table of sounds, and read them across and down with a native, so as to notice the effect made on a final by changing the initial, and the alterations produced on an initial under many finals. Reading over such a table a dozen times with as many educated natives, will give as distinct an idea of the changes which characters undergo in their sounds in the speech of different persons, as can be obtained.

There have been attempts to follow up these changes in writing this dialect in Roman letters, but in all cases it is better to adhere to the classified arrangement given in the Fan Wan, and remember the exceptions as being such. In the vocabularies and phrase-books of Dr. Morrison, Mr. Devan and Mr. Bonney, no attention has been paid to the classes of finals as given in the Fan Wan, or to the tones or aspirates, and the errors in writing the words are numerous, even according to their own modes of spelling.

The system of writing Chinese sounds here followed, has been adopted, with some slight variations, in writing other dialects of the language; but it would be a great advantage to all students in it if all the modes of spelling the dialects could be harmonized. It is not supposed, by this remark, that this one is the best which could be proposed, for some features of it could be modified to advantage, but it certainly is more accurate for the student's use than to follow the common English alphabet, with all its strange anomalies. The various modes of writing each sound, as quoted after the remarks on pp. xvi. . . . xix, show how much difficulty has been felt by those who have tried to write them according to the English alphabet.

Mr. Goddard, in his 'Tiéchiú Vocabulary, uses *á*, *a* and *û* as in this table, but *e*, *i*, *o*, *ó*, and *u*, are substituted by him for the *é*, *í*, *ò*, *o*, and *ú*, in this table. He did not perceive that he was confusing his own pronunciation by representing the *t* in *machine* by *T* in *pin* by the same letter; as he was by blending the *c* in *the* with *ch* in *At*.

Amoy, unaccented vowels have been used, and the tones marked by accents over the letters, which is likely still more to confuse those who may try to read the sounds in that dialect, as a single quotation will show.

Só kóng e, tiap-á-kú, chin-chiáⁿ si siáⁿ-mih í-sù? Goá m̄ chai í e só kóng.

At Fuhchau, the dialect is written very nearly like the Amoy, without the tones superadded; but at Ningpo there is more dissimilarity, as an example will show.

Cü-go t'in-s yin-c'ih-lä, lih-lä hyiang-en-go jing-siu-pin.

The differences between all these modes of writing Chinese sounds are really not very great, for in none of them has the English alphabet been followed, and it would not be very difficult to reconcile them to one standard, an object which appears still more desirable when the plan of Romanizing them for the use of unlearned natives is taken into the account. Perhaps it would, however, be best to discard them all, and adopt Lepsius' universal alphabet, with which he proposes to harmonize the mode of writing all languages.

2.—THE TONES.

THE *shing* 聲 or tones form one of the most difficult and peculiar features of the Chinese spoken language, but they can neither be fully or easily described satisfactorily, for the reason that no European language has them. Strictly speaking, they are neither tones, modulations, accents, nor emphasis, as those words are usually applied in western languages; they probably more nearly resemble the sound of notes in music. The note *G* on a violin, an organ, or a bagpipe, strikes the ear very differently, like the voices of a child or man; the note is alike on the gamut, and it chords on all those instruments; but let *G* sharp be struck on one of them, and we feel the discord, it is not the note at all. So in respect to Chinese *shing*; if the right *shing* be not spoken, the right word is not spoken,

it is some other word. For instance, if a person says *kú'* instead of *kú* 孤 an orphan, he does not say the word for *orphan* at all; he says that for 故 *old*, or 固 *firm*, or 顧 *to hire*, or some other word equally remote in meaning. It is as if on the violin the player strikes *G* sharp, instead of *G* natural; though he makes a note he makes no chord with the organ or bagpipe sounding *G* natural; as it were, he speaks the wrong tone, and does not express his meaning. It may not be indeed the case in Chinese, that the hearer will *always* misunderstand the speaker even if the tones are pronounced wrong, for there are additional clues to the meaning, but the chances are against it.

Many explanations and illustrations of the tones have been written, but as no one can get a clear idea of them until he has begun to learn them from speaking with the people, it does not seem to be worth while here to repeat what has been said in other works upon this subject; but simply to refer to those treatises,* and denote the way in which they are marked in this Dictionary. What adds to the difficulty of understanding the differences between the tones, is that the same name is applied by the natives to really different tones in different dialects; in which, to complicate the matter still further, the tone of the same character is sometimes changed; consequently, a person can hardly be sure that what is applicable to one dialect, is descriptive of the same thing in another. The Chinese have written about the tones to some extent, but their definitions, from the nature of the subject, do not help foreigners much. The people learn the pronunciation of words by the ear, and refer to a dictionary when in doubt about the tone, just as we do to Webster or Richardson to get the right spelling, but not to learn what the tones are.

The compilers of the Fan Wan have formally arranged the characters under each final by the four tones; and have also further separated the upper and lower series, and the aspirated characters

* Preface to Morrison's Dictionary, Vol. I.; Medhurst's Dictionary of the Fuhkien dialect, pp. 1-lvii.; and Dyer's Vocabulary of the Fuhkien dialect; Easy Lessons in Chinese, pp. 43-55; the introduction to the Chinese Chrestomathy; Chinese Repository, Vol. III, pp. 26-28; Vol. IV, p. 172; Vol. VI, p. 579; Vol. VII, p. 57. Callery's Systema Phonicum, pp. 68-72; Williams' English and Chinese Vocabulary, pp. xxvii-xxxi. From these works the student will derive all the hints about the tones that description can give him.

into separate columns, though they have not so distinctly specified them. The eight tones as given in the Table on pages xiv, xv, are clearly distinguished by the Cantonese, and every word in this Dictionary has been marked according to its tone by semicircles, something like the mark used by the Chinese, as here exhibited.

<i>shéung</i>	<i>shéung</i>	<i>shéung</i>	<i>shéung</i>	<i>há</i>	<i>há</i>	<i>há</i>	<i>há</i>
<i>p'ing, shéung,</i>	<i>hū,</i>	<i>yap,</i>	<i>p'ing, shéung,</i>	<i>hū,</i>	<i>yap,</i>	<i>p'ing, shéung,</i>	<i>hū,</i>
<i>or upper</i>	<i>or upper</i>	<i>or upper</i>	<i>or upper</i>	<i>or lower</i>	<i>or lower</i>	<i>or lower</i>	<i>or lower</i>
<i>monotone</i>	<i>rising ton.</i>	<i>falling to.</i>	<i>abrupt ton.</i>	<i>monotone</i>	<i>rising ton.</i>	<i>falling ton.</i>	<i>abrupt tone</i>
[˥]	[˨˩˦]	[˨˩˦]	[˨˩˦]	[˥]	[˥]	[˨˩˦]	[˨˩˦]
𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
溫	穩	慍	風	雲	尹	混	核
wan	'wan	wan'	wat,	swan	'wan	wan'	wat

There is more attention paid to the *p'ing shing* or monotone, in its upper and lower inflection, than any other, and while the three last are collectively called *chak, shing* 仄聲 or deflected tones, the first retains its name. If the beginner gets a good idea and practice of the *p'ing shing*, therefore, he will more easily get the others. The *'shéung shing* is also called the ascending or rising tone; the *hū' shing* the departing or falling tone; and the *yap' shing* the entering or abrupt tone; these appellations are simply the literal renderings of the native terms.

As the tones in Chinese are totally distinct from accent, in their own or other languages, there are many objections to using the common and generally understood marks (as ' ^ ^) on the tops of the vowels to denote them, as has been done in romanizing some dialects, and in the dictionaries of De Guignes, Medhurst, and others. By taking another sign, there is no mixing of radically different symbols over the same syllable, as in *kēn, kōy, mē, sō*, where one of the marks affects the power of the vowels, and the other denotes the tone of the Chinese character. Since diacritical marks in all European languages modify the power of the vowels, it is desirable not to introduce any confusion in writing words, the more so as the tones in Chinese are so entirely different; it is better to adopt a new symbol,

The Burmese, Siamese, and Shyan languages all possess something resembling the Chinese tones. The Burmese have two marks, a *shay-pouk* (°) and an *anmyeel* (.) to denote the different tones or stress of voice, which changes the signification of words. The Chinese denote a different tone in a few common bilingual characters by marking them on that corner which is held to correspond to the required tone, as 會 惡 難 王 度, though this is not always done. No books are ever printed with the tones marked to each character, for the reason that every person who can read is deemed to be acquainted with them.

The Chinese do not distinguish the upper or lower series when they mark the tones, nor do they mark the aspirated characters. They have not even a well known definite term to denote the aspirate, the phrase *p'an hi* 噴氣 being rather of foreign than native origin, and one which every native scholar does not understand without some explanation. It is represented usually by a Greek spiritus asper ['], or an inverted comma ['], when the former is not to be obtained, to which some add an *h* also, as *ch'hang*, *t'ho*, *p'han*, *t'hik*, but not wisely, for there is danger of confounding it with such English words as *fan*, *though*, *thick*.

In order to learn the tones and aspirates, it is desirable for the student to pay special attention for awhile to merely reading and pronouncing the characters, irrespective of their meaning or form. This should be done when commencing the study, for a vicious pronunciation of the tones is seldom corrected; and one is less liable to be misunderstood if he pronounces a word a little wrong, as *heng* for *king*, *ch'uk* for *t'uk*, than if he gives it the wrong tone. For instance, a native will consider this sentence in the Canton dialect 樟 一 張 床 呢 處, less barbarously pronounced if he hears it *ling yet, ch'ang ts'ong ni sh'ü*, with all the tones correct, than if it should be spoken *ning' yat, 'chéung ch'ong' ni' chü*, with all the tones wrong, which would perhaps be nonsense to him.

The Table given on pages xiv, xv, should be thoroughly learned, by reading it backwards and forwards, until the distinction between the first three tones in both series is seen. A good practice also is to read over the tables of characters given in the Fan Wan under

each final in the first part of it, where all the initials found under each one are arranged by the tones. Thus, under the 27th final, these leading characters are thus arranged, the upper coming before the lower series.

官 kún	管 kún	貫 kún	括 k'út
般 p'ún	碗 ún	判 p'ún	抹 mút
潘 p'ún	欸 fún	半 pún	潑 p'út
歡 fún	本 pún	喚 fún	闊 fút
盤 p'ún	滿 mún	玩 ún	鉢 pút
門 mún		叛 pún	末 mút
桓 ún		悶 mún	勃 p'út
			活 út

The practice of repeatedly reading these collections of characters under each final, with a teacher, closely following his voice and accent, will give the beginner as clear an idea of the difference between the eight tones as he can get, and the practice he needs at the same time. Foreigners speak generally in a higher key than natives, and pronounce most words in the *p'ing shing*, even when the termination shows that it is in the *yap shing*. There are far more words, too, in the *p'ing shing* than in any other two tones.

Another exercise which can be followed with advantage, is to read sentences artificially constructed of characters having the same final, like the following:—

'Ling 'ting ying ming 嶺頂鷹鳴 the eagle is screaming on the hilltop.

'Tán kán ngán' 'fán 灘間鴈返 the geese are gamboling in the rapids.

Fuk, uk, luk shuk. 複屋鹿宿 the deer sleeps in the back shed.

'Pá pá 'pá 'pá pá pá tí 爸爸把把笆笆地 papa rakes the ground with a rake.

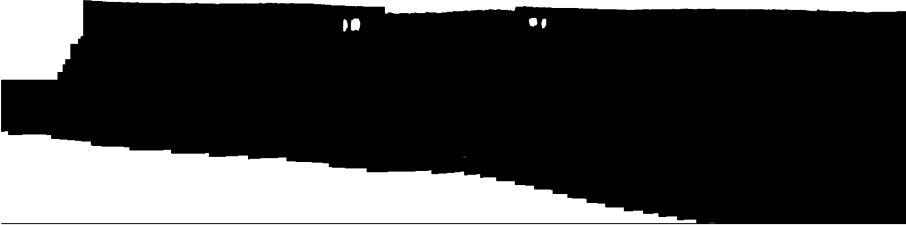
'Yau 'yau tau' 'tsau k'au 'sau shau' 有油荳酒求叟售 ask the old man to buy my oil, pulse, or wine.

'K'au 'yau tau' 'kau 'tau, 'k'ü 't'au tsau' 'tsau 舅有荳九斗 佢偷就走 he stole ten pecks of uncle's beans and ran off.

'Ming ting ping ting d'ing t'ing t'ing' 酩酊兵丁停挺聽
a drunken soldier leaned on his staff to listen.

Exercises like these, accompanied with frequent reading of the characters, at the same time committing selected sentences to memory, may seem a waste of time and labor to the beginner, but afterwards he will perceive the advantages. The matter of learning the tones accurately is one of simple imitation, as one learns a tune, or to mimic the voice of another, rather than to find out their nature and then train the voice according to certain rules.

The importance paid them by natives appears to have been an effort to avoid the confusion which must ensue in speaking so many homophonous words, unless there was something to distinguish them to the ear. The Chinese spoken language is so meagre in vocables that it is no surprise that those who speak it should endeavor to qualify the tones, and vary the modulation of the syllables in every way they can, if by so doing they can add to the accuracy of their speech and facilitate conversation. In this Dictionary, for instance, there are eighty-one characters included under the syllables *ki* and *k'i*; and a native will so pronounce each one that in most cases he will be understood without much difficulty, though the context, and the dissyllabic phrases in which some of the characters are used, may perhaps assist as much as the right tone. But a foreigner would find difficulty at first in detecting any difference in the pronunciation of the whole number eighty-one, if a native should read them off to him. The chief hindrance in learning these tones lies in the want of practice in such delicate modulations—a practice quite unnecessary to those speaking any European language—rather than in any mystery as to their nature. Practice in speaking, with close attention at first to the right sound, will soon give a habit that will gradually become easy; if the student does not learn them in this way, no rules can help him.



3.—PLAN OF THIS DICTIONARY.

THIS Dictionary is called a Tonic Dictionary, because the characters in it are arranged under each syllable, according to their tones, beginning with the 'shéung p'ing shing 上平聲 or upper monotone, then the hâ' p'ing shing 下平聲 or lower monotone, followed by the 'shéung 'shéung 上上, and hâ' 'shéung 下上, or upper and lower rising tone, the 'shéung hū' 不去, and lastly the hâ' hū' 下去 or upper and lower retiring tone, always in this same order. The other two tones, the 'shéung yap 上入 and hâ' yap 下入 will of course be found under other syllables.

In printing the volume, two main objects have been aimed at. The first was to compress the essential part of a dictionary of the Chinese language into a small space, and make as portable a volume as could be done consistently with its usefulness, one which could be carried with one when traveling, or handily used in learning common characters. The second object grew out of the first: that was to give all the examples in Roman letters only, the tone and aspirate of each word being carefully marked. This plan had already been tried in De Guignes' Chinese Dictionary, but was not very useful in that work in consequence of the characters being arranged under their radicals and not by syllables, so that the student, who was not already well acquainted with the characters, knew not where to turn for them, even with the assistance of the tedious list of syllables at the end. It was the want of Chinese type which compelled the editor to publish that work as he did. The plan of Gonçalves was an improvement on that of De Guignes, for he inserted the characters to his examples with their translations, omitting the sounds. In the works of Morrison and Medhurst, both are given; in the small work of Goddard, both are omitted, as no examples were contemplated by the plan of his work.

In the Fan Wan, the attempt has been made, by writing the sound and tone of each word in every quotation, to enable the student, with the help of the translation following it, to refer to all the characters in it, by turning to them under their proper syllables. If the characters had been introduced without their sounds, there

would have been a saving of room, but not enough to make the book its present size. Portability was deemed of so much importance, that advantages incompatible with it were sacrificed. A single instance will show how much the volume would have been increased without adding a single sentence, if the characters had been inserted in such type as is now available. When fonts of Chinese type are made as small as they have occasionally been cut, (as 誰識種, or 首章又敬基,) it will be more practicable to introduce them.

木 Wood; a tree; wooden; the 75th radical of characters pertaining to wood; one of the five elements and eight sounds; stiff, unbending; honest, unpretending; *yat, d' iú shí' muk*; a single tree; *muk, tséung'* or *tau' muk, yan*, a carpenter; *muk, líe'* timber, lumber; *muk, d' au*, a block of wood, a billet, a stump; *muk, hok*, a wooden dipper; *muk, héung*, putchuck *téuk, muk* to chop wood; *muk, sing*, Jupiter; *muk, 'k'éung*, cross-grained; *chong' muk, chung*, to "strike the wooden bell," is to get the bribe without paying it over to the ruler; *muk, 'ngau yan*, an image, a dunce; *sz' fong muk*, a square block, a poor stick of a fellow; *muk, mún*, "wooden doors," i. e. a rich family.

木 Wood; a tree; wooden; the 75th radical of characters pertaining to wood; one of the five elements and eight sounds; stiff, unbending; honest, unpretending; *yat, d' iú shí' muk*, 一條樹木 a single tree; *muk, tséung'* 木匠 or *tau' muk, yan*, 門木人 a carpenter; *muk, líe'* 木料 timber, lumber; *muk, d' au* 木頭 a block of wood, a billet, a stump; *muk, hok*, 木壳 a wooden dipper; *muk, héung* 木香 putchuck; *téuk, muk* 斷木 to chop wood; *muk, sing*, 木屋 Jupiter; *muk, 'k'éung*, 木強 cross-grained; *chong' muk, chung*, 撞木鍾 to "strike the wooden bell," is to get the bribe without paying it over to the ruler; *muk, 'ngau yan*, 木偶人 an image, a dunce; *sz' fong muk* 四方木 a square block, a poor stick of a fellow; *muk, mún*, 木門 "wooden doors," i. e. a rich family.

Care has been taken to have all the characters quoted in the examples contained in the book, so that when at a loss it can be referred to. If there be any doubt as to which is the right one out of a number, the meaning of the sentence will soon lead to it; and it may be added that the habit of supplying the characters as one reads over the quotations given in a definition, will tend to impress them upon the memory, and make them familiar. If unluckily, the tone has been placed wrong, or the syllable incorrectly printed, then the meaning will aid in selecting the right character; but it is believed that the errors in the quotations are not numerous. If the sound of a character is not remembered, it can be found by referring to the Index at the end. There is room on the margin for writing a few characters when it is desired, and in many cases it will prove useful to do so.

In order to find a character in the Index, it is necessary first to ascertain its radical, and then count the number of strokes made in writing the rest of it. The largest part of the radicals are characters in common use, and the student will do well to learn the whole number thoroughly, so that he can tell their order and meaning. It will not only be useful in looking up words in the Chinese lexicons, but it will greatly assist him in remembering their composition and meaning. The best mode of impressing the forms of the characters on the memory is an important question; but in most cases, the union of the radical and primitive, as *the* two parts to be remembered, has the advantage of simplicity, and the sound and meaning can be attached to these by the laws of association better than to a collection of strokes made apparently without plan. After learning the radicals, a careful examination of the primitives as given by Callery will show the principles on which the great mass of characters in the language are formed, and practice in reading and writing will then make them familiar.

Many of the most common characters are the most difficult to find in the index; they are generally placed under the simpler radicals, where they should be looked for first. For instance, 以, 全, 令, 仄 are all under 人; 亞, 亘, 井, are under 二; 兒, 先, are under 儿; all of which are referred to these radicals chiefly because it was a prominent part of the character, and likely to catch

the eye. Such anomalous instances amount to about two hundred, all of them primitives, while the remainder will give less trouble in ascertaining the proper radical. About one half (108) of the radicals are placed on the right or left of the primitive,—constituting one half of the character, and easily recognized. Others, like 二, 勹, 匚, 乚, 口, 行, 門 and 鬥 embrace the primitive, and give no trouble. About 40 of them are placed on the top of the primitive, a few of which enter into combination with it, as in 奉, 夷, 彝, in such a manner as to give some hesitation as to the radical; while others, as 宀, 广, 疒, 爪, 穴, 竹, 𠂔, 艹, 声, 雨, are more apparent. For many of the remainder, where the radical is either in combination, or the character is formed of two or three radicals, as 相, 龔, or 現, practice will soon give the necessary facility in finding them. Some characters as 龔, 廟, 龔, 龔, 龔, 龔, made up of two primitives, are usually placed with reference to their meaning, and not to the most prominent part where they would be looked for; but their number is small. An examination of the radicals and the groups placed under them will be found in Williams' Easy Lessons, pp. 4-29, and in Medhurst's Chinese and English Dictionary, pp. xvi-xxiv.

In counting the number of strokes in a character, the radical is not reckoned. After becoming familiar with the radicals themselves, and having a general acquaintance with the primitives, the number of strokes can most quickly be ascertained by inspection. For instance, the character *mút*: 粥 rice porridge, found under the radical *lik* 鬲, is made up of 弓, 弓, 米 and 蔑, which severally number 3, 3, 6, and 15 strokes, or 27 in all; the character *im'* 濤 bubbling water, placed under the radical *shui* 水, is composed of 曲, 豆, 去, 皿, numbering 6, 7, 5, and 5 strokes, or 23 in all. The number of characters formed of so many strokes as these is very few, and in most cases a glance at the word is sufficient to see how many make it.



A TONIC DICTIONARY

OF THE

CANTON DIALECT.

(1)

A. *Yá*

[Words in *á* or *á*, are often heard beginning with *ng*, as *ngá*, *ngai*, *ngai*.

呀 A colloquial word. An interrogative particle; also one indicating that the affirmation is indisputable; a mere final answering tone, having no meaning; *hò á* well, very well; *á wai* poor, necessitous; *k'á kòm wá á*, he said so; *mat, yé á*, what? *kòm tsò á*, no, this is the way to do it.

鴉 A raven with a white streak on its breast; *lò á*, a raven or crow; *á'ò á*, written roughly; *á p'ín mai*, opium.

呀 A colloquial word. An interjection used in answers, denoting surprise or alarm; alas! dreadful.

Read *ngá*; the wrangling of children; to open the mouth wide; *ngá lán mai*, cochineal.

丫 A fork, a crotch; the parting of two branches, fingers, or tines; *á á'au* or *á wán*,

a slave girl; *á kok, kai* a little boy; *á ch'á*, a fork, a rest for clothes' sticks; *shü á* fork of a tree; *sám á lò* meeting of three ways, a trivium.

啞 The confused noise of children studying; dumb; to keep silent, for which the next is used; *á mai* an enigma; *ts'ing wán á 'yan*, hard to bear it patiently.

Also read *ak*; *ak, ak*, the sound of giggling.

瘡 Dumb, unable to speak; dull, faded; a cracked sound, as a bell; wheezing; nape of the neck; *á tsai*, a dumb boy; *á hau mò ín*, will not speak, sulky; *á tuk* dumb people are revengeful; *sheng tái á*, the sound is indistinct.

呀 A colloquial word. A final particle, adding intensity to the meaning; *á' m' hò á* not at all good.

Also spoken *á*; ten, used after a higher number; an answer, a word of reply like *Aye!* *á' hò*, yes, well; *sz' á ts'ín*, forty cash.

亞
阿
A

Hunchbacked; to esteem lightly, to regard as inferior; second; next to, junior, inferior; a syllable prefixed to proper names, for which the second is often used; it also impersonates epithets; *ái mui* a younger sister, a lass; *ái mat*, Mr. So and So; *ái pí* a silly fellow; *ái ch'ó*, a raw hand; *ái pá*, papa; *ái t'ai*, boy, you lad; *pai á' ũ yan*, not inferior to others.

姪
Yá

Brothers-in-law; *yan á'* relatives by marriage, especially brothers or parents; *mo tik, yan á'* I am not related to him at all.

(2)

Ai.

唉

A particle of surprise or pain; to beg, to ask; *ái yá*, whew! halloo! oh, dear! *ái mat, 'ní k'óm tsò' oh!* why did you do so? *ái k'au 'ní*, I intreat you.

矮
Yái

Low; diminutive, short; *ái 'lò 'tsai*, a pigmy, a little old man; *'pi chéung 'ái tang 'tsai 'ní tso'* get a low stool for you to sit on—to delude one; *'ái tak, tsai?* too low.

縊
í

To hang, to strangle one's self; the warp of cloth; *ái 'sz' 'kwai*, ghost of a suicide; *ái 'keng*, hung by the neck.

翳
í

A feather fan or screen, a flabellum; to screen, to intercept; to seclude from observation; to keep close, to repress; to destroy; anything

that intercepts; an obscurity in the eyes; trees dying; a fabulous sort of pheasant.

A colloquial word. Feverish; sultry, hot; hurried breathing, a stricture in the breast; *ái h'í* difficulty of breathing; *ái t'í* hot weather; *shan 'tsz' ai' t'í* feverish; *ái 'fai'* to feel grieved; *ái 'cha'* indigestible.

膾
í

Lean, cadaverous, meager, poor.

夙
Hí

Strong, herculean, athletic. A colloquial word; grief, sorrow; *pai' ai'* trouble, resulting from affliction or poverty.

曠
í

Cloudy and windy; the sun obscured and nearly hid by the clouds.

(3)

Ái.

挨
Yái

To lean upon, to trust to; to push away, to carry on the back; to place alongside; to strike; to force, to crowd, as with the elbows; to graft; next, near; passable; to lie down, to recline; *ái m'ai ní pin'* lean it against here; help here a little; *'yau tak, 'ái pang'* has some dependance or resource; *'yau tá' shán 'ái*, he has powerful friends; *ái 'há tik*, lie down a little; *ái tak, h'í* it will answer; *ái mún 'ái ú'* to gad and stare, as a virago; to go from door to door to examine; *ái 'í*, to mutually rely upon; *ái lá'í* to trust for help; *ái 'mán*, towards evening.

隘 A pass, a defile; narrow, confined, straitened; distressed, urgent; narrowminded, mean; impeded, stopped up; *yan kòm' ai'* way is all crowded, a jam; *káp' ai'* narrow as a pass; a contracted mind.

噉 A colloquial word; to call after, to bawl; to quarrel; crowded, thronged; *ái' káu*, to wrangle, to dispute; *ái' p'o' kau dung*, hallooed till he split his throat; *ái' náu* thronged; brawling; *ái' mat' yé*, what are you scolding about? *shap' ai'* 'kau cháng ngan, ten to one it is a quarrel about money.

(4)

Ak.

握 To grasp, to hold within the hand; a little, as much as the palm can hold; *ak, teng'* to grasp firmly; *ak, 'shau*, to shake hands; *ak, 'ch'i*, to hold in the hand; *ak, iú'* necessary.

渥 To moisten, to soak; to enrich with favors; to fertilize; to cover or daub thick; shining, rich; *ak, 'nung*, deeply grateful for; *yan ak*, imperial favor; *ak, tán*, to make very red.

幄 A curtain, a screen; a large tent, a marquee; to protect, to shelter.

厄 Knots in a tree; small door in a house; impeded, cramped; to be ill-used, to be straitened; *ak, k'ung*, poor; *ngai ak*, in danger.

阨 An obstruction, a stop; a defile, a pass; a dangerous path; embarrassed, distressed, poor; *kw'an' ak*, hampered, restrained.

扼 To seize or hold with the hand; to gripe, to clutch; the grasp; to pull; *ak, 'ún' káu chí*, held him by the wrist a long time.

(5)

Ak.

鉅 An unauthorized character. A bracelet; a bangle; *kéuk, ák*, a anklet; *kam ák*, a gold wristlet; *séung ák*, a plated or gilded ring; *ak, d'au*, clasps of bracelets.

輓 A yoke; the yoke of a carriage; a yoke, a restraint, a principle of conscience.

覷 A colloquial word; also pronounced *ak*, and *ngak*. To deceive, to delude, to take in; *kòm yéung' ák, yan ké'* are you going to cheat him so!

(6)

Am.

噉 To feed with the hands; to hold in the mouth; a word used by Buddhists.

掩 A colloquial word. To cover with the hand; to conceal from; *'am unái shéung 'ngán*, to cover both eyes; *'am chú* hide it; *'am tik, pui' 'shau*, give him a little sop, cover his palm.

(7) Ám.

40 91
 荷 An unopened flower; 'ám
 tán', the lotus flower; a poet-
 ical name.

(8) Án. *yá:ng*

晨' Evening, sunset; a serene,
 clear, sky; tardy, behindhand;
 寧' Ngán peaceful, gentle; rich, full, said
 of furs; a tiffin; 'hi shan án'
 to rise late; 'shéung' án' fore-
 noon; 'fan' án' káu' to take a
 siesta; 'fong' án' hok' a recess
 in school; 'shik' án' to eat
 lunch; 'án' chau' noon; 'tsò'
 án' to get tiffin; 'kò'm' án' so
 late!

鵲' A kind of small partridge,
 which breeds on the ground,
 Yen and is said to crow in the
 morning.

(9) Ang. *Jing*

鶯' The nightingale, or a gay
 species of thrush that nestles
 Ying on the willow and sings well;
 variegated plumés; 'wong ang',
 the mango bird; 'ang ko', a
 parrot; 'ang ko pi' a Roman
 nose.

A colloquial word; a knot in a
 stick of wood; 'p'ek kau' 'ch'ái
 ang, split this knot for me.

罍' An earthen jar, with a nar-
 row neck, to hold oil, &c.;
 Ying ang ang' 'tsai, a tadpole.

嚶 The harmonious singing of
 birds; ang ang the caroling
 Ying of birds; met. the dissensions
 of friends.

哽 Stoppage in the throat; he-
 sitation in speech from rage
 Kang or impediment; 'ang it, sob-
 bing; 'ang sak, unable to talk.

痠 Disease, sickness. A colloqui-
 Kang al word; to stick up, to press
 into or on; to inchose or em-
 boss; 'ang tak, kéuk, t'ung'
 they hurt my foot; 'ang fá,
 to emboss; 'shang shek' 'ang,
 to have a stone bruise; 'ang
 sam, to disturb one, as bad
 news; painful.

更' A colloquial word, a cor-
 ruption of kang. More, still
 more; try again; ang' 'yau
 t'im, there are more; ang' noi'
 ti' rather longer time.

(10) Áng.

甕 } Used with the preceding.
 罍 } a vase, a jar, a gallipot, an
 earthen pitcher; 'fong' 'kwo
 Ying áng, a jar of sweetmeats;
 'yau áng, an oil can; 'yat,
 áng 'yé, a thing; 'shui áng,
 a water pitcher.

(11)

Ap. *Ch'ak*

洽 Read háp. To instil, to
 saturate, to soak; to imbue,
 Hiah to pervade; to blend, to har-
 monize, to agree; háp' sam,
 of one mind.

A colloquial word. To cover, over, to keep from the air; to cover, as with a poultice; poor, inferior; slovenly, neglected; *ap, wái* spoiled by mold; *ap, ap, ts'ui* crinkling, as light pastry; *ap, chap, p'ò* a miserable, dirty shop; *ap, ch'ong*, to poultice; *úi, shū* *ap, ú* to roast a potato or taro in ashes; *met*. to enjoy one's self secretly.

(13)

At.

At. A colloquial word. To thrust in, to put into, as a purse or drawer; *at, loh* put it in; *at, k'ü iü* he must want it, make him take it.

(14)

At. 𠵿.

(12)

Ap. 鴨

鴨
Yah

A duck, a mallard; *kín ap*, a wild duck; *láp, áp*, dried ducks; *ch'áu ap, p'in* fried duck cutlet; *áp, miú*, ducklings; *pú' ap, tsai*, to hatch ducks artificially.

押
Yah

To sign, to affix a seal, to stamp; to control, to guard; to arrest, to seize, to detain; to compel, to force; to escort; to suppress; a lockup or detention room in a yámun; *wák, fá ap*, to make one's mark, to write a device; *áp, fo* to escort goods; *áp, k'ü tsò* make him do it; *áp, sung* *yan*, an escort; *'m kám ap, 'ní*, I'll not keep you; not detain you; *áp, wan* to rhyme; *áp, shün*, custom-house boats, guard-boats; *áp, chan* to go into battle; *ts'im ap, fong*, a lockup; *ts'im ap*, to endorse an edict, in red ink; *áp, pong* to look after, to escort; *áp, tung*, kept over winter; left over the season, as teas.

退
Ngh

To stop, to bring to a standstill; unforeseen obstacle; to reach, to arrive; to cut off, to put a stop to; *cho át*, to stop one doing, to restrain; *át, tek* to hold on to rice; *át, yuk* *án*, hard to curb one's lusts.

押
Yah

To pawn for a time; to reserve, to keep back; *át, kwai* deposit money; *'héung át*, recognized pawn-shops; *kai' át*, a hair band-pin; *át, p'ü* to pledge or shave a pawn ticket; *'kau' ng át*, a five per cent. discount pawnbroker; *'siú át*, a little pawn-shop; *tong' át*, to pawn.

憂
Kiah

A lance, a spear; to spear; uneven, rough, jolting; usual, as rules or ceremonies; *át, át*, stammering.

揠
Yah

To pull up; to eradicate; *át, miú*, to pull up a shoot in order to hasten its growth.

拈
Kiah

Straw with the outer skin removed to weave into hassocks for worship.

𦉳
Kiah

To dismiss care; contented, lighthearted; happy looking; *át, án*, pleased.

壓 To overthrow, as a wall; to supply a want; to press down, to steady, to settle; to bend; to subject, to suppress, to conquer; to injure, to oppress; to repress, as alarm; to intimidate; *át, wá?* to crush, to hurt by laying on; *át, pák, sing* to vex the people; *át, án* to subdue, to put a stop to, as a row; *át, king*, to quiet one's fears; *át, chí* to steady; *chan' át*, to repress (a revolt); to remove evils; *át, shat*, to press solid.

關 To shut, to stop up; to obstruct; to suffocate; to prevent superiors knowing; *át, sak*, to stop up, as water.

額 The root of the nose; the frontal sinus; a saddle; *ts'uk, át*, to knit the brows; *yau át*, a lemur.

(15)

Au.

區 A surname; a measure of four pecks; *puk, au*, to conceal.

甌 A bowl, a deep cup; *ngá, au*, a basin to hold water; *sch'á, au*, a tea-cup; *án, au*, a tobacco-cup; *pán, au*, half a cup, as of wine; *muk, au*, a wooden bowl.

鷗 A gull; *pák, au* or *shán, au*, a kind of gull found about Canton; *shá, au*, a white gull.

謳 To sing songs in recitative; a chant; a ballad, a ditty; *út, au*, Canton songs; *au, yam*, to sing songs.

歌 To sing; to crow merrily; in which it is like the last.

歌 Used for the next, to vomit; *au, tó*, a headsman's sword.

嘔 Interchanged with the last.

嘔 To vomit; the noise of retching; to spit out; a child's prattle; to sing, to make a glad noise; *au, hüt*, to spit blood; *au, fán ch'ut, dai*, to disgorge; to pay back; *tsok, au*, a disposition to vomit; *au, kiú, 'ki, tám* threw up several times; *au, á*, children humming; *au, t'ò* to puke; *au, long* seasick.

毆 To fight, to hit with a stick; to strike, to knock; *tau, au*, to wrangle, to fisticuff; *au, yuk*, to disgrace a man by knocking him; *au, tá*, to beat, to take a stick to.

滷 To soak, to macerate, to steep; to soften by soaking; *au, lán* soaked and spoiled; to macerate to rags; *au, múi*, soaked till moldy; *'m, k'am, au* it will spoil if soaked long; *au, tò, ch'au* soaked till it stinks; *au, nau* glutted, loathing food; *t'ang, shin, au, chū, yuk*, to fry eels in pork fat, *met*, to add insult to injury.

Read *au*; bubbles on the water; frothy spume.

(16)

Áu.

凹 A furrow, a hollow; an unevenness in the ground; undulations; rolling, as land.

A colloquial word. Poor, destitute; *áu, ai* in want.

搨

To snap a thing in two; to twist, to break; to drag along; 'áu chí' to break in two; 'áu sui' to snap in shivers; 'áu 'shau 'keng, to try the strength of the hands; to fall out about a matter; 'áu 'chün 'kong, to speak in irony, badinage; 'áu cū, to catch fish in a lifting net.

A colloquial word. Warped, bent; curved; 'áu 'au tik, a little crooked; 'áu lün, to curve.

搨

Yau

Obstinate, self-willed, perverse; to rush against madly; 'áu 'keng, stiffnecked; 'áu 'hí' disputatious, opinionated; 'áu 'tò 'tím' wai 'chí, I must have it so or not at all; 'chap, 'áu' set in his way; 'fün 'áu' whimsical, contrariwise.

搨

A colloquial word; a turn, a corner; 'chün 'áu' turn the corner.

凹

Yau

Indented; meandering; the dip of the horizon, the undulations in hills; a hole, a depression, a pit; 'shán 'áu' a valley; 'áu' tsz' characters cut in bas relief.

(17)

Chá.

渣

Chá

Name of a river; dregs, grounds, residuum; sediment, settlings, refuse after expressing juice; 'tsz' 'kang 'chá, shell lac; 'mò 'chá, there's no refuse left. Often used for the two next.

楂

Chá

A sour red berry as large as a cherry, called 'shán 'chá, used for its acid.

瘡

Chá

Pimples on the nose, wine blotches; pimples on the skin; 'tsau 'chá, wine blossoms.

踏

Chá

To tread upon; to put the foot on; 'chá 'táp' to stan;.

戲

Chá

To put the hand upon, to feel, to press down, to take; 'chá 'yé, to handle.

揸

Chá

A unauthorized character. To grasp, to grab, to clutch; to hold or take firmly; to work, as a bellows; to use; a handful; 'chá 'fung 'séung, to work a bellows; 'chá 'yat, 'tái' 'chá, grab a big handful; 'chá 'kan, hold it fast; 'chá 't'án, to keep a gambling-table; 'chá 'tak, 'wan, I hold it safely; 'chá 'shui 'chü 'yuk, water-sogged pork; 'chá 'fo 't'ung, to be a scullion; 'yau 'chá 'shau I have security; 'mò 'chá 'ná, nothing to hold on by; a Buddhist priest is so nicknamed; 'chá 'k'ün 't'au, to double up the fist; 'chá 'chü' 'kai' 'tsai, to grab him by the tail; 'chá 'lán' to crush in the hand.

噓

A colloquial particle implying a short time; 'táng 'há 'chü! wait a moment; 'yam 'ch'á 'chá, only just to take a cup of tea.

搨

Chwa

To beat a drum or a bell with a stick.

鮓

Chí

A rank condiment of fish or flesh and salted hashed fine, with red rice and oil; 'chá 'cū, a sort of Medusa or sea-blubber; 'lá' 'chá, rank, dirty, foul.

疔 A running ulcer; a severe disease; *shang 'chá soi*, a swelling on the cheek.

詐 To deceive, to cheat, to impose upon; erroneous, false; to feign, to make believe; artful, cunning; fraudulent; *chá' 'kwai chá' má*, pretending to act like a fool; *ngo chá' to* extort money falsely; *kán chá' to* delude; *chá' 'ká í*, false; *chá' ngai' to* humbug, suppositious; *chá' fan' to* sham sleep; *chá' ching' hí' to* feign to be good.

蚱 A large locust, called *'má chá' or chá' 'mang*; *chá' shín*, a small species of cicada.

醅 A wine press; to press or separate spirits; used for the next.

榨 An oil-press; a sugar press; to press or extract juices; *lok chá' 'ch'ong*, to violently extort money; *'yau chá' an* oil press; *chá' 'liú*, a sugar-press shed.

乍 At first, suddenly, hastily; for a moment; inadvertently, unexpectedly; *chá' 'yau chá' 'mò*, all at once there is some and then we have none; *chá' 'ín*, abruptly, at once; *chá' 'kin'* happened to see.

搾 An unauthorized character. To press down, to squeeze between the hand; *'lò 'hong*, *'lò chá' 'ch'ut*, *'yau*, he even squeezes oil from rice chaff.

咋 A loud sound, a rude noise. A colloquial particle implying doubt, perhaps; also a final sound, implying it is so; I understand it; *'kò'm 'yéung' chá' so* will do, eh!

(18)

t. 5 u

Ch'á.

差 Mistaken; to err, to differ; to miss the mark, to exceed; *Ch'á error*, fault, discrepancy, excess; differing, unlike, unassorted; *tái' 'chá tak 'ch'á*, very wrong; *'ch'á tak 'ün*, very different; *'ch'á ts'o' 'kéuk*, a blunder, a faux pas; *'ch'á 'tit*, *'m 't'ung*, differ very slightly; *'ch'á pat*, *to*, nearly the same; *'ch'á ts'o' a* mistake; *'ch'ing' 'ch'á 'sai'* all weighed wrong.

岔 Streams or roads diverging; *sám 'ch'á lò' 'hau*, a trivium; *sám 'ch'á 'ho*, a river in Liáutung.

义 A fork in a road; a prong, a crotch; to cross or interlace the fingers; *wo 'ch'á*, a pitchfork; *ngan 'ch'á*, a silver fork; *'ü 'ch'á*, a fish grains; *'ch'á 'shiu*, to roast on a fork; *'shá 'ch'á*, to fence with tridents.

杈 To fork out, to nip; to drive out, to pitch out, to strike; *'ch'á 'ch'ut, 'hü'* turn him out; *'ch'á 'chü' 'k'ü*, harpoon it.

茶 Tea; the infusion of tea, a tea; *'pò 'ch'á* to make tea; *'hin' 'ch'á*, to hand tea; *'ch'á 'fá*, the Camellia; *'hak, 'ch'á*, black tea; *'luk, 'ch'á*, green tea; *'kuk, 'ch'á*, to draw tea; *'ch'á 'pui*, a tea-cup; *'ch'á 'cü*, a tea-pot; *'ch'á 'shí*, a tea-spoon; *'ch'á 'shün*, a long tea saucer; *'ch'áu 'ch'á*, to fire tea; *'tsò' 'ch'á*, to cure tea; to set out tea; *'ch'á 'lam*, a tea store; *'ch'á 'kü*, a tea-saloon; *'lò 'ch'á*

dai, bring tea to the visitor; *ch'á séung*, a tea-caddy; *yat séung ch'á t'p*, a box of tea; *ch'á ki*, a teapoy; *ch'á sz'* a tea-taster; *ch'á m'ái*, tea dust.

嗽 A euphonic final sound used in chanting, to prolong the line.

搽 An unauthorized character. To smear, to rub in; to anoint; to rub in; *ch'á pák p'í k'o*, to whiten his nose, i.e. to palm off, to dupe; *ch'á f'á 'hau m'ín* to disguise one's face; *ch'á yéuk*, to spread a plaster; *ch'á 'fan*, to rub on cosmetics.

槎 Drift-wood; a small raft; to fell trees, to hew wood; *ching ch'á*, to raft timber.

查 A raft, a float; to examine, to inquire into; it appears that, having learned, I have ascertained; *ch'á ch'át*, to examine, to scrutinize; *fong ch'á*, to ask about; *ch'á k'ái*, to patrol the streets; *ch'á k'uo' sái* inspected them all; *ch'á shau*, I find it has been received; *ch'á ch'á 'lá 'lá*, idle prying into matters, tedious questioning.

詫 To talk extravagantly, to vaunt; to deceive; *ch'á' f'* strange, foolish.

吒 Used for the last. To foam and sputter in anger; to talk angrily; to grumble; *ch'ik ch'á* to rail at.

姪 A handsome girl, a beautiful unmarried young lady.

蟄 To bind up, sealed up, as in winter; *pát, ch'á* a sacrifice of thanksgiving to the earth in winter for ripening crops.

(19)

Chai.

chi

擠 A colloquial word. To place, to put down, to put by; *chai m'ái*, put it aside; *chai p'ín ch'á' where shall I put it?* *chai p'ín ch'á' t'ò 'hò*, put in it down anywhere.

晰 Brightness of stars; *ming sing chai' chai'* the twinkling lustre of the stars.

制 To adjust, to cut, to form; to govern, to regulate, to rule; to limit, to hinder, to prevent; to invent, to make; a law, a rule, a regulation; *tsai' chai'* or *'shau chai'* to wear mourning for parents; *'yau tsit, chai'* I can do so much; *chai' t'oi*, a governor-general; *kám chai'* to restrain, to set limits; *chai' 'kan kóm' t'o*, to limit one; *chai' t'ò*, to tame, to subdue; *tsz' chai'* self-restraint; *chai' shü*, an imperial dispatch; *chai' t'ò* a pattern, laws; *kam' chai'* a prohibition; *chai' t'í* the court; *sui' chai'* a sexagenary; *chai' fok*, a close surveillance.

製 Interchanged with the last.

製 To invent, to make; to cut out clothes; a fashion, a mode; to compound, as medicines; a pattern; a fur cloak; *'mí chai'* well made; *'ü' chai'* done by his Majesty; *'hò chai'* fát, well compounded; *fát, chai'* 'yé, useless things; *chai' tsò* to invent; *chai' á shéung*, to cut out clothes; *'hau chai'* skillfully made.

掣 Chi To obstruct, to hinder from entering; to take, to choose out, to raise up; to select; to pull, to draw; *chái' ts'ín*, to draw lots; *chín chái'* to compel, to force; *chá' chái'* *chá' tsung'* a twitching, as of children in convulsions; *chái' t'ín'* like lightning, as an electrical machine acts; *híp' chái'* to restrain; *chái' 'cháu*, to impede, to embarrass.

滯 Chi Water impeded; condensed, congealed; to obstruct, to stop; indigestible, disagreeing, piled up; *shik' chái'* indigestible; *chái' chü'* to restrain; impeded; an obstruction, stoppage; *ai' chái'* fullness in the stomach; hindering; slow progress; *fú' chái'* stupid looking; *pán' chái'* an old foggy; adhering to the old way; *'cho chái'* hindered, let, detained; *chái' hí'* a stoppage of secretions.

(30)

Chái.

齋 Chai To respect, to reverence; to abstain from; pure, reverential, serious; a retiring room, a closet; *'tá chái*, to get a soul out of tartarus; *'tá chái' hok*, storks for the soul to ride to heaven; *met.* a pander; *tái' sz'* *chái*, offerings placed before the purveyor of hungry spirits; *hán' chái*, a closet; *shü' chái*, a library; *ts'ing' chái*, an entire fast; *'lo chái*, to beg vegetables;

chái kái' to fast from animal food; *chái tsü'* to fast at All-souls; *shik' chái*, to fast on vegetables; *lo hon' chái*, all sorts of vegetables; *chái' kú*, to live at ease; *chái' chong*, respectful, reverential.

A colloquial word. A final particle denoting that it was said, that it is so; *mat, yan wá' chái*, somebody has said; *'hò 'ts'z' 'k'ü wá' chái*, just as he said.

齊 Chái Interchanged with the last. To respect; decorous; the heart pure, to chasten the desires.

債 Chái To bear a burden; to owe; a debt; *hím' chái'* to owe a debt; *chüi' chü*, a creditor; *tsa' chái' tsai*, a debtor; *wán' chái'* to repay; *'lo chái'* to collect debts; *fong' chái'* to let capital; *tsü' 'i pín' chái' 'tan*, cut off his ears and make him a stool of debt.

寨 Chái A stockade, a palisade; an encampment; a stockaded village; a sheep-pen; *ts'ák' chái'* a robber's hold; *chái' chü*, wife of a bandit chief who guards the hold; *'tá chái'* to frequent brothels; *luk' kok' chái'* a stockade defended by chevaux-de-frise; *ying' chái'* barracks, a camp, a military station.

豸 Chai A fabulous feline beast, called *'hái chái'* embroidered on censor's robes, indicative of discrimination.

Read *'chí*; the 153d radical of characters of feline beasts; a worm, a hairless grub.

(21)

Ch'ái.

差 To commission, to send on a message; to manage, to act; **Ch'ái** a messenger, an envoy; a legate, a commissioner; *ch'ái sz'* a bailiff; *ch'ái yik* a policeman, a lictor; *ch'ái sz'* an errand; *hái' ch'ái*, a criminal's guard; *fú ch'ái*, an unpleasant duty; *ch'ut ch'ái*, sent as legate; *p'áu king ch'ái*, a courier with dispatches.

釵 A broad hair-pin; *met.* females; *puk ch'ái*, to divine by a hair-pin when a husband will return; *kw'an ch'ái*, a bevy of women; *king ch'ái*, a thorn hair-pin, *met.* poverty; *fung' ch'ái*, an ornamental hair-pin with a phoenix.

猜 To guess; to doubt, to conjecture; to dislike; to abhor; to fear, to apprehend, lest; *ch'ái yat, kuk chung*, to bet a glass of wine; *ch'ái kwat, p'ái*, to guess on dominoes; *ch'ái tok*, an opinion or idea, to guess; *ch'ái múi*, or *ch'ái 'm'*, *morra*, to guess at the fingers—a game; *ch'ái á*, to suspect, to doubt of; *ch'ái áim*, to suspect and dislike; *ch'ái ngám* guessed right; *ch'ái yat, ch'ái* make a guess; *'ní shí' ch'ái*, *há'* just guess.

柴 Firewood, faggots; brushwood; fuel; to stop up; *yat, pá ch'ái*, a faggot of firewood; *ch'ái á'au*, half burned sticks; *kon ch'ái pang' fo*, if dry wood is near the fire, [will

it not catch]? *ch'ái fá*, kindlings; *ch'ái fo*, firewood; *p'á ch'ái*, to cleave wood; *ch'ái smín*, a cottage door; *p'áu ch'ái*, shavings; *ch'ái san*, faggots of wood.

儕 A class, a company; persons of the same sort; it makes the plural of the first person; *'ng ch'ái*, we.

豺 A ravenous beast; a lynx or wolf; *ch'ái dong tong tò* the wolf is in the way—said of oppressive rulers; *ch'ái dong*, a wolf; *ch'ái dong sing' ts'ing*, a wolfish disposition.

蹠 Also read *dún*. To stamp, to trample, to tread on with the heel; to rase, to destroy; the heel; *ch'ái 'ün sok*, a treader on rope ladders—a thief; *pí sai kwá p'í 'ní ch'ái*, let you step on a melon skin—trip you up; *ch'ái p'ó'ying p'ún*, to remain victorious; *ch'ái chü' k'ü*, step on it; *'kí shí ngau ch'ái kékuk*, when is your birthday? *ch'ái shat*, to tread on firmly; *ch'ái tang fá*, to tread on lampwicks (a thief); *ch'ái shing yuk tséung'* trampled to death.

蠆 The sting of a bee, or other insect; a sort of scorpion with a long tail.

瘵 Weary, sick; *dò ch'ái' consumption*, a wasting disease; *tsz' ch'ái'* to bring trouble on one's self.

嚼 To gnaw, to bite; to eat rapidly; to swallow, to bolt; *ch'ái' hüt*, to suck blood; *ch'ái' ngít*, to eat with a noise. Also read *shái'*.

(22) Chak.

tsak 仄, Inclined, slanting, leaning, oblique; the name of the three deflected tones; *k'ing chak*, tipped over, upset; *chak, sheng* the oblique tones; *chak, lau* vile, erring.

tsu 昃, The sun declining to the west; the afternoon; to wane, as the moon; *yut chak*, day is declining.

簀, Boards of a bed; a bed mat; to collect; luxuriant. Read *chái*; a strainer for spirits.

蹟, Obscure, hard of understanding; the secret springs, the hidden cause; occult, profound.

側, Side, the side; on the side; to incline, to bow down, to bend; lateral; perverted; mean, low; rebellious, seditious; *chak, shat*, a concubine; *mo cháp, chak*, don't turn it over; *chak, pin*, the side; *chak, chak, t'í* a little one sided; *fán chak*, the rear, the back side; a rebellious cabal; *chak, í*, apply the ear; *yat chak*, afternoon; *shí' ngo chak*, stand at my side.

(23) Ch'ak.

測, To sound, to fathom; to estimate, to measure; clear, as varnish; *ch'ak, tok* to comprehend, to conjecture; *ch'ak, tsz'* to dissect characters, as

when divining; *pat, ch'ak*, unexpected; *t'ui ch'ak*, to explain, to reason; *pat, 'ho ch'ak*, incomprehensible.

側, Secret grief, distress; to pity, to commiserate, to sympathize; *ch'ak, yan chi san*, kind-hearted, humane.

(24) Chák.

責, To reprove, to reprimand, to blame; to punish, to fine; to sustain, to be responsible for, to have charge of; to lay a weight on; to squeeze smooth; to press; to ask, to demand; *chák, fat* to fine; *chák, ch'ü* 'k'ü, keep it down; *chák, 'sz'* crushed to death; *chák, ch'éung*, to compel repayment; *chák, fat* to punish; *chák, man* to subject to the question; *chák, shing*, to charge with; *chák, yam' sham' chung* onerous duties devolve on him; *chák, tsoi* to ballast a ship; *chák, lán* crushed in pieces.

窄, Narrow, strait; compressed; groveling, mean, narrow-minded; *pik, chák*, contracted, illiberal; *'ts'in chák*, confined, cramped; *san ch'éung chák*, little-minded; *chák, kwo' t'au*, too narrow; *ko' tsz'* *chák*, its meanings are few; *chák, l'í* a lane.

竿, Like the last; a quiver; a bamboo ceiling of a roof; to hasten out; to press; to tattoo or brand, as a punishment.

舢 A boat; *chák, mang'* a small boat, a punt, a piunace, a junk's gig.

澤 A marsh, a fen, a pool; to fertilize, to soften, to enrich; to anoint, to make to shine; to benefit, to favor; humid, slippery, smooth; to show kindness to; to wash, to moisten; to make to grow; fertile; redolent of, as fragrance; favor, kindness; *shau chák* to brighten by handling; *yun' chák* fresh, moist; *wát chák* glossy; *'ü chák* wet with rain; *yan chák* to confer favors.

擇 To select, to pick out, to choose, to prefer; *'chák, yat* to choose a [lucky] day; *'ní kóm' 'kán chák* you are so hard to suit; *yam' 'ní 'kán chák* just as you like; *chák, káu*, to take associates.

擲 To throw down, to throw at; to throw away, to reject; to waste, as one's time; *chák, áí*, to refuse, to give back; *chák, chung'* to hit; *chák, t'au* or *chák, shik*, to throw dice; *chák, 'kau 'tsai*, to throw nines, i.e. to gamble; *h' chák* to discard.

摘 To pluck, to cull; to pull, to pick; to lay hold of; to move on, to start; to point out; *chák, yan'* to take away [an officer's] seal; *chák, 'tù tok lai*, pull a flower down; *yat, chák* one picking; *chák, 'kwo*, to pick fruit; *chák, teng*, to take away an officer's button.

翟 A surname. This and the last are also read *t'ik* with the same meanings.

擢 To pull up; to take out, to select, to raise, to promote; to employ in office; to reject, to extinguish, as good resolutions; *chák, fát, nán 'shò*, the hairs can not be counted by pulling them out—his crimes are numberless.

宅 A dwelling, a mansion, a residence; a grave; to dwell, to fix, to settle; to conform to; an office, a station; *yéung chák* houses, residences; *tái' chák, i' chák* eldest son and second son's dwellings; *yan chák* a grave; ancestral halls or shrines; *chák, chiú'* to divine for a grave.

蠶 A large green caterpillar, called *chák, chuk* which feeds on bean leaves.

顛 Going back and forth; embarrassed, undecided; *chák, chuk* irresolute.

誹 To blame, to reprehend; to disgrace officers, to punish by disgracing; to scold, to be angry at, to find fault with; *shy*, error; a change of appearance; *chák, kán*, to disgrace an officer.

(25)

Ch'ák.

策 A bamboo slip, such as books were once engraved on; a book, writings; a stratagem, a plan, a means, an expedient, a scheme; a switch, a whip; a divining slip; to switch; *'kán ch'ák*, books, chapters, &c.; *mò ch'ák*, without plan,

schemeless; *ch'au ch'ák*, to contrive; *ch'ák, 'má*, to whip a horse. Used for the next.

策, A thorn, a spike, a prick; to prick, to pierce with a thorn.

冊, A slip; an inventory, a register, a list; a patent or commission of nobility; a census book; to choose; to plan, to make a plan or scheme; *t'in ch'ák*, to enrol, to write a list; *ú' 'hau ch'ák*, a register, a census of people; *p'ái mún ch'ák*, the register of families; *woong ch'ák*, imperial census.

棚, Posts of a stockade; a railing; a palisade; *hon ch'ák*, a guard at gates; *ch'ák, lán*, gateway of streets; *mún ch'ák*, door posts.

拆, To break up or open; to split, to unrip; to destroy, to pull down, to take away; to dissect, to take to pieces; *ch'ák, shé*, to pull a house down; *ch'ák, sán*, to scatter, by breaking or taking to pieces; *ch'ák, fung*, to open a letter; *ch'ák, í shéung*, to unrip clothes; *ch'ák, sái*, pulled to pieces; *'yau mat, ch'ák, fát*, what way shall we arrange the matter? *ch'ák, 'hau yut*, unlucky days for consulting; *ch'ák, 'hau kò yéuk*, plasters for chapped feet.

拆, To rive, to crack; to open, to burst open, as buds; split, riven, cracked; *káp, ch'ák*, bursting of buds; *'hóm ch'ák*, cracked, as a bowl; *ch'ák, ch'ák, tí' sheng*, a wheezing, cracked voice.

(26)

Cham.

針, A needle; a cauterizing probe; to prick; to use needles in acupuncture; leaves of the pine; *ch'ün cham*, to thread a needle; *kú' ch'ui cham*, a pin; *cham p'í séuk, t'it*, mean, stingy; *cham 'chi*, to embroider; *hon 'shü cham*, a thermometer; *'ngán cham*, a needle; *man cham*, a musquito's sting.

箴, Used for the last. A probe, a surgeon's needle; to probe; a caution, a check; pointed, urgent; to exhort, to rebuke, to urge to reform; *cham kw' ai*, admonition, rebukes; *cham ming*, cautionary maxims.

砧, A stone to beat clothes on; an anvil; a block for lifting by athletes; *muk cham*, a horse block; *chü 'pi cham*, a fillet of pork; *cham 'pán*, a cutting board, used by butchers.

斟, To pour from or into; to ladle out, to lighten; to deliberate, to adjust; a ladle, a spoon; *cham 't'o lok*, all well settled; *t'ung 'ní cham cham*, let us talk it over; *cham ch'á*, to pour out tea; *sai' cham*, to whisper; *cham chéuk*, to consult about.

榷, Used for *sham* 榷, the mulberry seed. An ax or bill; a staff.

枕, A pillow; a stake; a crossbar in a carriage; to pillow on, to lie near to; contiguous, adjacent, lying on; *'sz' 'ché séung*

'*cham tsik* the dead lay pil-
lowed on each other; '*cham*
pín, in bed, in private; '*cham*
pún' a bedfellow; '*cham tsik*
án on, cares disturb his pil-
low, harassed; '*i'cham*, a sup-
port for the ear; '*huk, kwang*
á'cham, pillowed on his arm;
'*cham t'au*, a pillow; '*cham*
kwat, the occiput; '*on'cham*
mò yau, to sleep quietly.
As a verb, also read *cham*'.

怎 Tsang An interrogative word; what,
how? '*cham yéung*' in what
manner; '*cham tik*, what?
'*cham shang' t'ú pán*' how
would he look? '*cham' kòm*
pat, tai t'au, how could I de-
cline assent?

浸 A colloquial word. A coat,
as of paint; a thickness, an
envelop, a skin; '*ts'at, sám*
cham' varnished it three times;
mok, yat, cham' p'i, pull off
one covering.

朕 Chín Anciently used for I; now
the royal We, Ourself; '*cham*'
chiú' subtile, recondite.

A colloquial word. A puff, as
of smoke; '*yat, cham' ín*, a
puff of smoke; '*yat, cham' f'ó*
'fan, an explosion of incense.

(27) Ch'am.

沉洗 Ch'in To sink; to immerse; to
put under water, to be lost;
to quash, to suppress; muddy,
deep, dull, as colors; a lake;
shat, shau' ch'am chui' gar-
rulous; '*sch'am lun*, lost, ru-
ined; '*sch'am mút* to lose in

the water; '*sch'am ún*, lost in
the depths; '*sch'am on*' to quash
a case; '*sch'am ník* drowned,
in doting on; '*sch'am chung*'
very sick; '*shap, sch'am' kau*
sp'ò, the odds are against him;
sch'am héung, aloe.

雲 Ch'in Dark, cloudy for a long time;
yam yam sch'am sch'am, dull,
rainy-looking.

鱸 Chin The roe or eggs of fish; the
name of a fish.

譖 Tsín To slander, to vilify; to dis-
credit; '*ch'am' ún*, slanderous
aspersions; '*ch'am' yán*, to
aspersion one.

識 Ts'in To verify, to prove; a prog-
nostic; to fulfill; '*ch'am' ü*, a
prophecy, a hidden meaning;
ch'am' hi tiresome, talkative;
ch'am' wai, to agree with the
prophecy.

(28) Chám.

斬 Chán To sunder, to cut in two; to
cut off; to execute, to de-
capitate; capital; to root up;
to break off, as intercourse;
faded, forgotten, vanished;
'*chám shui*, mourning for par-
ents; '*chám' t'ún*, to cut in two,
to break off, as a business;
'*chám t'au*, to decollate; '*iú*
'*chám*, to divide a criminal in
the middle; '*chám' leng tsit*
t'it, to cut an iron nail—decid-
ed, sincere; '*kám' chám*, to su-
perintend an execution; '*chám*
hoi, to cut open; '*chám' fát*
to subjugate; to prune.

湛 A northern affluent of the Yellow R. near Shánsi; to sink in; to soak, to immerse, to imbibe, as a sponge; to plunge in; deep, limpid, still, as water; clear, calm, as a quiet moonlight.

蘸 To dip, as a pencil in ink, or sop a morsel in gravy; used by some for baptize. Vulgarly pronounced 'yám; as 'yám shí' *yau*, dip it in the soy.

賺 To impede, to hinder; to sell, to profit; to gain unfairly, to palm off poor goods; 'cho chám' to deceive; to hinder.

站 A stage, a journey; *yik chám* a stage; *chám' t'au*, end of a journey; *yut chám' ló'* a stage, usually reckoned to be a league.

(29) Ch'ám.

挽 To stab; to sustain, to support, to lead; to supply a want, to make up; to divide with another; to pull out; *ch'ám fan' lai t'im*, make another share for him; *ch'ám fú*, to uphold.

杉 Fir, pine; *ch'ám muk* deal; *yat luk ch'ám* a block of pine, a blockhead; *ch'ám muk' ling p'ái*, a pine tablet—is worthless.

懺 To repent; to confess one's errors; *ch'ám fú'* to repent.

僂 Irregular, disorderly, as undrilled troops; unequal, uneven; *lám ch'ám* ugly; confused, disorderly, sulky.

(30)

Chan.

Chan.

眞 True, sincere, unfeigned, genuine, pure; in fact, truly, indeed, no mistake; a likeness; actual, not secondary; spiritual, subtle, pure, unmixed; *chan yan*, a sprite, a phantom of a man; *chan ko' ts'z'* in fact, it was like; *se chan*, to draw portraits; *chan hai'* it is so; *chan tsong ching' fan'* this thing proves him a thief; *m chi chan' ká*, I don't know whether it is so or not; *chan sam*, true-hearted; *chan fú' hí* low-spirited; *chan ching'* truly, indeed; *chan kong*, it is really so.

珍 Valuable, precious, excellent; important, rare, noble; to prize; a delicacy; a rarity, a treasure; *chan chü*, pearls; *chan' pò*, precious; *chan chung'* to take care of, as the health; to esteem; *chan m'* delicious; *chan chü' fun*, pearl sago; *chéung shéung' chan*, a pearl in the hand—a daughter.

甄 Often read *yan* in Canton. A potter, a maker of earthen ware; to mold, to model, to figure in clay; to mold another's mind; to be molded, guided, transformed, or influenced; to examine, to distinguish; plain, intelligible; *chan t'ò mán' lui'* to fashion and direct all things, as God does; *chan pít, yan ts'oi*, to discern men's abilities.

瞋 To stare at angrily, to glare at; *ch'an nê' mē' tō' angry* beyond measure.

陳 To arrange, to set in order; to spread out; to say; to reply;

to state, to express; to memorialize; a long time, an old thing; many, all; a feudal state near the present capital of Honán; *tsai' ch'an ts'ich' déung*; to lack food in Ch'in, —to be in straits; *p'ò' ch'an*, to seat or rank in order; *ch'an ch'it*, to arrange in order; *shéung' pié' ch'an ts'ing*, to state one's thoughts to H. I. M.; *ch'an p'i' kōm' kau'* old as a dried orange skin, faded.

陳 A medicinal herb, good for rheumatism; *yah' ch'an*, a plant like origanum.

塵 Dust, small particles; effluvia, atoms, molecules; the world; worldly vice and pleasures; confused times; *ch'an' d'ak' tō'* a cloud of dust; *sai' ch'an*, to wash down the dust, to give a feast to friends come back; *p'ò' hau' ch'an*, to follow another's example; *ch'an' oi*, dust; *ch'an' kau*, covered with dust; *fung' ch'an*, dusty from travel; *mō' yat*, *'tīm' ch'an*, clean; *ch'an' tsuk*, *ch'an' shai'*, or *chung' ch'an*, the dusty world; *fat' ch'an*, to dust.

伸 To stretch; still more, how much more; to grin wide; *ch'an' üt*, to say further.

疹 Pustules of any kind; eruptions, pimples; a cutaneous disease; sore lips; *tsai' ch'an* small pox pustules; *pān' ch'an*, eruptions.

晒 To smile, with slight contempt; to look pleased; *ch'an' siu'* to smile; *ch'an' nāp'* to smile on receiving.

診 To divide fields; to come before the gods; to announce the emperor's coming; to die; a motive; *ku' ai' ch'an*, dikes between fields.

紆 To bind with cords; to turn to twist; to revolve; a revolution; perverse, crabbed.

衫 Single thin garments, black silk worn in summer; embroidered garments; *ch'an' ai' kōik*, single grasscloth.

診 To examine, to look at; to try, to verify; *ch'an' mung'* to interpret a dream; *ch'an' mak*, to feel the pulse.

輶 The boards of a carriage; the cross board; to move; a carriage; cramped, disturbed, distressed; the last of the 28 constellations, β, δ, γ, in Corvus; pegs of a lute; *ai' ch'an*, crooked; winding.

纈 Filaments from a cocoon; a thread; to tie; black; *chui' ch'an' pati' pin'* whose black hair will not change?

鬣 Bushy, black hair; a fine head of black hair.

襯 Inner garments; to help, to assist; to patronize; to befriend; to give; to give effect to; to show off; to match; *ch'an' kan*, a sash; *ch'an' shām*, inner skirts; *pong' ch'an'* to give custom to; *ch'an' ch'ā' k'ā'*, to fellowship; *ch'an' ch'ā'*, a flyleaf in books; *ch'an' t'ip*, plaits on a petticoat.

槨 A coffin; to collect firewood;
Chán *ch'an'* a coffin; *ch'an' uk*, a sort of dead house
 or shed at a grave.

齧 To shed the milk teeth, as
 children do; shedding or re-
 newing the teeth.

趁 To follow, to come up be-
 hind, to walk after; to avail,
 to take; to embrace an op-
 portunity; at the time of;
ch'an' hū 'tá 'shí, to go to
 market; *ch'an' shí hau'* to
 improve the time; *ch'an' kí
 sí* take advantage of the op-
 portunity; *ch'an' fung 'shai
 'kí*, hoist sail when there's a
 wind; *ch'an' ün'* as I wished
 it; *ch'an' shai'* avail of a fa-
 vorable time.

(32)

Chán.

盞 A shallow cup for oil; a wine
 saucer; the classifier of lamps;
Chán *tang 'chán*, a saucer for a
 night lamp; *yat, 'chán tang*,
 a lamp.

琖 A wine-cup, made deeper
 than the preceding, of jade,
Chán or other valuable stone.

醞 Muddy, unsettled spirits;
 liquor beginning to clear; a
Chán cup, a goblet.

饌 To eat, to drink; to feed
 persons; to provide for; dres-
 sed food: *ch'it, chán'* to set
 out a dinner; *shing' chán'* a
 banquet; *ts'oi' chán'* food;
'yau mat, ngáu chán' what
 delicacy did you have for a
 relish?

撰 To regulate, to correct, to
 dispose in order; to grasp; to
Chán compose, to record; a rule, a
Siuén statute; a received maxim;
 a business, an act; to edit, to
 revise books, to publish; *sau
 chán'* the first Hánlin academ-
 ician; *chán' shut*, to narrate.
 Read *'sün*; to select; to send.
 Read *sün'*; to reckon, to
 count.

撰 Same as the above. To ex-
 hort by precepts; *chán' man*,
Chán to write essays; *pai' chán'* to
 prepare a eulogistic paper.

站 To stand; to stand erect;
 to stop; a stoppage; *chán' kí
 Chán* *loi'*, stand up! *chán' pán*, to
 file off in rank, and salute an
 officer.

棧 A covered loft; palisades;
 a scaffold; a covered, plank-
Chán ed road cut out of the side of
 hills; a hearse, a workshop;
 a warehouse; a storehouse, a
 stable, a pen, a sheepcote; a
 wooden bridge or pathway;
chán' fong, a warehouse, a
 packhouse; *chán' tsò*, storage
 charges; *miú chán'* a kennel
 for cats.

輦 A tumbril for carrying the
 wounded; a hearse; *chán' ló'*
Chán a military carriage for sleeping
 in.

猊 A tiger cat; *chán' máí*, a
Chán tiger shedding its hair.

綻 A rent seam; to rip, to tear,
 to rend; a hint, inkling; *p'ó'
 Chán* *chán'* the affair is known, to
 hint a matter; *'lá tak, p'í' hoi
 yuk, chán'* beaten till the flesh
 was laid bare; *chán' lí'* rip
 the seams.

dza 賺 An unauthorized word. To profit, to make gain in trade; *chán' ts' in*, to make money; *ts' chán'* profitable; *mò tak chán'* no profit; *chán' tak, là*, got my outlay back; *chán' wán'* nothing but a trouble. Read *wán'*; to sell goods at a profit.

(33) Ch'án.

tsa 產 To produce, to grow; to bear, to increase; an estate, a patrimony; an occupation; the productions of a country; natives; a sort of flageolet; a birth, act of parturition; *pò 'ch'án*, a strengthening pill; *siu 'ch'án*, an abortion; *fan 'ch'án* to divide the patrimony; *shang 'ch'án*, an increase, to have a child; *ch'án ip*, one's property, real estate; *ká 'ch'án*, family possessions; *t'ò 'ch'án*, productions; *k'ing ká pá' 'ch'án* the family lost everything.

tsa 嶺 Tortuous paths among the mountains; *kin 'ch'án*, winding, crooked, as paths.

tsa 剗 Interchanged with 剗 next. To level off; to spade up; to reap; to trim iron; *Ch'án 'ch'án t' an' t'ò*, to plane a razor; *kò'm' ká 'ch'án*, may your race all be cut off; *ch'án 'ch'ung*, sandalwood shavings burned for the dead.

+ 鑊 A thin iron plate; a shovel, a plane; a spoke-shave, an iron shave; to cut and pare; to level; *wok, 'ch'án*, a rice

shovel; *yet, fú 'ch'án k' an*, a set of shovel and tongs; *ch'án 'ts'ò 'ch'á k'an*, to root out, to extirpate; *ch'án 'shán*, to scarp hills, to dig in a level. A colloquial word. A door sill; a threshold; *k'í an' 'ch'án*, standing in the door-way.

(34) Chang.

箏 A kind of harpsichord with 12 copper strings; *fung 'chang*, glasses hung to jingle in the wind; *lá 'chang*, to thrum the guitar; *fung 'chang*, to fly a singing kite.

淨 Cold, shivering. Incorrectly but commonly used for 淨. *tsing' clean.*

擗 A bundle of sticks, a number of sticks tied up into a fag-got.

琤 The tinkling sound of gems when they are struck or rung together.

鐃 A small cymbal, a small sized gong; the ringing sound of metals.

諍 To remonstrate with; to stop a wrong; *kán' chang'* to reprove one's sovereign; to reprehend.

(35) Ch'ang.

爭 To wrangle, to strive for precedence; to contest, to litigate; to reprove, to remonstrate, in which senses it

(37)

Chap.

執 To take in the hand, to pick up, to lay hold of, to grasp; to apprehend, to catch; to maintain, to retain; to stop up; a handfull; *chap, 'yan*, a father's old friend; *shau chap*, to receive and keep [as evidence]; *chap, tsz'* to set type; *chap, sch'au*, to draw lots; *chap, chung*, to keep a due medium; *chap, án'* a pertinacious dispute; *kú' chap*, obstinate, set in his way; *kok, chap, yat, ngai'* each follows his trade; *pá' chap*, to arrest; *chap, sz'* to manage business; an officer's retinue; *chap, 'shau*, take by the hand.

契 To fetter a horse or cow; fetters, shackles; to bind, to secure; a cord.

汁 Gravy, juice; thickened liquor; slosh; the juices or essence of a thing got by expressing; sleety rain, wet snow; *pan long chap*, betel juice; *ts'oi' chap*, liquor left after cooking vegetables; *chap, 'm tak, tá'm' háp*, not had a mouthful of gravy to suck—I've had no benefit from it.

Also read *kíp*; harmonious.

(38)

Cháp.

答 To prick, to puncture; to embroider; a document, a paper; a particular sort of paper;

a diploma; a contract; to write out, as a list of prices; a reply from a higher officer; a remonstrance to the emperor; *chí cháp*, stationery; *cháp, 'tsz'* a remonstrance; *kám' cháp*, a diploma bought by a *kiensang*; *cháp, kú' ts'in*, write the prices; *cháp, lok, pò'* put it to account; *cháp, tán*, a contract for a purchase. The word *chap*, used in Canton is derived from this.

閘 A guarded gate, a barrier, a barricade; dam; a barrier like a turnstile or a stockade; a lock, a flood-gate; to shut a gate; *cháp, tsá'p*, a guard-house at a gate; *hoán cháp*, to shut the gate; the Barrier at Macao; *'shui cháp*, a waste-weir, a mill-race or sluice with gates; *cháp, fú* a gatekeeper; *hon cháp*, to guard the gate; *cháp, mún*, a street gate; *'shéung cháp*, put in the bars.

鋸 Read *sáp*; a spear; a jave-lin; to engrave, to inlay, to in-chase on metal; to scatter, to sprinkle.

A colloquial word. One bladed shears working on a pivot; to slice or pare with shears; *cháp, 'hoi*, cut it open; *pan long cháp*, betel-nut shears; *cháp, yéuk, ts'oi*, to slice medicine; *cháp, sui'* slice it fine.

极 Read *k'ap*; panniers or packsaddles made of wood, used by muleteers.

A colloquial word. A camp chair; *'má cháp*, a camp-stool; *cháp, chak, fan'* to sleep on the side.

(39)

Ch'áp.

插 Ch'áh To insert, to pierce, to set in, to stick into; to tuck in, to thrust into or through; to transplant; to set in a socket; to meddle, to interfere in; an iron pointed pole used to cut sheaves, or pry up clods, for which **鋤** is also used; *ch'áp, yéung*, to set out rice shoots; *ch'áp, 'tsui*, to interrupt (in talking); *ch'áp, yik' nán*, if he can not fly away; *ch'áp, tsong*, to implicate one by leaving something in his house; *ch'áp, piú*, to stick on labels; *ch'áp, shiú*, a stuffing put into roast pigs; a concubine's child; *shí ch'áp*, a narrow purse; *ch'áp, 'skan lóki kú* to meddle in officiously; *pát, d'oi pát*, *ch'áp*, eight bearers and eight outriders; *ch'áp, 'i yan ying*, to stick flags in the ears when whipping a thief.

扱 To take, to receive; to raise; to curtsey with the hands bowed to the ground; to tuck up the skirts.

(40)

Chat.

到 Chih To ascend, to go up, as a hill; flourishing, as an age; very, exceedingly; name of a city; *chat, lung*, very grand; *yuk, chat*, an ancient name of Ngánhwá hien in Kánsuh.

質 Chih Substance, essence, nature, the material of; plain, undorned; sincere, honest; to cross-examine, to confront; to establish, to substantiate; opposite to, to appear in presence of; firm, as a texture; a disposition, a habit; a target; *hi' chat*, the complexion; the elements of; *chat, sun* to confront the accused and witnesses; *chat, p'ak*, plain; *chat, ti* temperament, constitution; talents; *'pan chat*, the disposition.

鑊 Chih An ax, a hatchet; an anvil or iron block, used by smiths and others.

騰 Chih A stallion; to mount; to ascend; to raise, to promote; to fix, to determine; *yam chat*, to think upon kindly, a secret benevolence; *tsik, yam chat*, to perform many good deeds.

只 Chih Only, merely; but, however, yet; *chat, 'hò 'kóm 'ché*, this way alone; *chat, tak*, no other-wise, only could.

Also read *'chí*, in the same senses; and only *'chí*, when it is used as a final particle.

枳 A colloquial word. A cork, a plug, a stopple; to cork, to fasten a stopper; *'tsau chat*, a bottle cork; *chat, shat, 'k'ü*, cork it tightly.

窒 Chih To close, to stop up the mouth of; to hamper, the moon in opposition; *chat, 'shau chat, kéuk*, impeded, things not to one's liking; *chat, chü' 'k'ü*, stop it up tight; *chat, ngoi* difficulties.

姪 A brother's children; *ch'at*; *tsz'* a nephew; *chat*; 'nü, a niece; *ngoi' chat*; a wife's nephews; *sin chat*; sons of alumni of the same year; *kün' chu*; young relatives.

螫 Retired into silence; to burrow; insects burrowing, or becoming torpid in holes; *king chat*; "excited insects," is the name of the fifth of the 24 terms; March 5th to 20th.

𪔐 To bite, to snap at. Read *ai*, sound of laughter, to laugh outright.

桎 Fetters, gyves, stocks of wood or iron; to manacle; to pierce; a thing to clog wheels; *chat*; *kuk*, fetters; *chat*; *hat*; a lynchpin; *met.* a censor of manners, a guide of affairs; *wat*; *wat*; *chat*; *chat*, cramped, cribbed, the room is scanty;—a colloquial phrase.

搥 To cut down grain; to beat, to knock with the fist.

蛭 A leech; *'shui chat*; a blood-sucker, of which there are several kinds.

(41) Ch'at.

扎 To pluck up; to bind, to bind around, to bundle up; a bundle; to make or cut out paper images; *ch'at*; *yat*; *ch'at*, bind it into a bundle; *ch'at*; *kéuk*, to bind the feet of girls; *ch'at*; 'kan, bind it tight; *'chi ch'at*, paper houses, &c., to burn to the dead; also paper strings; *ch'at*; *mái' k'ü*, tie it

up in a roll; *yat*; *ch'at*; *fá*, a novegay; *ch'at*; *tak*; *shang*, cut out to the life.

札 A tablet for writing; a letter, a document, writings; untimely death; a thin slip of wood; fold of armor; a paddle; *ngán' ch'at*, an epistle; *'kán ch'at*, or *sh'ü ch'at*, a letter.

軋 Creaking roll of a wheel; a creaking, grating, sound; punishment of the rack or wheel; *'séung mo ch'at*, to harass or impede each other; *ch'at*; *ch'at*, creaking, jingling.

茁 Grass or plants starting out of the ground; fat, hearty, vigorous, said of cattle; *'ts ó ch'at*; *ck'í ngá*, the grass is sprouting.

(42) Ch'at.

察 To examine, to judge, to search out the truth; to observe closely, to inquire into all particulars; *'ich'á ch'at*, to scrutinize; *kám' ch'at*, beg you to look at, said by suppliants; *king ch'at*, in the censorate; *ch'at*; *tü*, examine and decide [respecting the petition.]

刹 A Buddhist monastery; a pillar; a dagoba, a tope covering the ashes of priests; *'pò ch'at*, your convent.

獭 An otter; *'shán ch'at*, a beaver, or fresh-water otter; *'hoi ch'at*, a seal; *ch'at*; 'ling, seal skin collars or tippets; *ch'at*; 'tsai, a tanka woman.

(43)

Chau.

周 Universal, complete, entire; to supply, to provide, to assist; plenty, enough; to make a circuit, to environ; a famous dynasty, B. C. 1122-255; secret, fine, subtle; close together, fine; a curve, a bend; to extend everywhere; honest, trustworthy; to the end, entirely; 'hò *chau tò* all things prepared; *chau chí*, let all know; *hú kìn' chau kung*, he's gone to see Duke Chau—
Chau asleep; *chau mat* numerous, close together; *chau pi* everything ready; *chau wai*, everywhere, all around; *chau cùn* to circulate, to treat friends well; *chau ts'ün*, to bring a thing about, to remove ill feeling, to explain; 'hò *chau chí*, it is excellent.

週 Often used for the last. To revolve, to circulate; to inform people; a year; *chau min wong' séung* may the whole year be lucky; *tú' chau*, a return of the year; *yat' chau*, a circuit, a year; *chau shí tò hai' kòm*, he is ever the same.

賙 To bestow charity; *chau tsai* to relieve the indigent, as a society or government; *chau sut*, beneficent.

輜 A heavily laden cart, which is low in front; a heavy load; heavy.

儗 To conceal, to shade, to hide; something stretched for a shade.

舟 A boat, a vessel, a craft of any sort; to go in a boat; to transport, to carry in a vessel; the 137th radical of characters relating to ships; *p'in chau*, a punt; *chau ts'z'* on board ship.

駟 A frame in front of a carriage near which the driver sits; a sort of dashboard.

州 A district, less than a prefecture; a continent, a great division; an island; *chí chau*, the magistrate over a *chau* district; *chau t'ung*, his deputy; *kau chau*, the empire; the whole world; *tuk kék, chau*, a district without subdivisions.

洲 A spot encircled by streams, or in the water, as an islet; a place where men collect, a village; *ngò t'chau*, Whampoa I.; *ch'ung chau*, Bamboo town; *kau chau*, the Nine Is. near Macao; *ts'ing chau*, Green I. off Macao; *shá chau*, sands, a sand-bank.

誑 Hurried, bustling, to impose upon, to deceive; *chau chéung, qat wán* to delude with false appearances.

肘 The fore-arm; the elbow, the wrist; to take by the wrist; a quarter of an animal; *shau chau*, the elbow; *chau yat* arms and sides, *met.* near relatives; *ts'in ch'au*, a shoulder of pork.

帚 A besom; a broom; to sweep up dirt, for which the first is most proper; *chap, ki chau*, term for a wife or concubine.

晝¹ A day, daytime, daylight;
Chau *chau' yé' pat, kit*, going incessantly, never resting; *pák' chau'* broad daylight, openly; *shéung' chau'* forenoon; *há' chau'* afternoon.

咒¹ } To imprecate, to rail at,
咒 } to curse; to pray or recite
Chau spells; an incantation, an imprecation, a charm, a spell; a prayer; *nim' chau'* to recite prayers; *tò' chau'* to curse; *fá' chau'* to prepare and bless charms; *chau' cho'* or *chau' má'* to curse.

喙¹ The bill of birds; to peck with the bill, the twittering of birds.
Chau

Also read *chū*. Loquacious, chattering, as birds; *chū' cū*, talkative.

宙¹ To contain, as the earth does; including all ages, from ancient times till now.
Chau

胄¹ Descendants, posterity;
Chau *chau' tsz'* the eldest son; *hau' yui'* posterity; *shau' chau'* generations.

胄¹ Often confounded with the last. A helmet, a morion;
Chau *káp, chau'* helmets and cuirasses.

紉¹ A crupper; a silk trace;
Chau *Chau' wong*, the infamous king who ended the Shāng dynasty.

箒¹ The framer of the seal character, *Chau' t'ái' sz'*; *chau' man*, the seal character.

酎¹ New, ripe spirits; pure strong spirits, thrice distilled;
Chau *tò' chau' kam*, wine money paid the heir apparent—au old usage.

(44)

Ch'au.

tsu

抽

To take from, to take out; to take a dividend; to expand, as spring does; to lift; to levy, to assess, as duty; to select, to draw out; to utter aloud; to whip; to receive one's portion; to raise water; a tenth, a tithe; *ch'au' shui*, to take the fee at gaming; *ch'au' kan*, spasms of the tendons; *ch'au' hi*, lift it out; *ch'au' ch'ing'* *k'ü' dai*, bring him along; *tá' ch'au' fang*, to beg aid; *pí' pin' ch'au' k'ü*, drive him off with a whip; *ch'au' k'ü' léung' há*, whipped him twice; *ch'au' shau*, to levy duty on; *ch'au' shan pat, há'* no leisure at all; *ch'au' shat'* lift it up firmly; *ch'au' mok* to extort, to exact a high fee; *ch'au' ch'au*, or *ch'au' d'au*, to divide winnings; *ch'au' shán*, to take a leisure hour; *ch'au' fan*, to take a commission, to reserve a part; *ká' yat, ch'au*, take a tenth.

筊

A strainer made of wicker or bamboo for straining spirits.
Tsau

瘳

Convalescent; curable; to cure; *k'üt, tsat, pat, ch'au*, his disease was incurable.
Ch'au

讐

To oppose; to abhor, to hate; to revenge; to recriminate, to rail at; to verify, to collate with; to pay; to recompense; to requite; an enemy, an opponent, a rival; a sort, a class, a species, a

pair;—for which the second is the proper character; dislike, enmity; used for the next: *sch'au ün'* resentment; *sch'au ün'* to repress hate; *hau' sch'au*, to dislike; *pò sch'au*, to revenge a wrong; *sch'au tik* an enemy; *sch'au hau'*, to talk against; *sch'au tui'* to collate; to altercation; *shap sch'au*, a perpetual feud.

酬 } To pledge a guest; to re-
compense; to make a return;
酬 } to invite a guest to drink;
Ch'au *sch'au tsok* pledging as host
and guest; *sch'au tsé* to re-
turn thanks, to present in re-
turn; *sch'au tap* to recom-
pense, to respond; *sch'au shan*
to thank the gods; *sch'au ün'*
to make a thank offering;
sch'au dō, present for careful-
ness, as to workmen; *sch'au*
wan, to pay, as a vow; *sch'au*
tap *in yan*, to requite hea-
ven's favor—in being saved
from fire.

簾 A single curtain on a car-
riage; a leather screen or par-
tition; to cover, as the sky
does; to canopy; an ever-
green tree.

棚 A hard kind of wood resem-
bling rose wood; a pole for
poing boats.

棚 A single coverlet; a bed
curtain; an under-shirt; to
cover, as with bed clothes.

Read *dō* a sleeve of a coat.

疇 A cultivated field; to till,
to cultivate; a field of hemp;
formerly, time past; to class;
a class, sort; who? *sch'au sik*
formerly, in time past.

伴 Used for the preceding. A
company of four; a party;
Ch'au a comrade; a mate, fellows,
friends; a class; *sch'au lui'* a
concourse; to assist, to sym-
pathize; *sch'au 'long*, to join
one's clique or party.

紬 Silk; pongee, senshaw, le-
vantine, lustring; to draw
Ch'au out threads for weaving; to
arrange the details of a sub-
ject, to search for first causes;
shang sch'au, stiff pongee;
shuk sch'au, soft silk; *ching*
sch'au, finest pongee; *shū*
déung sch'au, rust colored sen-
shaw; *sch'au tūn'* silks and
satins; *'fong sch'au*, reeled
pongees; *ch'au sch'au*, fabric of
silk and cotton; *'kūn sch'au*,
coarse rough serge; *sch'ūn*
sch'au, Sz'ohuen pongee.

用 Used for the last, when de-
noting silk; to bind, to wrap
Ch'au around, to twine about; close,
thick, crowded; *sch'au mau*,
to tie up; to be intimate with,
to consult upon.

Also read *dō*; to wrap silk
around a flag-staff

惆 Disappointed; deceived;
frustrated; *sch'au chéung'* sad,
Ch'au sick at heart.

稠 Grain growing close; thick
set, close together; crowded,
dense; *yan in sch'au mat*
Ch'au people closely crowded; *'hung*
sch'au yan chung mai shat,
lest they should lose each
other in the crowd; *sch'au*
mat close, crowded, intimate.

躊 Embarrassed; *sch'au sch'ū*,
undecided, undetermined, un-
Ch'au able to progress.

犛 A white ox; the lowing or snorting of a cow; to issue from; to proceed from.
Ch'au

籌 To compute, to calculate; to devise, to plan, to arrange;
Ch'au a lot; a reed; a time, a tally, a tillot; *chap, 'ich'au or 'ts'im 'ch'au*, to draw lots; *kang 'ch'au*, a watchman beating the hour; *tuk, 'ki 'ch'au 'shü*, how many times have you studied it? *p'ái' 'ch'au*, to give tickets; *'ch'au 'ch'ák*, a stratagem; to scheme; *'ch'au wák*, to settle a plan of action; *'ch'au 'ch'í*, wands thrown into a jar, a sort of game.

丑 The second of the 12 horary signs; the 4th watch, from 1 to 3 A. M.; it is denoted by an ox, and persons born in this hour are likely to be dull.
Ch'au

醜 Ugly, deformed; vile, ill looking; disagreeable; disgraceful; shameful, ashamed; to hate, to dislike; shamefaced; ashamed of; to compare; a group, a sort; *kin' 'ch'au pat, 'sü 'ts'ong 'chüt*, to shame one is worse than keeping one's incapacity private; *ming' 'ch'au* an unhappy lot; *'ch'au 'm* 'ch'au, are you not ashamed? *'ch'au máu* ill-looking, cross, unbecoming; *pat, 'chí 'ch'au*, brazenfaced; *kin' 'ch'au* ashamed for; *'ch'au-ók, 'p'í 'hí* vile disposition, an ingrate; *'ch'au lui* a vile set; *'ch'au lau* unworthy of him, disgraceful, wicked; *p'ái' 'ch'au*, bashful; *'ch'au 'yéung* bad looking; *'ch'au 'sz'* a disgraceful affair.

越 Read *ch'au*; to walk, to go as if weary.

趺 Ch'au A colloquial word. To sprain the ankle; *'ch'au 'ts'an kék*, sprained the foot.

臭 To track by the scent; Ch'au effluvia, savor, smell, putridity, odor, stench; to stink; scent; to rot; to smell; disreputable; a bad name; *'ch'au 'hí* a bad breath; a stink; *ók, 'man 'ch'au' 'hí* vile language; *'ch'au' 'hang 'hang*, a vile stench; *'ch'au' 'ning*, a bad reputation; *'ch'au' 'ch'ung*, bedbugs; vagabonds, foulmouthed fellows; *'t'ung 'ch'au* purseproud; *'ch'au' kék*, foul footed, said of a woman; *'seng 'ch'au* rank, noisome, a bad fish; *'ch'au' 'mí* a bad taste.

嗅 To smell, to perceive odors as a dog does; the plaintive cry of birds.
Ch'au

糗 Roasted or parched wheat or rice; coarsely pounded rice like grits; *'ch'au' 'léung*, dried or cured grain.
Ch'au
K'au

(45)

Cháu.

嘲 To deride, to jeer at; to ridicule; railery; *pák, 'cháu*, a pasquinade; *'cháu 'siú* to laugh at; *'cháu má* to jeer and rail at.
Chau

嘲 Interchanged with the last. Chirping, bickering of birds; *'cháu 'cháu 'sheng*, chirping of birds.
Ch'au

Read *tò*; verbose; *'lò tò*, to gabble.

爪 Claws, talons, nails; to scratch, to claw; to take up with the fingers; an agent, a minion; the 87th radical; 'cháu ngá, claws and teeth; emissaries, assistants; 'cháu lán' to tear with the claws; 'cháu shat' to gripe firmly with the claws; 'cháu' wá, to scratch; 'mái pán' 'cháu, a comprador's market-man.

抓 Interchanged with the last. To scratch, to titillate; to tear with the claws; to cajole.

找 To seek; to make up the deficiency, to supply what is wanted; to barter, to swop, to exchange; 'cháu 'ní fú' 'hí' he's looking for you to scold you; 'cháu t'au ló' to look for work; 'cháu shò' 'mí, let us settle up that account; 'cháu ts'am, to look for; 'cháu ún' to change money or for money; 'cháu ts'in p'ò' a money-changer's shop.

Also read wá; same as **划**; to pole a boat; a pole.

罩 A net, or basket to catch mud fish by covering them; to catch or cover over; to shade; a shade, a cover, a protection from wind or dust; 'tang cháu' a lamp-globe; 'kún cháu' a network pall; 'cháu' cū, to catch fish; 'kai cháu' a hen basket; 'hiú cháu' a rain cover on a sedan.

筴 A skimmer made of bamboo or iron wire; nests in oaves; 'cháu' cū, a wire ladle.

炸 Blazing fire; to fry; to boil in fat; 'yau cháu' boiled in fat; 'cháu' t'ò ts'ui' fried crisp.

蹕 To tread on; to stretch a head in running; to jump over. Read *ch'éuk*; to leap far and high; to walk lamely.

槳 To row; to shoot an arrow; to throw away; a long oar; 'cháu' kék, to limp, as the lame do; 'cháu' chung' to hit the bull's-eye; 'cháu' tséung, to pull an oar; 'cháu' mái t'au, to pull ashore; 'cháu' kwo' 'hoi, to pull across the river; 'ch'ut, lík, 'cháu' row harder; 'cháu' ch'ut, kái, throw it out in the street.

The two last of these characters are improperly used in Canton for the first.

(46)

Ch'áu.

抄 To take, to seize; to search; to engross, to transcribe; tolade out, to spoon out; to confiscate, to escheat, to sequester, to resume; 'shau ch'áu, a MS. copy; 'cháu ts'ing ká, all his property is taken; 'chiú' 'pún ch'áu t'ang, copied exactly; 'ch'áu' sé, to copy; 'ch'áu pák' it is copied clearly; 'ch'áu sái' it is all copied.

巢 A nest on a tree; a den, a retreat; a lurking place; to nestle, to make a nest; 'cháu' ú, to skulk in, as a brigand; 'cháu' soo, or tséuk, 'cháu, a nest; 'ts'ák, 'cháu, a den or resort of robbers; 'pák, 'niú kwai ch'áu, the birds have gone to roost.

dzian 澤 Name of a large lake in the south of the province of Ch'au Ngánhwui. (47)

Also read *tsiú*. The last is usually used for this.

窠 A nest in a cave. Erroneously read *wo* in the Fan Wan.

Ch'au A colloquial word. Crumpled, wrinkled, corrugated, rough; shriveled, as dried fruit; 'hò 'ts'z' á' p'o p't, kòm' ch'au, wrinkled as a granny's face; ch'au mang mang, creased, crumpled.

櫓 A turret on a chariot, from the top of which to observe the troops.

炒 To roast in a boiler; to fry in fat or batter; kon' ch'au, to fry brown; to roast to dryness; ch'au ch'á, to fire tea; ch'au ká fi, to roast coffee; ch'au máu to cook and sell; ch'au fung lut to roast chestnuts; tsin' ch'au, to fry; siú' ch'au yuk, fried hash and vegetables; ch'au shuk, to fry thoroughly.

吵 To clamor, to wrangle; ch'au náu to scold; ts'ò ch'au, to raise a row; tú' ch'au yat, ch'ung, a great hubbub; ch'au cyan 'i, a din in the ears.

抄 Interchanged with 抄 to copy; a document, a government paper, a receipt; paper money; shün ch'au' tonnage dues, charges on ships; fung' ch'au' to burn paper money to the gods; ts'in ch'au' bills and money; ch'au' kwán, a custom house; shui' ch'au' duties on goods, transit dues.

Ché.

€ 90

遮 To cover, to screen, to veil, to conceal; to shade; to intercept; a parasol, a shade; ché 'im, to secrete, to screen; ché k'oi' to cloak, to cover; ché sau, to conceal the face (as females); ü ché, an umbrella; 'm ché tak, chü' it wont cover us, it can not be concealed; ché shik, to disguise, to dupe, throw dust in his eyes; ché lán, to fend off, to ward off; ché yat' d'au, keep the sun off; ché mún, to hide from.

者 A relative or demonstrative pronoun; it, this, that, he, who, what; following verbs, it forms a noun, as chang' ché, a walker, he who is walking; after nouns, indicates a class, as sü ché, the foolish; sz' ché, the dead; mò ts'ing' ché, people who are without affection; or as put in the abstract, as sing' ché, nature; shing' ché, truth; placed between two nouns or clauses, it puts them in apposition, as tak, ché, 'pün 'yá, virtue, that is the root; cyan' ché ngáu' shán the humane man delights in hills; it is often a mere pause to arrest the attention; ho wai' ché, what are you doing? chung' yá' ché t'in 'há' chí tái' p'in 'yá, the medium is everywhere the chief point; sik' ché, formerly; wák' ché, perhaps,

精 Ochre color; a carnation or reddish brown; *ch'é shek* ochre; *ch'é í*, reddish garments worn by felons.

啫 A colloquial particle. Just now; a short time, for the nonce, shortly; a form of the subjunctive; *tang 'há ch'é* stop a little; *fán lai ch'é* when I come back; *kóm yéung ch'é* will this do? *tá kwó ch'é* let me whip you; *tang 'ngo hí* *tsò mat*, *yé ch'é* let me do that first.

蔗 } The sugar cane; *ít, ch'é* }
糖 } boiled sugar-cane; *t'ít, ch'é* }
dark cane; *pák, ch'é* white cane; *chuk, ch'é* or *'long ch'é* small cane; *ch'é kai*, suckers of the cane; *ch'é diú*, sugar-ing sheds; *chá, ch'é* to express cane juice; *tò lám, ch'é* he eats his cane backwards, he has the best still coming.

柘 Sometimes used for the above; a tree whose leaves are fed to silkworms.

鷓鴣 The partridge; it also includes francolins and grouse; *ch'é kú*, the common partridge.

這 A demonstrative pronoun, this, that; *ch'é 'lí*, here; *ch'é yéung* thus, so; *ch'é 'tang*, such, this sort; *ch'é tsái*, now.

(43)

Ch'é.

奢 Wasteful, extravagant; to spread out; affluent; *ch'é mong* extravagant hopes; *ch'é 'ch'í*, prodigal; *ch'é wá*, gay, wasteful.

車 Not often read *kú*. A chariot, a carriage, a cart, any vehicle; a framed wheel; to turn a wheel, to roll over; *'shui ch'é*, a fire-engine; *ch'é luk*, a casket; *ch'é fú*, a charioteer; *ch'é mé*, a teetotum; *ch'é mé kóm* 'chün, fidgetty as a teetotum; *ch'é lun*, a wheel; *fung ch'é*, a windmill; *ch'é 'ch'ung*, a lathe; *'má, ch'é*, a horse and carriage; *'fo, ch'é*, a locomotive.

且 A conjunctive particle; and, further, moreover, still; also, and also; thus, so; still, yet; a word of doubt, if, should; *chang 'ch'é*, on the point of being; *'ch'é san* 'ch'é í, half believing, half doubting; *fú 'ch'é kwai* rich and so honored; *'kau, ch'é 'liú sz'* slovenly way of doing things; *fung 'ch'é*, still further; *'ch'é mán* by and by, presently; *kú 'ch'é* or *tsám 'ch'é*, for a time.

拑 To tear open, to pull apart; to tear away; to pull up or on; to haul, to drag; *'ch'é 'shéung*, haul up; *'lái 'ch'é*, to pull and haul, to borrow and lend; *'lái, lái 'ch'é 'ch'é*, borrowing here and there; on the average, lumping the whole; *'ch'é 'ch'oi*, to pull apart; *'ch'é 'mái*, to pull up, to close, as a skylight; *'ch'é ch'ü* to stop from going.

A colloquial word. To clear out, to go off, to abscond; to send off; to go away, to take one's self off; *'ch'é 'lo*, go! let us go; *'ngo 'ch'é 'lok*, I'm off.

kiú
ts'o

tse

Sa e

(49)

Chéuk.

着, } Right, correct; according
 著, } to; to cover over, to put on,
 Choh } as clothes; to cause, to order,
 to send; a particle placed
 after verbs, showing a transi-
 tive and present action, and is
 like *chü* in colloquial; before
 verbs, let, make, permit; 'm
chéuk, unsuitable; *chéuk, kwo*
t'au, just right; *hò chéuk*, sets
 well, as a garment; *shéung*
chéuk, best for use; *fan* 'm
chéuk, I cannot sleep; *chéuk*,
shat 'tá, gave him a flogging;
ü 'k' *chéuk, mong*, he was
 still more vexed; *chéuk, shò*
 cheap, good for the price;
chéuk, yung useful; *chéuk*,
shing 'm *chéuk, 'tau*, it will
 do for a gill if not for a peck,
 serve for this if not for that;
chéuk, i to suit one; *chéuk*,
lik to exert one's self; 'yau
chéuk, lok all right, settled
 satisfactorily; *chéuk, í fuk*
 to dress; *shü chéuk*, it is on
 fire; *chéuk, shat*, entirely
 right; *ts'am chéuk*, or 'wan
chéuk, found it; *chéuk, 'm*
chéuk, is it right or not? 'tím
ü 'tak, *chéuk*, how shall I get
 to him? *mo chéuk, lok*, I don't
 know what to do; *püi chéuk*,
yan tsò hidden, sub rosa,
 underhand.

This character is often distin-
 guished into *chéuk* & *chéuk*.

妁, } A go-between; to consult
 Choh } about a marriage; *ünü chéuk*,
 a match-maker.

勺, } A ladle or spoon; a spoonful;
 Choh } to bale or pour out; to adopt,
 to follow; *tau chéuk*, a cullen-
 der; *yat, chéuk, 'shui chí to*,
 much as a spoonful of water.

灼, } To burn; to singe, to cau-
 Choh } terize with moxa; alarmed;
 clear, distinct; luxuriant, as
 flowers; *chéuk, kiwai*, to singe
 a terrapin's shell; *chéuk, lán*
 to raise a blister; *chéuk, ngái*
 to burn the moxa; *chéuk*,
chéuk, splendid, as flowers.

酌, } To pour out liquor, to fill a
 Choh } cup; a cup, a glass; *mel. wine*,
 liquor; a dinner, a feast; to
 avail of, to choose the good
 and act upon it; to deliberate;
 to imitate or adopt; *sham*
chéuk, or *chéuk, 'i*, to delibe-
 rate; *pok chéuk*, a slight re-
 past; *chéuk, lëung 't'o tong*
 it is all settled right; *chéung*
chéuk, a feast on a birth;
shéung chéuk, a sumptuous
 feast; *chung chéuk*, the ser-
 vants' course; *tsüi chéuk*, a
 wedding entertainment to a
 son; *ünü chéuk*, a return feast
 given by a bridegroom.

杓, } A ladle; a beam for a
 Choh } bridge. Read *püi*; handle of
 the Dipper; handle of a ladle;
 to lead, to draw.

芍, } The peony; also the dahlia;
 Choh } *chéuk, yéuk*, peony roots, a
 medicine.

砵, } A city in the feudal state of
 Choh } Tsí, now a place in Shántung
 province.

斫, } To cut with a sword or knife;
 Choh } to amputate; to chop, to hew;
chéuk, hoi, to cut open. Of-
 ten read *téuk*.

(50)

Ch'éuk.

卓 *Ch'oh* Firm, stable; lofty and profound; distant; to establish; to expect; to surpass; eminent in, raised above others; at, reached, as a time; *ch'íu ch'éuk*, preëminent, superior to common; *ch'éuk, úi, yan kw'an*, excelling other men; *ch'éuk, lap*, to erect, upright; *ch'éuk, f*, meritorious, said of officers at the quinquennial trial.

卓 *Ch'oh* Extensive, distant; large; to show, to manifest; *ching ch'éuk, 'ú tsú*, to make your crime known.

卓 *Ch'oh* A table; a stand; a kind of tree; *ch'éuk, 'tsz* a table; *ch'éuk*, tables and chairs.

卓 *Ch'oh* Large, ample; slow, leisurely; *ch'éuk, yéuk*, delicate, as a girl; *fún ch'éuk*, broad, liberal; *ch'éuk, ch'éuk, 'yau ch*, an overplus, more than enough.

戳 *Ch'oh* To stab or spear; a seal used by constables; *k'oi' ch'éuk*, to stamp a document.

(51)

Chéung.

張 *Chang* To draw a bow; to extend, to stretch, to open; to draw up, as a list; to increase; to boast; to state, to proclaim, to publish; a classifier of things spread out, as a table, chair, bed, paper, &c.; *chéung kwá*

to hang out, as festoons; *hoi chéung*, to open quick or strongly; *san hoi chéung*, to open a new shop; *chéung tái*, to make much of, boasting; *p'ò chéung wá lai*, to make a great show; *kwóí chéung*, crossgrained; *chéung yéung*, to make known; *chéung hoi 'hau*, open your mouth; *'chú chéung*, to direct, to lord over; *yat chéung mún dim*, a door-curtain.

章

Cháng

A piece of music; a chapter, a section; a composition; a statement; rules, laws, regulations; clear, beautiful, manifest; a display; a grove; a metonic cycle; *'ts'oi chéung*, variegated; *kin' chéung*, magistrate's orders; *chéung kú*, sections and paragraphs; *shò' chéung*, many papers or statements; *chéung ch'ing*, regulations, rule of conduct; *wong chéung*, laws of the land; *'ò chéung or yan' chéung*, a seal.

嫜

Cháng

A husband's father; *kú chéung*, a husband's parents; *king chéung*, a husband's brother.

彰

Cháng

Luminous; beautiful; elegant; to manifest; variegated plumage or pelage; *chéung ming*, clearly exhibited.

樟

Cháng

Alarm; apprehensive; *chéung wong*, terrified, fearful; a horrified look.

樟

Cháng

The camphor (*Laurus camphora*); *chéung muk*, camphor wood; *chéung 'nò*, gum camphor; *héung chéung*, a camphor odor.

t sang 漳 Name of a river; the prefecture of Chángchau in Fuhkien near Amoy.

璋 A kind of plaything made of jade; *lung' chéung*, to Cháng bear a son.

鄣 A feudal state, now part of Tái-ngán sú in Shantung; Cháng an ancient city in Kù, also in the modern Shantung.

麀 A kind of chevrotain or gazelle, hornless, and of elegant shape; *ngan' chéung*, the white gazelle—appears in good reigns.

掌 The palm of the hand; the paw or sole of animals; a webbed foot; to grasp; to rule, to control; a control, a jurisdiction; *'shau' chéung*, the palm; *'tá yat, pá' chéung*, a slap of the hand; *'chéung' kún kung' yan*, to oversee workmen; *'hóp, 'chéung*, to clasp the hands, as in prayer; *'chéung ak, ping' k'ün*, to command the forces; *'chéung káu' to teach [graduates]; 'hon' 'shau' chéung*, to examine the hand, palmistry; *'p'ák, 'chéung*, to clap the hands; *'chéung kwai' a bookkeeper, a salesman; 'i' cū 'fán' chéung*, as easy as to turn the hand over.

tsang 長 Old, senior, superior, greater; to excel, to increase; to Cháng grow, to extend, to advance; to prosper; to elevate, to think highly of; an elder, a superior; *'pò' chéung*, a constable; *'ká' chéung*, a paterfamilias; *'ngo' kau' chéung' ní*, I'm somewhat older than you; *'kwai'*

'kang' to 'chéung, how old are you? *'fo' chéung*, mates in a ship; *'chéung' tái' to grow older; 'chéung' 'tsz' or 'chéung' fong*, the eldest son; *'chéung' 'lò*, a Buddhist priest; *'tsün' 'chéung' or 'chéung' 'ché*, an old man; *'mín' chéung*, old, older; *'pat, 'chéung' tsun' untrustworthy.*

悵 Disappointment; vexed; *'chéung' 'chéung' longed for; Cháng 'chéung' 'mong' sick at heart from delayed hopes.*

帳 A curtain, a screen; a tent; a house; to calculate; to Cháng spread; a reason, a plan; an account, for which the next is used; *'pò' chéung' an awning; 'chéung' 'dim*, a hanging door-screen; *'ch'it, chéung' to pitch one's tent, to become a teacher; 'man' chéung' a bed-curtain; 'wan' chéung' unreasonable, incoherent; 'ping' chéung' a movable screen of silk; *'shan' chéung' a scroll given to old people.**

賬 An unauthorized character. Cháng A debt, a claim, an account, a charge; to reckon, to sum up; to calculate.

A colloquial word. A time, an occasion; *'lai' kwò' yat, chéung' I have been here once; 'm' sün' chéung' do not put it to my account, it's none of my business; 'ngan' chéung' a tough account, a refused bill; 'chéung' muk, accounts; 'sháu chéung' to receive money on account; *'chéung' 'dán*, a bill; *'chui' chéung' to dun; 'chéung' fong*, a counting-room; *'hau'**

chéung waiting for a settlement; *sūn chéung* to reckon accounts; *chéung pò*, an account book; *tú chéung* to balance accounts by offsetting; *ts'ing chéung* or *noán chéung* to pay off an account; *hín chéung* to owe.

漲 *Cháng* An inundation; to overflow; a sheet of water; the southern sea; *shui chéung* water is rising, overflowing.

脹 *Cháng* A swelled belly; a swelling; dropsical; *shui chéung* dropsy of the belly, ascites; *chéung mún*, belly hard or puffy; *páu chéung* a bellyful, a feeling of fullness; *chéung mún hung t'ong*, swelling with rage, incensed.

瘴 *Cháng* Malaria; pestilential vapors; pestiferous air; *ín chéung* unwholesome climate; *dám chéung* noxious vapor; *hí chéung* deleterious malaria.

障 *Cháng* To separate; to divide; to shut up, to include; to raise an embankment; something which prevents progress; an intervening distance; a barricade, a trench, a fence; a protection, as a carpet; a dike, a terminus; *pán chéung* a board partition; *chéung sak*, a hindrance or stoppage; *pò chéung* a defense or embankment; to defend a barrier; *chéung pài* to close against ingress.

丈 *Cháng* Ten *ch'ek* or 141 English inches; to measure; an elder; *chéung t'ung*, to measure land; *chéung fú*, my husband; *lò chéung* or

chéung yan kung, a wife's father; *tái chéung fú*, a talented man; *fong chéung* the abbot of a monastery.

杖 *Cháng* A cane, a staff; a cudgel, a club; to lean on; to hold; to beat; aged, an old man; to mourn; *kwái chéung* a staff for old folks; *ch'í chéung* to bamboo; *mún chéung* to beat 80 strokes; *chéung tū chéung*, a village sexagenarian; *sik chéung* a crosier; *chéung kí fú*, mourners of one year; *cháng chéung* bamboosing, beating; *chap chéung* to carry a staff at a funeral.

仗 *Cháng* A sharp weapon; to fight; to rely on, to lean on, to look up to; *tá shing chéung* to get the victory; *tsip chéung* in battle; *tá chéung* to fight, at war; *tak chéung* to have a friend; *yéung chéung* to look to for aid; *chéung wai* imperial guard; *ping chéung* arms; *í chéung* to trust to.

(52)

Ch'éung.

昌 *Ch'áng* Light of the sun; fine words; elegant, flourishing, prosperous; increasing in wealth or peace; powerful; effulgent; good; rich, affluent; to increase; to illuminate a thing; *ch'éung shing* prosperous, well-off; *kat ch'éung*, happy, successful; *shun t'in ché ch'éung*, he will prosper who obeys heaven; *kwong ch'éung*, splendid, gay.

猖 A herd of animals fleeing; *ch'éung kw'ong*, ungovernable, unrestrained.
Ch'áng

倡 To lead, to go before, to seduce or induce; a leader; an example, a guide; used for the last and next; *ch'éung t'ò* to show the way; *ch'éung sin*, to speak first; *ch'éung sut*, to lead on; *ch'éung t'au*, a leader; *ch'éung lün* to head a riot.
Ch'áng

娼 A singing woman; a courtesan; *ch'éung mún*, public women; *wo ch'éung*, house of assignation; *ch'éung fú*, a strumpet; *ch'éung k'í* a whore; *ch'éung shü*, a brothel; *ch'éung ká*, a bagnio; *yau ch'éung*, public singers; *long ch'éung*, to be a whore.
Ch'áng

菖 The flag (*Acorus*); *ch'éung p'ò*, sweetflag, hung on door lintels to drive away maleficent influences.
Ch'áng

閭 The door of heaven; a gate of Súchau; *ch'éung hòp*, door of paradise, kept by Kwántí or Mars.
Ch'áng

窓 A window, an aperture to admit light; a sash; a venetian blind, a shutter; a school; a student; *ch'éung mún*, a window; *t'in ch'éung*, a sky-light; *ch'éung mún ch'án*, a window-sill; *shü ch'éung*, or *kai ch'éung*, a schoolroom; *t'ang ch'éung*, to pull the sash to; *shon ch'éung*, a poor student; *ch'éung át*, a window-bay; *t'ung ch'éung*, or *ch'éung yau*, chums, fellow-students; *ch'éung há* at school, while at his studies.
Ch'áng

帽 Loose flowing garments thrown on one without a cincture.
Ch'áng

長 Long in time or distance, far off; constantly, regularly; always, continual; superiors; skilled, used to, practiced; direct, straight; the 168th radical; *ch'éung ün*, durable; *kok yau sho ch'éung*, in what each excels; *ch'éung kw'ò t'au*, too long; *ch'éung shang* long life; a coffin; *ch'éung shi yung* in constant use; *ch'éung kau*, old, a long time; *ch'éung k'í* longwinded, as a talker; *ch'éung chung*, a hand-bill; *yat and sho ch'éung*, changeful, not persevering; *ch'éung kau fo k'í* an old comrade; *ch'éung shang pat*, 'ò, a green old age; *ch'éung ün shai kái* long continued, as a family; *ch'éung ün*, the length of, the traits of character; *ch'éung k'ü*, go directly there.
Ch'áng

蔞 A sort of fruit, the carambola (*Averrhoa*), also called the sheep's peach.
Ch'áng

腸 The bowels; the intestines; tripe; met. the feelings, the affections; *wáng á ch'éung*, cunning; *hò ch'éung t'ò*, clever, learned; *siu lün ch'éung*, laughed till his side ached; *chik ch'éung*, honest, trustworthy; *ngau ch'éung*, tripe; *t'ü ch'éung*, the colon; *siu ch'éung*, lesser intestines; *ch'éung tsong* the intestines, the inwards; *sam ch'éung*, the disposition, feelings; *and ch'éung kung tsz* a crab.
Ch'áng

場 An arena, an area, a lot, a field; an altar, a sacrificial ground; a playhouse; the society of, a company; a classifier of affairs; a fit, a spell; *tá tá' ch'éung* 'k'ü, give him a sound drubbing; *chín' ch'éung* field of battle; *uk, ch'éung*, a building lot; *kún ch'éung*, the fashion of officials; *kán' ch'éung*, a parade-ground; *fút, ch'éung*, execution-ground; *d'an ch'éung*, an altar; *t'íu' ch'ut, ch'í, fí ch'éung*, I'll have nothing more to do with it; *koi' d'an ch'éung*, to open a gambling-house; *yap, fo ch'éung* to enter the lists for a degree of *kájin*; *kún 'há ch'éung*, made a trial; in the examination; *man ch'éung*, resorts of students; trials for degrees; *d'au ch'éung*, the first trial; *lok, ch'éung*, to go to the gambling-table; *yat, ch'éung* 'hò sam, a good action; *tái' ming' yat, ch'éung*, a great dream, life.

償 Correctly read *shéung*. To forfeit; to recompense, to atone; *íu' 'ngo 'tai ch'éung*, he wishes me to make it up.

報 A bow case; to put a bow into its case.

唱 To sing in recitative; to cry out, to give the word; to lead, to conduct, as singing; to crow; *ts'ing ch'éung* singing with a lute; *ch'éung' shám*, to call out the titles, as at a levee; *ch'éung' 'ko*, to sing songs; *ch'éung' nám ts'z'* to sing southern ditties, *ch'éung' pong 'tsz' hong*, theatrical

singing; *ch'éung' h'p* to recite plays; *ch'éung' muk, cū*, to sing in the Canton dialect.

揚 The inner qualities developing; penetrating, thorough, spreading; to fill; joyous, contented, in good spirits; remote, long; exhilarating; joy; *ch'éung' 'üt*, the eleventh month; *fú' ch'éung* happy; *ch'éung' 'lái*, to permeate; *ch'éung' max'* flourishing.

醴 Sacrificial spirits, made by infusing millet and fragrant herbs; mixed wine; *kü' ch'éung'* odoriferous spirits; *'chü ch'éung'* a man who prepares the libations.

(53)

Chí.

知 To know, to perceive, to apprehend; to be acquainted with; to tell, to inform; a fellow, a friend; knowledge, wisdom; to remember; *chí kwo' pít, 'koi*, reform when you know your wrong; *man chí*, I heard so; *shui chí*, unexpected, who would have thought it? *kü' chí*, an old friend; *chí, t'í*, I know a little; *chí 'ki' p'ang 'yau*, an intimate friend; *sin chí*, a prophet; *chí t'í* I know it; the thing is known; *chí 'hiú*, to understand; *chí kok*, to notice; *chí t'í' hoi' 'kóm*, I know it is so; *ám chí sz'*, a salt commissioner; *chí 'fú*, a prefect; *chí fung*, aware of; *chí tsuk*, contented; *pat, chí 'tai sai'* I do not know its history.

蜘蛛 *ts*
sih
Chi A spider; *chi chí*, a spider, a general name for all kinds of aranea.

之 *ts*
Chi A sign of the genitive; when placed between two nouns or verbs, answers to who, which, that; a pronoun, he, she, it, them; often used in the abstract, after a noun, or as a relative particle, in apposition; to progress; to go to; *t'eng chí chí syan*, the person who hears him; *t'in chí ming ming* heaven's plain decree; *cú chí noi' cho* if so, how then? *mí chí 'yau 'yé*, there is no such thing; *tséung cho chí*, where are you going? *'kú chí*, the ancients; *t'in ming' chí*, heaven orders it; *imó chí*, impossible; *hang á pat chí 'ché 'yau chí*, to go and not arrive is common; *'chú chí 'ché chí wai' tai* that which rules is called supreme.

芝 *+*
Chi A sort of boletus or branched mushroom, regarded as felicitous from its durability; *chi má*, sesamum; *chi lán*, a sort of fragrant epidendrum; *chi ngán*, your fine face; *chi lán chí shat*, an elegant house, as of the genii; *met.* intimate with good men.

支 *+*
Chi To branch, to diverge; to hold; to give, to pay; to prop, to succor; a branch; posterity, descendants; a sept or tribe; to attend to; to bear up, to stand firm; diverging, parting; the twelve horary characters; to measure; the 65th radical; *páu chí*, responsible for; *chi kang*, a watchman; *yat*,

chung chí yung daily outlays and expenses; *chi k'ap*, to give out; *chi kung ngan*, to pay wages; *chi chí*, irrelevant, not to the point, a liar; *chi siú*, to expend, use for expenses; *chi p'ai'* descendants, a tribe; *wáng chí*, a side branch, a concubine's child.

吱 *ts*
Chi A colloquial final, like 咯 *lok*, expressing certainty; or that an act was immaterial; *'kóm t'au' hó chí*, then he would be well off; *chi chí hai'* certainly so.

枝 *+*
Chi A branch, a twig; a slender post; to scatter, to branch off; a tributary of a river; a classifier of slender things, as pencils, flowers, pens, &c.; *chi kon'* trunk and branches; *yat chí fá*, a flower, a pretty girl; *yat chí kwan*, a detachment of troops; *pok chí*, to graft; *chi íp* branches and leaves; *sún chí*, Chinese ebony; *shán chí*, wild *sún-chí* wood, a hard timber.

肢 *+*
Chi The limbs; *sz' chí*, the four limbs; *chi t'ai*, the whole body; *chi 'kái*, to quarter.

脂 *+*
Chi Grease, suet, lard, fat; hard gums of trees; *met.* honors, glory; to grease; fat animals; *in chí*, rouge; *man chí*, the fat of the people, i. e. their money; *chi kò*, greasy, unctuous; *syéung chí*, mutton tallow; *chi fan*, cosmetics.

卮 *+*
Chi A goblet; a cup holding four gills; a syphon; a vessel for serving rations; *'tsau chí*, a wine syphon.

45 梔 A tree used to dye yellow, a species of *Gardenia*; *woong chí*, the becho nut, used in dyeing, and as a medicine in fevers.

止 To stop; to lodge, to dwell, to rest; that which the mind rests in, an object; to detain; interrupted, stopped; to cease from, to desist, to be still; to remain, to wait; only, but, however; the 77th radical of characters mostly relating to rest; *'chí shí'* only is; *'chí chí'* to know when to stop; *'m chí kóm'* to, not so few; *'chí tak kóm'* to, only so many; *'chí pat, chí'* will not stop, cannot be stopped; *'chí nò'* to appease; *'chí suk'* to lodge at; *'mò 'tai chí'*, nothing to stop at.

址 A foundation, fundamental; one's own country or origin; *'kí chí'*, a foundation, a base, a dependance.

址 An islet; to take up one's lodging on an island; *'chiú chí'*, an islet in a pond.

祉 Happiness; *'fuk chí'*, blessed, happy, enduring felicity; *'ká chí'*, good fortune.

趾 The toes; a foundation of a wall; the feet; *'kú chí kó'*, to step high, to trip along; *'shang chí'*, to walk.

趾 Used for the last; *'Káu chí'*, Cochinchina, said to be applied to it because men and women bathed together.

旨 Meaning, intention; excellent; pleasant tasted, delicate; a decretal, orders; *'fung chí'*, to receive orders; *'chí 'tsau'*, good liquor; *'chí í'* the import

the imperial will; *'shing chí'*, H. I. M.'s orders; *'ts'ing chí'*, to request commands; *'yat, chéung chí tái'* chí, an important remark, a synopsis.

指 A finger, a toe; to point, to refer to; to teach, to command; a particular, a mode; to point out; used for the last; *'chí nám 'ch'é'*, the compass; *'shap, chí 'án pang'*, to snap the fingers in vexation; *'má chí'*, a double finger; *'chí 'shau wák, kéuk'*, gesticulation; *'chí mung'* to expect; *'mò chí í'*, no chance of, cannot obtain; *'chí tung chí sai'*, pointing this way and that, befooling; *'chí shí'* to point out; *'shau chí kung'*, the thumb; *'shí chí'*, forefinger; *'mò ming chí ring-finger'*; *'chí 'tím'*, to show how; *'chí káp'*, a finger nail; *'chí káp, fá'*, the henna (*Lawsonia inermis*); *'chí shat'* certain, sure.

指 To embroider; embroidered, braided; to put on braid or lace; the 204th radical, relating to embroidery; *'cham chí'*, to sew, to do needle work.

紙 Paper; a document; *'yat, chéung chí'*, a sheet of paper; *'shá chí'*, wrapping paper; *'ts'ò chí'*, coarse paper; *'chí smí'*, a paper match; *'chí 'tung fá'*, artificial flowers; *'chí 'p'ái'*, cards; *'chí pák'* paper houses and clothes burned in sacrifices; *'king ún' chí'*, cotton paper; *'kai sp'í chí'*, brown wrapping paper; *'chí ts'in'*, scolloped pieces of paper used at funerals to buy the

road; *fán 'chí*, sized paper; *'láng kam tsín 'chí*, gold dusted paper; *king' sik, tsz' 'chí*, respect written paper; *yat, 'chí shū*, one letter; *song' 'chí áú*, to fly a kite; *'tá shíú 'chí*, to torture in prison; *ch'án' 'chí*, a fly leaf.

祇
Chí To respect, to invoke; only, but merely, however, yet; respect, awe, reverence; *'chí 'ts'z'* only this; *'chí 'yau yat, 'yéung'* only one sort; *'chí king'* to venerate.

咫
Chí An ancient short cubit of 8 *ts'ün*, same as an English foot; small degree of; *'chí ch'ek, chí tí'* a little way, a small interval.

枳
Chí A hedge thorn, a spinous tree; a fruit like a pumelo, with a thick skin; hurtful, like thorns; *'chí kik*, hedged up; thorny; *'chí kú* the *Hovenia dulcis*; *'chí hok*, its seeds, used for medicine.

輶
Chí The hole in the hub of a wheel, were the nave projects; the end of the nave projecting from the hub; diverging, like the forks of a road.

唉
Chí A colloquial particle, implying doubt; *'loi mí' chí'* I doubt if he is here yet.

志
Chí The will, the inclination; a good resolution, a resolve; a sense of right, firm purpose; to record; history, annals; statistical or topographical works; *tái' chí'* high thoughts; *ch'ut, tak, chí'* not abashed by ridicule, conscious of power; *chí' héung'* desire, inclination; *chí' shing*, ingenuous, guileless.

誌
Chí To remember; to record; to write, to inscribe; used for the last; *mò' chí'* an epitaph, a eulogy; *sám kwok, chí'* annals of the Three States; *chí' shū*, history, records; *chí' 'ts'z'* mind is fixed on this.

痣
Chí A mole, a hair-mole; black or red spots on the body; *mín' chí'* spots on the face.

至
Chí To come, to go to, to reach; to arrive, the summit or end; a preposition, to, at, even, till, up to; as to, respecting, in order to; an adverb, much, greatly; most, very, the superlative degree; the solstice; the 133d radical; *chí' kik* at the very extreme; *tsz' 'kú chí' kam*, from of old till now; *mò' shò pat, chí'* he goes every where, he is very wild; *chí' kwán 'kan íú'* of the highest moment; *tsung chí'* the winter solstice; *chí' 'ü*, with respect to; *chí' shíú*, the least of; *kak, chí'* he will come soon; *chí' tò'* to arrive; *chí' 'hò*, the best; *chí' chéuk*, everything proper; *chí' shing*, wholly sincere; *chí' 'kan*, urgent; *kat, chí'* a little while, presently.

致
Chí Interchanged with the last. To go, to cause to go; to convey to; leading to, tending; to accompany; to visit; to communicate, to intimate to; to resign, to give over to; to induce, bring on; to jeopard, to hazard; to regulate, to control, to order; an aim, object, or end; a tendency; to investigate fully; used before a verb, implies what is caused

to be done; that, in order to; to put forth; the extreme; *chí shai' k'ü loi*, make him come; *chí' p'* to intimate to, to inform in any way; *chí' sz'* to throw up an office; *chí' ming'* delivered his orders.

綬
Chí To mend clothes; close, fine, as cloth; soft, delicate; tattered; handsome, elegant; *tsing chí'* beautiful, fine, delicate; *sa' chí'* careful, particular.

輕
Chí A carriage with a front lower than the back, or turning down, from the lading.

解
Chí A goblet or cup holding three *shing* or gills; a cup; to fine one so many cups.

攀
Chí To seize with the hand, to grasp; to arrive at, to reach to; to extend; to present to; to advance, to enter, to go to the edge; to break down, as trees from weight of snow; used for the next; *ts'ing chí'* a great liking for; *chí' tò*, to stumble down; *chí' hi*, to pick one up.

贊
Chí A present to make way for one, given at an audience or first interview, or when entering school; to present gifts; *chí' á*, presents; *chí' kin'* to visit with a present.

鷂
Chí Birds of prey, accipitrine birds; violent, ruthless, hawk-like; to seize by violence.

質
Chí A pledge, a hostage; to pledge, to guaranty; to pawn; *on' chí'* to give a pledge or guaranty; *chí' fú* a pawnbroker's; *káu chí'* to exchange hostages.

墮
Chí To stumble; to trip and fall down; *tin chí'* fell headlong.

智
Chí Wisdom, understanding, talent; knowledge; prudence; wise, considerate, discreet; able to manage; clever, sharp, shrewd; *chí' shik*, good judgment; *chí' yung*, wise and brave; *mo chí'* indiscreet.

置
Chí To make firm, to establish, to place; to appoint; to arrange; to purchase for one's self; to employ; to reject, to dismiss; to put aside; to determine, to judge, to decide; *ch'ü chí'* to punish, treat as a criminal; *chí' pán'* to buy; *chí' ká*, to take a wife; *on chí'* to arrange a place for, as to spend the night; *fa' chí'* to refuse, to remove; *chí' shan sz' ngo'* it is none of my business; *nim' nim' pat*, *chí'* unceasingly thinking of it; *chí' shan mo ti'* ashamed, no place to hide myself.

憲
Chí Hindered, embarrassed, prevented from acting or advancing; to slink away, as a dog does.

治
Chí Name of a stream in the east of Shántung; to govern, to rule well, to manage; to heal; to oversee, to care for; to form; to try causes; experienced, talented; prosperity, good government; *chí' song*, to oversee a funeral; *chí' há'* 'ché, subjects, the governed; *á chí'* to cure; *t'in há' tá'* *chí'* the empire well governed, firm peace; *mo fát*, 'ho *chí'* there's no way of managing

him; *chí' ká*, to order a family; *chí' lún'* to suppress rebellion.

d-zuk 值² 'To manage, to take hold of; to occur, to meet with, to happen; *shik, chí'* it so happened.

雉² A pheasant, including also francolins; an embrasure on a wall; to rule; to put in order; *chí' mí*, pheasant's tail feathers, used by actors; *chí' típ* parapet walls; *chí' kai*, the Tartar pheasant; *chí' mún*, the south door of a seraglio.

d-z 穉² } Small, delicate; young, tender; young grain, or that which ripens late; *t'ung chí'* a youngster; *chí' hí'* childish, immature; *chí' 'tsz'* a boy.

屍² A sow, a pig; *yan chí'* a corpse cut to pieces, alludes to a speech of a princess of the Hán dynasty.

d-z 痔² The piles; to gnaw, as insects do; *chí' ch'ong*, piles; *noi' chí'* bloody piles; *ngoi' chí'* blind piles; *ch'ün ch'éung chí'* fistula in ano.

CH'í.

癡² } Foolish, silly; stupid, inapt; idiotic; doting after, lustful, hankering; out of his head, wandering; *ch'í ngoi*, foolish stolid; *ch'í ch'üt, kóm' ch'ün lün' chí'ü'* running in and out, making such a rumpus; *ch'í ts'ing*, salacious; *ch'í ch'in* bound up in, loving; *pat, chí' pat, lung*, if I am not foolish

and deaf [I cannot reign]; *shü chí'*, doting on books; *ch'í mái pat*, 'sing mad after.

t-s 胼² 'Thickened skin on the hand; growing callous; *p'in chí'*, horny skin.

鵂² A kind of owl, or a sort of hawk; *kok, chí'* or *ch'í chiú*, the horned owl; *ch'í chéung*, to act unscrupulously, as this bird does.

笞² To punish with a bamboo, to bastinado; to correct, so as to reform; to scourge, to flog, to bamboo; *ch'í chéung'* the stick used in a yámun to punish; *ch'í chák*, to chastise culprits, vulgo, *'tá pán 'tsz'*.

伺² } To ruminate, to chew the cud, vulgarly called *ngau t'ò'* 飼² } *ts'ò*. The Fan Wan defines it to gape.

褫² To take away insignia, to degrade; to take off clothes, to denude; a fringe; *ch'í kák*, to dismiss from office; *ch'í chin*, plush, felt.

糲² } To attach to, to stick on; glutinous, sticky, pasty; *ch'í káu*, birdlime; *ch'í kéuk*, to sorn, to sponge for meals; *ch'í chí' mái*, it don't stick; *ch'í tak*, 'hò shat, sticks very tightly; *ch'í mak hong*, a sponger, a sornor.

蚩² A worm; ignorant, stupid; unpolished, sincere, rustic; to impose on; to treat as if ignorant, to despise; *ch'í man*, the uneducated people; *ch'í chí'*, honest, blunt, rustic.

嗤² Laughing; to laugh at; *chòm chí'*, ridiculous; *siú' chí' chí'*, to laugh heartily.

醜 Ugly; a homely woman; lewd, worthless, foolish; *ch'í* *nd*, a harridan; *án ch'í tsz'* *kin'* he knows whether he is handsome or ugly.

墀 A porch, a vestibule or piazza, reached by a few steps; a courtyard; the path or walk somewhat elevated between the gate and palace; *tán ch'í*, the vermilion avenue, i. e. the emperor's palace.

遲 Slow, dilatory; late, tardy; not urgent; to delay, to walk leisurely; to wait for; to procrastinate; *loi tak ch'í*, came late; *ch'í sám yat tsau loi*, come in three days; *ch'í hiú*, you are late! *'t'o ch'í*, to put off continually; *kò'm ch'í*, so late! *fú' han' ch'í*, unavailing repentance; *ch'í loi pat k'ap*, you will be too late to reach [the boat]; *ch'í há t'im* wait a little longer; *ch'í yat chan'* wait a while; *ch'í 'm ch'í*, will it be late? am I late? *ch'éung ngoi yat ch'í ch'í*, the sun goes down slowly.

坵 An islet; a ledge of rocks in a stream; a bank; to bank in; to stop.

蟻 Eggs or larva of ants. One says, a bloodsucker.

池 A tank, a pool, a pond; a ditch, a fosse; stagnant water; *sheng ch'í*, a moat; *chung ch'í*, the heart; *in' ch'í*, a water-cup for writing; *tsau ch'í yuk lam*, a wine tank and meat-grove, i. e. plenty; *ch'á ch'í*, a mirage pool, a take-in, a mistake; *ch'í t'ong* or *tú ch'í*, a fish-pool.

馳 To gallop, to ride fast, as a courier; a fleet horse; to go fast; fast; far, spread abroad; *ch'í t'ò* the middle road for the emperor; *ngoi' mò fan ch'í*, harrassed with cares; *ch'í 'ma*, to gallop a horse; *ch'í yik* to ride post; *ch'í k'á*, to ride fast.

持 To take, to lay hold of, to grasp; to observe or maintain; firm, decided; to direct resolutely; *'pá ch'í*, to manage an affair; *ts'ò shin' t' ch'í*, two common fans; *fü ch'í*, to assist; *chap ch'í*, to hold in the hand; *ts'ò ch'í*, to do with energy; *ch'í fát*, to maintain the law.

簾 A kind of bamboo flute, with seven holes; the sound resembles the wailing of children; *ch'í hün*, two instruments which chord; fraternal love.

踟 Irresolute; *ch'í ch'ü*, undecided, embarrassed, going on and then returning.

始 The beginning; an opening, a start; to begin, to commence; at the beginning of a sentence, it often means then, was, at that time; *'ch'í ch'ò*, the commencement, first; *'ch'í chung*, beginning and end; the whole period, the circumstances; *'ch'í ch'ong* invention.

弛 A bow unstrung; to let go the string of a bow; to relax; to cast off; injured, spoiled; easy, dissolute, unconcerned; *fai' ch'í*, heedless, careless; to fail, to grow old or useless, obsolete; *kái' ch'í*, to unloose, to throw off; *'ch'í lik* remiss.

施 } To split wood with the grain; to fall down; name of a wood used for inner coffins. Ch'í on account of its durability. These are also read *í*, *í*, and *d'o*, with the same meanings.

耻 } Ashamed; to feel shame, disgraced, humbled, chagrined; to blush or redden; *sau* Ch'í 'ch'í, shame; *amung* 'ch'í, covered with disgrace; *ní* 'm kin' *sau* 'ch'í, are you not mortified? *mò* 'ch'í 'ch'í *d'o*, a brazenfaced rascal; 'ch'í *má* afraid of a scolding.

齒 } The upper front teeth; *met*. Ch'í the mouth, words; age, years; sort, class; associates, equals; to commence; to sort, to class by the age; to record, to write in; the 211th radical of characters relating to teeth; 'ch'í 'chéung, old; *fú* 'ch'í 'ch'í a father's associates; *nín* 'ch'í 'múi 'ts'úi, years are hastening one on; *nín* 'ch'í, age, years; *ling* 'ngá lí 'ch'í, eloquent; *pok* 'ch'í, young, without distinction; 'ch'í 'án, specious.

侈 } Extravagant, profuse; large, superfluous; prodigal; *ch'é* Ch'í 'ch'í, wasteful; 'ch'í 'fú' prodigal and showy; 'ch'í 'án, exaggerated talk.

侈 } Gaping; an open mouth, like a fish; large lipped; 'ch'í Ch'í 'án, sneering at, disobedient. Also read *ch'é*; the lower lip hanging down.

豕 } A hog, a pig; the 153d radical of characters relating Ch'í mostly to swine; 'ch'í 'yuk, pork.

矢 } An arrow or dart; swift as Shi an arrow; direct, openly; to set forth, to arrange; to swear, to vow; to display; to resolve, to form a purpose; to void ordure; the 111th radical; *yat*, 'ch'í 'ch'í *tí* a little distance, a bowshot; 'ch'í 'ch'í straight as an arrow; *fát*, *yat*, 'ch'í, let fly an arrow; 'ch'í 'shai' to take an oath; 'ch'í 'kau *pat*, *í*, to affirm constantly.

熾 } Flame, blaze; splendor; the Ch'í glare of lights; numerous; 'í 'yau kau' 'fo, *í* 'p'ok, *í* 'ch'í' as if you should try to put out a fire with oil, the more the fiercer it burns.

幟 } The fringe or border on a Ch'í flag; a flag, a streamer or pennon, long and fringed; to tie or sew on fringes, as a signal; to signalize.

啻 } Only; to stop at; an over- Ch'í plus; *pat*, 'ch'í' not only, more than; *sho* 'ch'í' 'ts'in 'mán' can it stop at ten millions? *pat*, 'ch'í' 'fú' 'mò, more than father and mother. Often read *tai*.

翅 } Used for the last. Wings; Ch'í fins; 'ch'í 'yik, wings; *ái* 'ch'í' fins; the shark's fins; 'ch'ín 'ch'í' to flap the wings; 'ch'í' 'p'ái, spread out like a comb; 'kw'an 'ch'í' and 'túi 'ch'í' are sorts of shark's fins.

憤 } Vexation, irritated; hatred; Ch'í 'fan 'ch'í' enraged, in a great anger.

饔 } To cook or dress provi- Ch'í sions; wine and food, victuals; millet used in sacrifice; 'ch'í' 'ch'án' food and drink; 'ch'í' 'án, a feast.

Chik.

職
Chih To govern, to rule; to attend to; to record; to act officially; having the direction of; official duty; title, office; tribute, offerings or presents of other states; *chik, 'shau*, to direct; *chik, yam* in office, the duties of an office; *ká chik*, to confer a title; *pí chik*, my office; *chik, sún*, honorary title; *kún chik*, official title; *chik, 'chéung*, to superintend; *kák, chik*, to deprive of a title; *lok, chik*, to deprive of office; *shau' chik*, to hold an office; *chik, chik*, many; *chik, fan* a title, official duties.

織
Chih To weave; woven; *chik, sū*, a thrum left in the web; *ts'uk, chik*, a cricket; *chik, ká*, a loom; *chik, nū*, the star Wega α in Lyra; *chik, pò* to weave cloth.

陟
Chih To ascend, to enter on a higher office; promoted, advanced; to mount, to go up; to advance, to proceed to; *chik, lam*, to behold from on high, as God does; *chik, kong*, promotion and degradation.

直
Chih To look ahead; straight, direct; straightforward, upright; true; just, exactly; to stretch off, to proceed, to go direct; to make straight, to straighten; price of; only, merely, but; purposely; stiff and straight; used for the three next; *ching' chik*, upright; *chik, áa*, to speak the

truth; *'kang chik*, inflexibly right; *chik, 'ch'ing hū* go directly there; *yat, chik, hū* go on straight; *chik, tai' sháng*, the superintending province (i. e. Chihli); *chik, tai' 'chau*, an inferior department; *mok, sun' chik, chung chik* do not believe everything called true; *chik, loi' ní ch' ū* came straight here; *shan chik, kéuk*, legs stretched out, i. e. dead; *chik, sz'* a headman in a neighborhood.

值
Chih Price, value, worth of; just; to meet; happened, chanced, occurred; a turn, to hold in the hand; to manage, to attend to; *chik, 'm chik* is this cheap or not? *'m chik, yat, ko' ts'in*, not worth a cash; *'m chik, ts'in*, not worth much; *shik, chik*, it happened; *chik, yat*, ruling days, are days when certain officers serve in rotation; *chik, sz'* do it in turn; *'m 'hò chik, ū* an unlucky event.

殖
Chih To grow, to increase, to flourish, to enrich, to amass; as money; to plant; to raise the price of; gain; price, value; rotten bones; *shang chik*, to grow, to increase; *chik, fò* to raise the price; *'chéung chik, nán' mat*, nature flourishes.

植
Chih To plant, to set up, to transplant or set out; erect, standing upright; to lean on, as a staff; to place, to lay down; *tsói chik*, to set out; *chik, k'í chéung* put his staff down; *ŭ chik*, door-posts; *chik, muk*, to transplant trees.

dzuk 埴 *Adhesive clay; d'ün chik*
Chih to mold in clay; *chák chik*
to feel one's way with a stick.

1 植 *Grain planted early, the first*
Chih crop; to sow in good time; the
first wife.

sch 撫 } *To take up; to collect, to*
dzuk 拓 } gather; *chik chap* to take
Chih or adopt.

Also read *t'ok*; to receive
in the hand; to push off.

dzuk 提 *Pure, limpid water, through*
Chih which the bottom can be seen;
pure-minded; to maintain
firmly.

(The three next characters are usually pronounced *chik*.)

tsuk 隻 *One, single, not a pair, one*
Chih of a pair; a classifier of vessels,
boats, animals, birds, and of
things in pairs, as legs, arms,
eyes, cups, saucers, &c.; *chek*
shan, myself alone; *chek*
chek 'yau 'mi, every one has
a tail; *tái chék hat*, a, a sturdy
beggar; *kiú chék* 't'eng,
call a boat.

tsuk 蹠 } *To tread on; to leap; the*
Chih sole of the foot; metatarsus
of birds; *tò chék* a leader of
thieves, a certain Robin
Hood in the days of Ts'in.

炙 *To roast; to broil; to dry*
Chih or toast before the fire; to
heat; near; to approach, to
approximate; to fry in honey,
as some physic is; *kúi chék*
yan hau, tastes well in peo-
ple's mouths — said of fine
poetry; *chék* 'ts'ò, dried liquo-
rice; *chék* 'shau, to warm
the hand; *fün chék* to roast
or broil; *chék* 'kon, dried
thoroughly.

(56)

Ch'ik.

赤 *Carnation, purplish or light*
Ch'ih red; flesh color; naked, desti-
tute, barren, poor; to redden;
to denude; the 155th radical
of characters referring to red;
ch'ik 'tám, pureminded; *ch'ik*
tò the equator; *ch'ik* 'yat, full
day; heat of the day; *ch'ik*
'mai, red rice; *ch'ik* 'tsz' an
infant; we, the people; *ch'ik*
shan, naked; *ch'ik* 'sam,
guileless, sincere; *ch'ik* 'pák
chán fan, hard to distinguish;
tá ch'ik 'kéuk, to bare the
feet; *ch'ik* 'tò barren wastes.

勅 *An order, a prohibition or*
敕 } command from the emperor;
Ch'ih an ordinance, a special
precept; a charter, a commis-
sion; *ch'ik* 'shū, credentials;
letters-patent; *ch'ik* 'fung, a
special ferment; *ch'ik* 'ming,
an imperial order; *ch'ik* 'fú
to make a charm efficacious
by spurring water on it; *ch'ik*
shau to receive commands;
ch'ik 'tsang to bestow honors
on one's dead parents.

斥 *To exclude, to expel, to*
Ch'ih send off, to drive off; to scold;
to pry into; reaching far, ex-
tending to, extensive, plenty;
ch'ik 'chuk, to order away;
min' ch'ik, to reprimand, to
speak rudely to; *ch'ik* 'tò, to
let salt-water into the pans; *ch'ik*
ch'ik, to point out faults; *ch'ik*
fong to dismiss and banish;
ch'ik 'ch'ut, to remove, to
expel; *ch'ik* 'pák 'k'ü, rate him
plainly; *ch'ik* 'fát, to juggle.

叱 To scold, to cry out to; to
 Ch'ih hoot at; to mention; *ch'ik*,
má' to rail at; *ch'ik*, *'kau*, to
 drive out a dog; *ch'ik*, *ming*
ch'í ? mention my name, and
 make my respects.

螫 A sting; to poison, to sting;
 Shih venomous; troublesome; the
 poison of a sting; *san ch'ik*,
 a virulent poison, malignant;
ch'ik, *ch'ung*, a poisonous
 insect.

鶯 A bird with a crest which
 Ch'ih frequents brooks; a gay color-
 ed water-bird; a hoopoe?

(The next character is usually pronounced *ch'ah*.)

尺 A cubit, or 10 *ts'ün*; the
 Ch'ih Chinese foot; *ch'ek ts'ün*,
 regular, proportioned; *'ki to*
ch'ek ts'ün what are the
 dimensions? *'m kau' ch'ek*,
ts'ün not of full stature; *sám*
ch'ek fá't, laws of the land,
 prohibitions; *p'ái ts'ün ch'ek*,
 the full length cubit; *kán'*
ch'ek a ruler; *léung t'in ch'ek*,
 a quadrant; *ch'ek wok*, a geo-
 metrical worm; *ch'ek yat*,
chí shü, an epistle, a note;
ch'ek tó' to measure, measur-
 able; *luk ch'ek chí kú*, a
 minor reigning; *sám ch'ek*
pák a halter, a short rope.

(57) Chím.

占 To divine, to cast lots;
 Chen divination, casting lots; to
 observe, to wait for a verifica-
 tion; to look towards; *chím*
pat, ling, a false prediction;

chím sün' 'há, cast a lot about
 it; *chím kwá'* to prognosticate;
chím tm' a verification of lots;
chím hau' to foretell seasons;
chím chiú' to see signs, to fore-
 tell by signs.

沾 To moisten, to tinge; to
 Chen receive benefits; to participate
 in; to be a recipient of;
 obliged, benefited; imbued
 with; infected, affected; *chím*
kwong, got it through your fa-
 vor; *'fú lok, kwan chím*, sor-
 row and joy equally bestowed;
chím yan chák, received
 benefits; *chím peng'* to catch
 a disease; *'chím 'tm shai'*
ts'ing, to be corrupted by bad
 influences; *'ní chím chéuk*,
'yau tik, 'm 'hò p'í h' you
 have contracted a bad temper.

霏 Interchanged with the last.
 Chen A drizzling, dripping, patter-
 ing, rain; to wet through;
 soaked, saturated; *chím tsuk*,
 wet to the skin; *chím í*, wet
 clothes.

覘 To peep, to spy at, to glance
 Chen at; *chím hau'* to wait for;
chím kín' to take a look at.

粘 Paste, glutinous substance;
 Nien to paste, to stick up; viscid,
 sticky; attached to a person;
chím t'ip, kò' shí' to stick up
 an edict; *chím 'pò*, to mend
 torn paper, to cut out a word
 and paste in clean paper; *'ts'z'*
hou' 'm chím 'shau, I'll have
 nothing more to do with it;
chím p'ai, notes of correction
 added to a paper; *chím sün'*
'kau, to paste an envelop;
chím ch'áu, a supplement at-
 tached to a document.

粘 Used for the preceding;
rice; *ch'ím 'mai*, white rice, of
Nien which there are many kinds,
as *sùt*, *ch'ím*, 'ai miú *ch'ím*,
ch'ím 'tsai, &c.

詹 Tatling, wordy; to reach;
Chen at, extreme, such a time; to
examine and direct; *ch'ím*
ch'ím, loquacious; 'kan *ch'ím*,
carefully provide.

瞻 To look up to, to reverence,
Chen to regard with respect; *ch'ím*
'yéung, to look up to; to have
an audience; 'yéung *ch'ím*
shán 'tau, I look up to you,
said to a sage or maghate;
ch'ím mong to long for, to
anticipate; *ch'ím 'pi yat út*,
I look at the sun and moon,
i. e. on my conscience; *ch'ím*
shí to expect.

擔 An apron; a flap, a skirt;
Chen a curtain of a car; to adjust,
to put the dress in order; *ts'in*
ch'ím, the front skirt; *ch'ím*
ch'ím, nice and trim; flapping,
as a curtain.

檐 Similar to the last. A
Chen curtain of a carriage; a cur-
tain over an opening; an over-
lap which hides a seam.

譚 Wordy, loquacious; *peng*
Chen *ch'ím*, out of his head, inco-
herent; *ch'ím 'ü*, wandering
talk.

瞻 A horse traveling at full
Chin speed.

占 To usurp, to seize, to take
forcibly; to assume, to arro-
gate, to take the liberty; to
Chen possess; *pá' ch'ím* to take
possession of; *ch'ím 'sín hū* to
assume precedence; *ch'ím 'siú*
shín to praise one's self; *ch'ím*

p'tn á, to take what one liked,
to assume more for one's self;
ch'ím 'shan fan to regard
one's place, to exercise one's
rights. The second character
is commonly but incorrectly
used in this sense.

Ch'ím.

諂 To flatter, to lie to; to
Chen cajole; to give a god or man
worship or praise not due to
him; to fawn on, to court;
gratifying to one's feelings,
adulation, sycophancy; 'ch'ím
mí' ch'í yan, a flatterer; 'ch'ím
ü to praise extravagantly;
'ch'ím *siú* to cajole and laugh
with; *p'an á mō' ch'ím*, poor
without being sycophantic.

Chín.

旂 A silken banner; a crook-
Chen ed flag-staff; to signalize one
to come.

值 Manner, air, figure; look;
Shen *chín 'üi*, undecided whether
to go on, irresolute.

毡 Read *shín*; to resign over.
Chen Hair or wool worked into
a felt; coarse woollens, as
blankets, carpets, rugs; *tí*
chín, a carpet; *chín mō* a
felt hat; *pák' chín*, a blanket;
chái' chín, felt for soles; *ch'éuk*,
chín, a table-cover; *chín*
páu, a carpet-bag; *chín 'chí*,
coarse rough paper.

敲 To tear off, as a scab or placard; to flay; to rip up; thin scurf skin, a scab; *chín* 'hi, rip it up; *chín lat*, rip it off.

羶 The rank odor of goats; frowzy; sheep's fat, mutton tallow; *ch'au* 'chín, fetid, rank; *seng chín*, frowzy.

遲 Unable to advance; *chín* 'chín, making no progress, unlucky in life, unfortunate.

顫 The head awry; shivering with cold; the limbs cold and trembling; fearful, frightened; *sz' ch'í chín tung* trembling all over; *chín chín*, shivering.

羹 Congee or gruel made from rice, thoroughly boiled; *chín chuk*, congee.

鯨 A sea-monster; a large sturgeon, or perhaps a grampus; *chín sking*, whales and grampuses, applied to an unscrupulous, grasping man.

鷂 A falcon, goshawk, or kite; a yellow bird which pursues pigeons; a sparrow-hawk.

展 To open out, to unroll, and inspect; to exhibit, to disentangle; to stretch out at one's ease, to expand; to judge of, to look into; true, sincere; cheerful, pleasant; gratified; *yuk* 'chín, may you open this; *chín hon* to open and look at; *chín hoi*, to spread out, to open (as a letter); *chín aní*, a pleasant face; *chín an* to defer, to put off to get time; *chín hán* to extend the time.

碾 A roller used to smooth fields, to clear grain of the husk, or cotton of its seeds; an iron roller; to roll smooth;

chín yéuk to triturate medicine; *chín* (or *ngán*) *shün*, an iron trough for medicine; *chín sui* to grind to powder, to pulverize.

輾 To roll over half way; to turn over; a water-mill; *chín chín* 'fán *ch'ak*, to turn back and forth, to think on.

闡 To open, to spread out, to enlarge from the original condition; manifest, clear, plain; *chín hoi*, to open, to extend; *chín wing*, to state clearly; *chín tái* to comprehend.

戰 To fight; to be alarmed, struck with dread; fearful, anxious; a battle, an engagement; war, hostilities; military, pertaining to war; *hüt chín* a bloody fight; *chín shing* a victory; *tá chín* terrified; *chín tau* or *káu chín* to join battle; *chín* 'chín, troops drawn up for battle; *chín pái* to be discomfited; *chín chín* 'king 'king, frightened, afraid of; *chín* 'shün, a war-junk, a ship of war; *chín* 'shü, a challenge to fight.

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Ch'in.

塵 Ground allotted a serf; a shop, a village market, a bazaar; *its'un hang* 'ch'in 'sz' to inspect the markets; *chín shí*, a market.

纏 To wind around, to bind up, to wrap, to bandage; to entwine, to cling to; to molest, to implicate; to bother; *chín*

kéuk, to bandage the feet; *sch'in t'au*, to bind the head with a turban; *sch'in 'shau*, to prevent doing; *sch'in 'kan*, bind it tight; *sch'in tor'* a waist bag for money; *sch'in smín*, to think of; *sch'in chū'* importunate, to bother; *ch'i sch'in*, troublesome, to annoy.

履 To tread; to follow in order; to turn in an orbit; a trodden path, a rut, a footstep; a course, an orbit; *tsik sch'in*, a footmark, a vestige; *sch'in tò'* an orbit; *sch'in táp* to tread on.

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Ching.

正 The first; *ching üt*, the first month of the year, January.

征 To go; to take; to collect taxes; to go out to chastise, to reduce refractory states, to subjugate, to conquer; to spy; *ching fát*, to reduce to subjection; *ching 'tò*, to collect tribute by force; *ching fú*, warriors; *ching shau*, to assess [taxes]; *ching chū*, to exterminate; *ch'ut ching*, to go abroad on an expedition; *ching shui' léung*, to levy taxes; *ching 'tsiú*, to exterminate rebels.

貞 To divine by shells; chaste, virtuous; pure, correct, moral; uncorrupted; well principled; *ching kit*, chaste; *ping ching*, a pure woman; *ching tsit*, a chaste widow; *ching lit*, inflexibly upright or virtuous.

偵 A spy (vulgo, *ye pat shau*), a scout; to reconnoitre, to inquire; *yan ching* or *ching t'ám* to spy.

楨 A kind of fir; *nü ching*, a coniferæ growing on Táishán in Shántung; *nü ching 'tsz'* the seeds of this tree; *ching kon'* planks with which adobie walls are made; vulgo, *káp ts'éung pán*.

禎 A favorable omen; felicitous, lucky; *ching ts'éung*, a happy sign.

蒸 A vapor made by heat, steam; vapor, mist; to steam, to cook by steaming, to distil; a multitude, all; to enter, to advance; clouds of dust; liberal, princely; a winter sacrifice; to commit incest with superiors in rank; to lay down; *t'in shang ching man* heaven produced all men; *ching shuk 'há*, steam it thoroughly; *ching fán* to steam rice; *ching 'tsau*, to distil spirit; *ching lung*, a steaming basket; *ching shéung*, sacrifice in winter; property left by a person; *ching tsun* to intrude one's self; *ching ngo* a boiled goose.

蒸 Used for the last. Twigs of hemp for burning; small firewood; hemp torches; vapor, steam; all, numerous; to rise, as vapor or steam; *ching ching yat 'shéung*, daily rising better and higher.

Read *ching*. The hot reflection of the sun; the sun striking on one; *tsi t'au ching' chū'* the sun strikes on me.

徵 To act; to set in motion; to witness, to testify; to cite, to summon; to verify; evidence; to inquire after; to gather together; to aim at; to raise, as troops; to collect, as taxes; fulfilment, proof; *ching ching* plain proof; *mo ching*, no proof; *ching ping*, to enlist troops; *kwai ching*, a noble bearing, courteous; to seek a good market; *yau ching*, proved; *ching chiú* to cite, called upon by government; *ching ping* to induce by a present; *ching im* accomplished.

積 Colic arising from obstruction; obstinate constipation; *ching há*, obstruction of the bowels with griping.

鉦 Cymbals set in a frame, used to signalize a halt in armies; a cymbal used by priests, a brass tamborine; *kwá ching*, to hang up the cymbal.

(The two next characters are often pronounced *cheng*.)

整 To even off, to place evenly; to repair, to mend, to put in order, to make; to arrange; to adjust; to adorn; to make new, to trim up; *ching shik*, 'shui or *ching kú tsò kwái* to sham, as poverty; to dissemble, to simulate; *ching k'ü kwai má*, set a catch for him, as in play; *ching ts'ai*, to put things in order, to settle; *ching piú*, to mend a watch; *ching í'in*, to prepare fields for planting; *ching hò*, or *ching fán*, to repair; *cheng k'ia sau lò* to mend bridges

and repair roads; *ching ch'í* *yan*, to correct a man; *ching wái*, to spoil, to injure.

正 Correct, straight, right, not awry, erect, even; not inclined, not deflected; regular, usual proper; the first, principal; just, at the time of; constant, usual; genuine, real as goods; to put in order; to assume, to enter on, as an office; to adjust, to govern, to execute the laws, to punish; *ching 'm ching* is it proper? *pat ching king*, licentious, immoral; *ching 'yan kwan 'tsz* an upright man; *chéung ching* village elders; *ching 'tong*, as it ought to be; *ching chung*, put in the middle; *ching ngám*, placed right; *cheng chéuk shí*, just in good time; *cheng íú* just as I wanted it; *ching lò' kung ming*, reputation well earned, an honorable fame; *ching king*, moral, virtuous; *ching tsoi ní ch'ü* he was just here; *tso cheng* to sit properly; *ching kong*, to speak literally; *ching 't'ong*, the main hall, the chief officer; *ching tsung* principals and seconds; *ching chik*, honest; solid, true; *ching nám mín* to be emperor; *ching fát*, to inflict capital punishment; *ching sam*, to reform.

政 To rule, to govern; a standard, a regulator; a treatise, a guide on a subject; government, politics; laws, regulations; *ching sz* governmental affairs; *ká ching* family re-

gulations; *shin' ching'* good rule; *ts'ung ching'* in official employ; *mung ching'* farming encyclopedia; a supervisor of agriculture; *ts'at' ching'* the sun, moon, and five planets; *ching' ling'* official orders.

證 To prove, to confront, to testify; to substantiate; to prove by authorities; evidence; *ching' t'yan*, a witness; *ching' kin'* an eyewitness; *k'ên ching'* a witness; *ching' in'* to verify; *ching' k'ü'* evidence.

証 Interchanged with the above. To remonstrate with, to admonish, to expostulate.

症 An unauthorized character. Disease, ailments, disorder; *peng' ching'* sickness; *kap' ching'* a dangerous sickness; *ts'ap' ching'* unusual malady.

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Ch'ing.

稱 To call, to name, to designate, to style; to say, to talk about; to simulate; to compliment, to commend; to admire; to feign, to plead as an excuse; a designation, an appellation, a name; *tsz' ch'ing' k'í fú' üt' ká fú'* one styles his own father *ká-fú'*; *ch'ing' fú'* termed; *ch'ing' tsán'* to praise; *ch'ing' yéung'* to speak abroad, to laud; *ch'ing' k'í'* to regard as excellent; *t'ung' ch'ing'* a general designation; *ch'ing' peng'* to malinger, to feign sickness,

秤 Same as the last, but usually applied only to weighing; to adjust; to weigh; *ch'ing' t' chun*; it is weighed exactly; *ch'ing' ch'í'* to weigh teas.

程 The 100th part of a *ts'ün'*; a portion or percentage; a rule, a pattern, a regulation, to rule; a limit, a period; a job or measure; an allowance; a part; a road, a journey; to travel; *ch'ing' shò'* a percentage on one's accounts; *sung' ch'ing' t'* to give one his traveling expenses; *hí' ch'ing'* to start on a journey; *kán' ch'ing'* a day's journey; *kim' ch'ing'* a forced march, a rapid journey; *kok' k'ü' ts'ín' ch'ing'* each regards his future preferment; *fú' ch'ing'* to travel fast; *ch'ing' shik'* a form; *mò' ch'ing' shik'* nothing to compare it to; *kau' ch'ing' kau' t'ò' yau'* most probably, ten to one it will; *yat' ch'ing'* a tenth; *tak' fán' kau' ch'ing' pún'* got back 95 per cent.; *pat' ch'ing' k'í' lík' I* wrongly estimated his strength.

呈 A statement, a plea of a case; to present a petition or statement; to offer, to present to; to state to; to show, to discover; *ch'ing' shéung'* to inform another; *tsun' ch'ing'* to memorialize; *tsik' ch'ing'* now send this to you; *ch'ing' tai'* to present to a superior; *ch'ing' pan'* to hand up a petition; *ch'ing' sz'* a petition; *ch'ing' tin'* stated for your inspection; *chung' ch'ing'* a statement from the gentry.

裸 The upper part of the body; naked; to disrobe one's self; Ch'ing a girdle; *lo ch'ing*, naked.

埕 An unauthorized character. An amphora or earthen jar of a pear shape, without handles, for carrying water, oil, or spirits; *shui ch'ing*, a water jar; *yat, ch'ing gan*, a jar of oil; *kwai' dam ch'ing*, large jars from Kwángai.

醒 To drink till sick and drunk; half sobered, and ashamed at being drunk; feelings after a bout. Ch'ing

懲 To repress, to curb; to warn; to reprove, to reprimand; a warning, a caution, Ch'ing a lesson; *siu ch'ing*, an admonitory hint; *ch'ing chi'* to govern strictly.

瞪 To stare at, to look straight at, to fix the eye on; *ch'ing Ch'ing ngán mong'* gazed at with fixed eyes; *ch'ing shi'* gazing, staring.

澄 Still water; limpid, clear; *ch'ing ts'ing*, pure, still. Ch'ing Also colloquially called *tang'* in the phrase *tang' min'* washed or levigated flour.

逞 Forward, presuming, confident of one's power or pretensions; precipitate, hasty; to act on an impulse; pleased with; to pervade; to exhaust; *pat, ch'ing*, dissatisfied, careless of; *ch'ing kung anang*, confident of one's power; *pat, ch'ing chi' ad*, a recklessascal; *ch'ing pán sz'* to boast of one's abilities; *ch'ing ok, chang kip*, to rob without fear; *kwé' ch'ing*, to brag.

鄧 The capital of the feudal state of Tso, now the district town of Kiángling in the north of Húpeh. Ying

拯 To rescue, to pull out, as from a well; to deliver, to save; to raise up; *ch'ing kau'* to save from danger; *ch'ing man' ti' shui' fo' chi' chung*, to save the people from danger like fire and water. Ch'ing

頰 A carnation or pink color; cloth dyed twice over, to dye red; *met.* distressing toil which flushes one. Ch'ing

樺 A reddish bark willow, growing by water courses, and thought to indicate rain. Ch'ing

鐮 A bivalve, the razor-sheath or Solen, also called *shá' lo*, or sand screw. Ch'ing

秤 To weigh, to adjust; a steel-yard or detchin; suitable, as one wishes; corresponding to, satisfied with; *ch'ing' fo'* to weigh goods; *ch'ing' t'o*, the yard weight; *ch'ing' kon*, the beam; *ch'ing' kau*, the hook; *sz' má ch'ing'* to weigh full weight; *chá' wan ch'ing'* weigh it true; *yat, pá ch'ing'* a steelyards; *yat, ch'ing' kung fan*, to divide justly; *ho' séung ch'ing'* they can pass together; symmetrical; *i pat, ch'ing' shan*, his dress does not fit him; *'m ch'ing'* unfitting; *ch'ing' t'* as I like. Ch'ing

鄭 A feudal state in the Chau dynasty, now the prefecture of Káifung in Honán; it was first placed where the capital of Shensi lies; *ch'ing' chung'* prudent, inflexible. Ch'ing

(63)

Chíp.

摺, To fold, to double up; to break, to destroy, to injure; Cheh to pile up; to bend, as the knee; a fold, a doubling over; *yat, chíp, chíp*, folds, as of a fan; *chíp, máí, kán p'ò* to fold (or close) a shop's business; *p' u chíp, 'tsz*, a fleet courier; *chíp, 'tsz* a document or report for the emperor; *chíp, t'íp*, to heap up or on; *chíp, máí*, to shut up, as a book; *chíp, 'chí*, to fold paper; *chíp, kók*, to turn down dog's ears; *'shau chíp*, a folded paper for memoranda; *chíp, kam ngan*, to fold paper to burn as clothes.

囁, An unbridled tongue; vilifying, grumbling, scolding, Cheh slandering; *chíp, sū*, chattering, querulous.

慄, To lie prostrate; timorous, Cheh cowardly, *chíp, fuk* to give in, to succumb dastardly.

褙, To fold garments; to plait, Cheh to double; plaits, frounces, gathers, like those of a Chinese lady's petticoat; plaited.

褶, Used for the last, but always Sieh read *cháp*, or *tsáp*. It also means a lined garment; a lined riding jacket; *fú' cháp*, overalls for horseback; *skw'an cháp*, the plaits on a petticoat; *'tá chíp*, to tighten the girdle.

輒, The sides of a carriage, Cheh where arms are stuck; uncere- moniously, suddenly, abruptly; directly, without permis- sion; *chíp, sin*, forthwith.

(64)

Chít.

折, To sunder, to snap in two, Cheh to break off; to fold, to bend; to oppress, to repress; to re- prehend; to decide, to dis- criminate; to deduct; to stop, to injure; to lose one's heir; an act of a play; to exchange, to lose in trade; to make a- mends for, to set over against; to abase, to lower; unmarried; *chít, tsít, há' káu*, to conde- scend to men of low estate; *chít, yuk*, to have a jail de- livery; *'múi p'at, chít, léung t' shék*, each piece was reckon- ed as two stone of corn; *'m chít, tak*, cannot cheapen it; can't break it; *'kí shing chít*, what discount will you make? *chít, shik*, a composition in money for supplying viands; *chít, kwai'* to pluck the cassia twig — to be a graduate; *chít, hò' 'kám tik*, to discount a trifle; a little broken; *'tá chít*, broken off; *chít, mo*, greatly afflicted; *tséung kung chít, tsú'* to atone for error by meritorious conduct; *chít, 'sün*, to break; *chít, ká'* to lower the price.

A colloquial word. To tickle; to splash up, to spatter at; to squirt at, as from a hose; *chít, 'nan shan*, splash me all over.

折, } Wise, perspicacious, sage;
甚, } to know intuitively; versed
品, } in; to be fully aware of;
Cheh *ming chít*, to know thorough- ly; *put, chít*, dull-headed.

浙 A river in Chebkiáng, called *Chít, 'shui*, from which the province is named.

蜚 A sting; any part of insects which inflicts a poisonous wound; *chít, p'i*, the dried skin of a blubber fish, called 'shui 'mò, when alive.

(65)

Ch'ít.

設 To institute, to establish; to set forth; to spread, as a net; to arrange, to place, to set up; to suppose; a band of soldiers, or its officer; large, said of a sword; 'm 'shai *ch'ít, kún*, not to care anything for the magistrates, or there's no need of them; *chít, lap*, to establish; *ch'ít, ín*, to make a feast; *ch'ít, fát*, to devise means; *ch'ít, kai* to plot against; *ch'ít, wák* or *ch'ít, 'sz* suppose that; *p'ò ch'ít*, to set in order, to prepare; *ch'ít, káu* or *ch'ít, chéung* to open a school.

A colloquial word. A very little, a bit, not half enough; 'tún *ch'ít, kòm* 'tún, not half long enough.

徹 Pervious, perspicacious, discerning; to penetrate, to pass through; to remove, to take away; a road, a thoroughfare; to skin, to peel off, to destroy; to cultivate; *ch'ít, chán* to remove food; *ch'ít, 'tai*, to understand thoroughly; *ch'ít, 't'au* fully known.

撤 To send away, to remove; to reject, to recall; to put aside; to take off, to flay; *ch'ít, ung*, to come to a head, as a boil; 'pí *fung ch'ít, hū* whisked away by the wind; *ch'ít, hū* to send or take away; *ch'ít, hoi*, to remove; *ch'ít, csi*, to put back, to recall an officer; *ch'ít, tsik, sán* 't'oi, to clear off and leave the table.

澈 Pure, transparent, pellucid; *ch'ing ch'ít*, pureminded, clear.

轍 A rut of a wheel; *k'ok, ch'ít*, a dry rut; *met.* one in great straits; *ying tò 'ts'ín ch'ít*, to go in the old rut, to act badly again.

掣 To choose, to draw out; *ch'ít, 'ts'ín*, to draw lots for official duty.

(66)

Chiú.

朝 Dawn, morning; early; *chiú 'mán*, morning and evening, early and late; *yat, Chau chiú*, in a morning, quickly, in a trice; *chiú 't'au 'tsò*, early in morning; *chiú fán* breakfast; *chiú shan*, morning time; *chiú chiú* every morning; *Chiú sin kwok*, Corea; *yung chiú mi*, have you breakfasted? 'yau *chiú und 'mán*, there is a morning but no evening, the day is very short; *tái pún chiú loi*, come before breakfast.

招 To beckon, to motion to with the hand, to hail; to let people know; to invite, to induce; to raise, as troops; to confess; self-crimination; to excite, to entangle; a handbill, a sign-board; a wave of the hand, a signal; *chiú fú*, to call and beckon; *chiú 'm chiú*, do you confess? *chiú t'p*, a handbill, a placard; *chiú p'ái*, a sign-board; *chiú long yap*, *shé* to bring a son-in-law to one's house; *chiú shò* to own to the account, to become responsible for; *chiú 'yé kò' sz'* to involve one's business; *chiú ping*, to enlist soldiers; *chiú ying* or *chiú tsú* to confess guilt; *chiú ká* to ward off; *chiú ts'oi t'ung*, 'tsz' the god of wealth, worshipped at shop doors.

沼 A pool or tank, used for a fishpond; *chiú*, a water-lily pond; *ch'í*, *chiú*, ponds.

照 Light; to illuminate, to brighten, to shine on; to patronize, to regard, to care for, to oversee, to assist; conformably to, as, according to, like, same as; *chiú keng* to look in a glass; *chiú shan keng* a pier-glass; *chiú pik*, a wall opposite offices or temples; *kò chiú* a high lantern used to lead processions; *fán chiú* reflected light; reilluminated; to shine again; *chiú kú* to assist, to patronize, to buy of; *chiú yéung* *tsò* make it like the pattern; *chiú sz'* *chang sz'* do what you've begun; *tá chiú min* catch a

glimpse of; *chiú á 'k'ü*, do as he does; *chiú chü 'k'ü*, light him with a lantern; *chiú k'ín 'ní k'é sam kón*, I can see through your design.

詔 To promulge, to announce, to proclaim; to teach, to exhort, to instruct the empire; a proclamation; to encourage; *yan chiú* a gracious command, as a pardon; *chiú ming* a royal mandate; *chiú kò* to proclaim; *chiú tús* to be called into the presence.

召 To call, to summon, to invoke, to cite; to order one to be present; *chiú 'ting*, to issue proposals to take a stock in trade; *chiú k'ín* to call to court; *chiú pat*, *tò* not to appear when summoned.

趙 To hasten to; to announce to a suzerain; a long time; sharp, acute; a few; a feudal state in the south of Shánsí and Chihli, its capital was the present Cháu-ching in Shánsí.

兆 A prognostic, an omen, a sign; an altar; the ground of a tomb; a million; *chiú 'áu*, a good sign; *yat*, *chiú* a million; *chiú man* or *yik*, *chiú* the million, the people.

齧 A colloquial word. To chew the cud, to ruminate; to bite hard on, to crunch; to chew, as tobacco.

Read *yik*. The first stomach of a deer.

旒 A superstitious banner or pennant with dragons and tortoises on it; *chiú fán*, banners and scrolls carried by a son at his father's funeral.

(67)

Ch'íú.

昭 Ch'íú The brightness of the sun; bright, splendid; manifest; luminous, refulgent; *ch'íú muk* the order of precedence in the ancestral hall; *'i muk* *ch'íú chéung*, bright to the eyes and clear to the ears, as a reputation; *ch'íú sín*, intelligible; *ch'íú ch'éuk*, *in chéng*, beautiful and young.

超 Ch'íú To fly back, as a bow; to spring back; a bow unbent.

超 Ch'íú To leap over, to trip; to hop across, to vault, to step over, to go before, to precede; to excel, to surpass; to promote; to raise; *ch'íú pát*, to override an officer; *ch'íú yat* or *ch'íú tò* to release spirits from suffering; *ch'íú 'lang*, to exceed in the bachelor's examination; *ch'íú kw'an*, excelling; *ch'íú shang*, to restore to health, to save from death; *ch'íú ch'éuk*, to surpass.

剗 Ch'íú To pare, to lop off; to see, to wait on; distant; to encourage; *'mín ch'íú*, to stimulate one; *yat ch'íú*, one dig, one delve.

潮 Ch'íú The morning tide; moist, damp; *'chéung ch'íú*, tide rising; *'shing ch'íú*, to go with the tide; *ch'íú shap*, damp ground; *ch'íú st'in*, tidal grounds; *fán ch'íú*, becoming damp again; *Ch'íú chau 'fú*, a prefecture in the east of Kwángtang; *ch'íú h'í* dull, stupid, owlsh.

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朝 Ch'íú A court; the court, the palace; to attend an audience, to go to court, to show fealty; to have an audience, to hold a levee; an audience; a dynasty; courtly, fashionable; to visit a father or elder; *ch'íú d'ing*, the court; his majesty; *ch'íú kin* to see his majesty; *'shéung ch'íú*, to go up to court; *'ching tun ch'íú kong* to strengthen the government; *ch'íú fán*, to salute the banner, a religious practice; *sh'í ch'íú*, H. I. M. entering court; *'ín ch'íú*, the celestial dynasty; *ch'íú kung* to hand up tribute; *ch'ün ch'íú*, to change the dynasty; *yat ch'íú 'ín 'tsz' yat ch'íú shan*, each monarch has his own set of ministers; *ch'íú fong*, an antechamber of the audience-room; *ch'íú fuk*, a court dress; *ch'íú 'háu*, examination for Hánkin.

(68)

Cho.

俎 Ts'í A basin or bowl like a tripod, used in sacrifice; *'cho tau* a basin used in worship.

阻 Ts'í To hinder, to impede, to stop, to make delay; grieved; dangerous; an impediment; a defile; to suspect, to doubt; *'him 'cho*, an obstruction in the way; *'cho chai* prevented from being ready; *'cho kák*, to prevent going; *'cho inán*, difficulties; *'cho ch'ü* to hinder, blocked up; *'cho 'tong*, to

stand in the way of; 'cho 'ch'í, to delay; 'cho 'ng' sz' kon' to retard or interrupt business.

A colloquial word. A sign of the past tense, placed after verbs like *hiú*; *ning 'cho dai*, brought it; *hiú 'cho*, gone.

Used instead of the last. Cliffs; a defile; 'kim 'cho, a dangerous pass.

This character is often called *chú* or *chü*.

To curse, to imprecate; bad language, curses; *chau' cho'* to curse.

To assist, to help; strengthening, beneficial; to succor; *stung cho'* to help each other; *cho' shing ku' kin' sz'* help finish that business; *cho' an*, a helping word; *cho' 'ni yat, pi' chí lik* lend you a helping hand; *ts'ui yan lok, cho'* each one helping willingly.

(69)

Ch'ó.

To cut out garments; to begin, to commence; the first, the beginning; incipient, at first; *á' ch'ó ko*, a beginner, raw; *ch'ó kán*, during the first decade; *ch'ó ch'ó*, at first; *ch'ó t'au fát, shai'* a great show at starting; *ch'ó loi pò' tò'* unacquainted with things; *ch'ó tsò'* to begin; *ch'ó shang*, a first-born; *ch'ó ts'un*, the first decade; *ch'ó hoi fau'* to found a mart; *ch'ó 'ki*, which day of the first decade is it?

A colloquial, final particle.

To stop, to desist; 'ni 'mai hū' tsz' 'ch'ó, don't you go! 'ni

'tang 'há 'ch'ó, stop a little!

To cut grass; hay, fodder,

grass for animals; *yat, ch'uk,*

ch'ó, a bundle of hay; *ch'ó*

siú, grass; *met.* the people.

A chick, a fledgeling; the

callow young of birds; *ch'ó*

kai, a chicken.

A hoe, a mattock; to hoe,

to cultivate; *ch'ó t'm*, to

dig; *ch'ó t'au*, a hoe or

mattock.

A coppice, a bramble-bush,

a thicket; a clump of trees;

spinous; distinct, clear, orderly;

well done, properly finished;

painful, sharp; a feudal

state in the Chau dynasty now

the chief part of Húnán, and

Húpeh; *ts'ing 'ch'ó*, clear,

fresh, completed, well done;

ch'ó 'ch'ó, very good, careful-

ly; *king 'ch'ó*, a severe casti-

gation; *fú 'ch'ó*, distressing,

suffering.

Interchanged with the last,

in the senses of painful, suffer-

ing.

The stone base of a pillar

or column; a pedestal; a

plinth.

(70)

Chok.

To rinse, to wash; fat,

sleek, bright; to drink; *chok*

chok sleek, as fat animals;

shá chok to sprinkle (*i. e.*

cleanse) the heart.

(71)

Chong.

莊 Plants growing rank or luxuriantly; sedate, serious, *Chwáng* grave, stern; correct in conduct; adorned; a farmhouse; a road; *chong t'm*, severely stern; *chong king*, serious, solemn; *chong chong*, a level road.

庄 Used for the above; a barn, a grange, a cottage, a workshop; a farmhouse; a dead house or public lararium; a division of a township, a sort of parish; *shán chong*, a watchman's shed; *chong hák*, field laborers; *k' chong*, to store in the deadhouse; *ch'á chong*, a tea dépôt in the hills; *ts'ün chong*, a village; *t'in chong*, a farmstead; *chong ú*, a farmer; *chong t'ing*, laborers on a farm.

粧 } To adorn the head; ornamented, dressed; to dress; to rouge, to adorn; to feign, *Chwáng* to appear in false guise;

sho chong, to dress the hair; *chong pán*, the dress, the style; *chong pán* 'k' lai, her toilet is made; *t'm chong*, elegantly dressed; *chong shik*, dressed out, elegant, adorned; *chong t'm*, or *k' chong*, a bride's trousseau, or dowry; *sho chong p'ün*, a paper toilette burned to Diana in the 7th moon; *s' chong*, plainly dressed; *chong hong*, proud, distant; *syung chong*, over-dressed, bedizened.

裝 Used for the preceding; to bind, to tie on, to dress; *Chwáng* style, dress, fashion; to

put into, to store, to load or stow in; to pack; to catch in, as rain; to receive, to contain; to send to, as a present; *shang chong*, dress for travel; baggage; *shán chong*, dishabille, a common dress; *mat*, 'yé *chong t'au*, what style, what sort? *chong t'm*, to ensnare; *chong piú*, to put up, as pictures; *chong hau*, a foreign mercantile house; *chong kiú*, tip up the sedan; *mo t'in chong*, no place or heaven for you; *pán chéuk t'ong chong* to disguise one's self as a Chinese; *chong ching*, to put in order, to adorn; *chong tsoi* to pack, to contain; *chong ts'ü* to pack duties to be forwarded; *chong t'au má' mán* to place the best goods on top to sell by; *Ming chong*, style of the Ming dynasty; *chong mo tsok yéung* to take airs on one; *chong ch'uk*, 'hó hon' well dressed.

樁 A club; a post, a stake driven deep into the ground; *Chwáng t'á chong*, to drive piles; *ts'ung chong*, fir piles.

觀 To see indistinctly; to look at fixedly; to watch, as one *Chwáng* does a new hand.

A colloquial word. To peep through a crack; to hide one away; *chong k'am chong shuk*; to peep in and out; *chong há k'ü t'm*, see how he acts; *chong k'ü ts'o ch'ü* mark his errors.

Ch'wáng depended from the roof, and having a tilt at top.

壯 Robust, strong, bold, lusty,

hardy, healthy; full grown, manhood; age of thirty; full, flourishing; a cauterization; *chong' tái* lusty, large; *chong' wong'* fat, strong, as an animal; *chong' shing'* vigorous, prosperous, healthy; *chong' yung*, the able-bodied, the braves; *chong' ting*, full grown; *chong' sz'* one accomplished in manly sports; *shiu' chong'* young and hearty; *shiu' sám chong'* blistered it thrice; *chong' chú' 'k'ū 'tám*, to inspire him, get up his pluck; *chong' kin'* robust; *chong' hi'* obstinate, courageous.

狀 Appearance, form, fashion;

to appear; to declare in writing; to accuse, to state; an accusation, a complaint; *'t'ai chong'* appearance; *chong' mǎu' fī shéung*, a beautiful face; *mò chong'* in dishabille, unprepared; *chong' cūn*, first of the Hanlin; *kò' chong'* to accuse one before the court; *chong' ts'z'* an accusation; *kung chong'* a plea or excuse in defence; *chong' sz'* or *chong' kwan'* notaries, pettifoggers.

撞 To beat, to pound; to run

or knock against, to dash upon or against; to tap on, as a hoop; to strike accidentally or abruptly; *chang' chéuk*, to meet suddenly, to run against; *chang' p'in'* to swindle,

to face; *chong' kwai'*, to meet a devil (a foreigner); *chong' 'kau kwá'* to hear an ominous word; *chong' 'm kin'* I didn't meet him; *chong' 'pám*, to strike castanets, i. e. discordant, a disappointment; *pák, chong'* to go into on a pretence, a thief; *pák, chong' 'ū*, a sudden shower.

(72)

Ch'ong.

創
刃

To wound, to cut and injure; to butt, to gore; a wound, a cut; wounded, Ch'wáng gashed; *shan pi' lo' ch'ong* he received many wounds.

瘡

A sore, ulcer, boil, or eruption; *ch'ong má'*, a scar; Ch'wáng, *ch'ong 'ch'ūn*, to open a boil; *ch'ong lau'* the piles; *shang' ch'ong*, to have a sore; *fo' ting' ch'ong*, a boil; *wát, yuk' lo' ch'ong' shang*, he scrapes the flesh to make a sore — he trumps up a cause against me; *ki' ch'ong*, to give away a boil.

床
牀

A bed, a couch; a settee; a suit of bed clothes; the boards which make a bed; Ch'wáng a well-curb; a measure of 8 cubits; *yat, ch'ong' 'p'i yuk*, mattress, sheets, all complete; *p'ò' ch'ong*, make the bed; *yat, chéung' ch'ong*, a bed; *tái' ch'ong*, a double bedstead; *k'ong' ch'ong*, the couch of honor in a hall;

ch'ong p'ò, bedding; *kuon' f'i*
ch'ong, a couch with rolling
ends; *shéung ch'ong*, to go to
bed.

廠 An open shed; a covered
place not walled in; a place
Ch'áng to receive taxes, broad, spa-
cious; a depository; a large
workshop; *uái t'án' ch'ong*,
a coal dépot; *siú' ch'ong*, a
saltpetre gabel; *p'ung ch'ong*
a mat shed; *ko' shán uk, 'hò*
ch'ong, that's a large house;
ch'ong t'eng, a summer arbor.

驚 Alarmed; frightened; *ch'ong*
Ch'áng *fong*, apprehensive, disap-
pointed.

和 Interchanged with 暢. A
Ch'áng long day; bright, thorough,
extended; filled.

聞 A horse going out of a door;
Ch'wáng to thrust out the head, to
Ch'in appear; to bolt out; sud-
denly, forcibly, abruptly;
ch'ong wò to induce calamiti-
ties; *ch'ong kuán*, to slip by
the custom-house; *ch'ong*
tsák loi, the rover Ch'ong is
on us! Also read *sham*.

槍 Grief; *ts'ái ch'ong*, sorrow;
Ch'wáng to pity; *ch'ong ch'ak*, a
wounded heart, distressed.

創 } To begin, to invent; to
Ch'wáng } create, to found, to lay the
foundation of; to take mea-
sures for; to reprove; the
commencement, first; *tsò'*
ch'ong to invent; *ch'ong' ch'i*,
to begin; *ch'ong' ip* to found
a family or a settlement; *t'in*
ts' hoi ch'ong the creation;
ch'ong' lap' má t'au, to build
a ferry or jetty; *ch'ing ch'ong*
to blame.

(73)

Chü.

諸
Chü

To discriminate, to discuss;
not one alone, all, several,
many, every; in, respecting;
a pronoun at the end of a sen-
tence, or a word implying
doubt; a sign of the dative,
upon, to, from, at; it is often
introduced to make rhythm;
shü chü shan, wrote it on his
girdle; *chü shang*, *siútsai*
graduates; *yan 'yau shé chü*,
will men reject him? *chü t'ü*
'ts'z' lui all are like this;
chü fán, all; *chü sz' tó dò*,
I give you much trouble; *chü*
shau, feudal prince; *chü pún*
mat, kin all sorts of things.

猪
Chü

A hog; *chü ná*, a sow; *chü*
kung, a boar; *shán chü*, a
wild boar; *ts'ò chü fá*, to
raise pigs; *chü yuk*, pork;
chü yau, lard, pork-fat; *chü*
sp'o sham, a kind of warty
beche-de-mer; *chü kòm' ngoi*,
stupid as a pig; *chü luk* or
chü tau a pig-sty; *chü kéuk*,
tung pig's feet jelly; *chü 'mé*
lung, a spare-rib; *chü sp'ái*
kwat, pork-chops.

諸
Chü

A pool where water settles;
chü shui, an affluent of the
Grand Canal in Shántung.

朱
Chü

A coniferæ with red heart-
wood; vermilion; a cinnabar
red; *kung' kit*, *chü ch'an*,
to make a contract of mar-
riage; *chü pat*, a vermilion
pencil; *chü onún*, gentry, of-
ficials; *chü pat, t'm t'au*, to
dot off with a red point,

休 a pignny; a short pillar in a roof like a king-post; *chū' ũ*, a dwarf.

株 The trunk or bole of a tree; a classifier of trees; degraded, low down; *song shū' ts'at*, *chū*, seven mulberry trees; *chū' shau yat, ũ*, confined in a corner, kept back in obscurity.

洙 A small stream in Shántung flowing north from 'Tái shán into the R. Sz'.

珠 A pearl; a bead; a necklace; beadlike; pearly; fine, excellent; *chū' ũn yuk yun'* pearly, fat cheeks; handsome; *nín' chū' or sò' chū*, a rosary; *yéuk' chū*, seed pearls; *'ngán chū*, the iris; *ch' iú' chū*, court beads; *yat' ch' ũn' chū*, one string of pearls or beads; *yé' ming' chū*, a carbuncle; *chū' pò*, pearls.

珠 Cinnabar; *chū' shá*, cinnabar ore; *ngan' chū' fan*, vermilion; *chū' mak' red ink*; *chū' p'ai*, the emperor's rescript; *chū' pat*, an official autograph in red ink; *chū' kün*, essays of successful *kūjin* or *tsinsz*.

祿 To curse, to imprecate misfortunes upon one.

珠 An unauthorized character. The cheeks; *min' chū' tan*, the cheeks.

茱 A warm, peppery medicine; *chū' ũ*, hellebore; *shan' chū' ũ*, the cornel?

蛛 The spider; *chū' sz'* the spider's silk or web; *chí' chū' lok, shan' 'yau' 'hi sz'* it is luck to have a spider fall on you.

誅 to punish, to destroy, to kill; to exterminate; to reprove; to involve in; *'in' chū*, divine (or imperial) punishment; *ching' chū*, to punish refractory states; *chū' mín* to extirpate; *chū' fát* to punish.

邾 A feudal state in the south of Shántung, now the district of Tsau; *siú' chū* was a principality lying south of it.

銖 A small ancient silver coin, estimated as equal to 100 grains of millet; 24 made a tael; farthings, coppers; trifles; blunt, dull.

主 The flame of a lamp; a stop a point; the third radical, Occurs used for the next.

主 A rule, a lord, a master; a host; the chief, the head; to govern, to rule; to make one the head; certainly, undoubtedly, as a lord's behests; *pí' chū' ying' fuk*, will doubtless bring luck; *chū' tsoi' 'ní' ká*, I will make you my lord in your house, i.e. I am going to your house; *chū' kung*, your Highness, my Lord our prince; *ip' chū*, landlord; *kung' chū*, a princess; *shéung' chū*, to put up the tablet; *shui' tsok' chü*, who is head? *yan' chū* the sovereign; *chū' shéung'* H. I. M.; *shí' chū*, a donor, a term used by priests; *chū' mò*, a mistress of a house; *chan' chū*, the true God, used by Moslems; *shan' chū*, the ancestral tablet; *ts'oi' chū' ló*, a rich man; *chū' í'* the will, decision; *chū' chí'* to govern;

'*chü kü*' a patron; '*chü kü*' solid, firm; '*chü 'hau*', literary examiner; '*chü 'ts'oi*', to direct, to control; the head of; '*chü ch'í*', an abbot; to manage; '*chü fan*', manager of a marriage; '*yau t'au chü*', she has a head, she is married.

塵 Chü A large ruminant, (a yak?) with a bushy tail; '*chü 'mí*', a cowlry used by fairies.

煮 Chü To boil in water, to steep, to decoct; to cook, to dress food; boiled; '*chü fán*' to boil rice; '*chü shuk*' to cook thoroughly; '*chü 'ming*', to make tea, to give an entertainment.

渚 Chü An affluent of the R. Hwái near Hú chau in Honán; an islet; a place awash in a river.

翥 Chü To fly up, to fly away; to soar, as a phoenix does.

著 Chü To manifest; to set forth; clear; to narrate, to write; to fix, to settle; a porch; '*chü tsok*' to compose; '*chü shut*' to write an account of.

注 Chü Water disparting in streamlets, to lead water in channels; to soak; to record; to comment; to collect; to strike; to fix the mind on; '*chü í*' to attend to closely; attentive; '*chü ním*' to remember, to ponder; '*chü muk*' to gaze at.

註 Chü Used with the last two. To define, to explain, to illustrate; to record, to write about; a commentary, note, definition; '*chü shik*' to explain; '*lok chü 'kái*', it needs a commentary; '*chü í*' or '*chü 'kái*', an explanation; '*pò chü*' to add to the comments.

炷 Chü A wick; a stick of incense; to light; '*yat chü 'héung*', a set of three incense sticks; '*chü 'héung*', to light the incense stick.

蛀 Chü An insect (*Ptinus*) which eats books; moths in clothes, wood, &c.; to eat, as insects do; '*chü lán*' spoiled by the worms; '*chü t'ung*', all eaten through; '*ch'ung chü*' worm-eaten.

駐 Chü To stop a horse; to rest, to tarry, to sojourn; a stopping-place; '*chü tsuk*', to lodge, to put up at; '*chü cháp*', to board at; stationed at, appointed to a post; '*chü 'má*', to tarry a while at.

霽 Chü A seasonable shower; '*chü lam*', an opportune rain.

鑄 Chü To melt, to fuse metals; to cast; '*chü ts'in*', to cast cash; '*chü p'áu*' to make cannon.

住 Chü To desist from, to cease, to stop; to detain; to dwell, to live in; to endure; to withstand; to erect; after another verb, it is often merely a sign of past time, or that the action has rested; '*chá chü*' held it; '*hít chü*' wait a little; '*shau chü lò 'hau*', guard the passage; '*chü pò*' to stop walking; '*chü 'shau*', hold up work; '*ní chü 'pin ch'ü*' where do you live? '*yau pat chü*' I can not bear it.

箸 Chü Chopsticks; '*ngá chü yat*' a pair of ivory chopsticks; '*pí chü*' spoons and chopsticks; '*pat, hòu há chü*' it is not worth nipping up, uneatable.

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Ch'ü.

除 A toad; *shim ch'ü*, vulgo, *ch'am ch'ü*, a toad.

除 Steps to a palace; a vestibule; to exclude, to remove; to deduct, to subtract; to except from; to cure; to exchange; to vacate; to divide; besides, exclusive of; *ch'ü lat*, throw it away as useless; *ch'ü fi*, if, when, thenceafter, promising, not reckoning; *ch'ü ch'at*, to exclude, to lay by; *ch'ü fuk*, to lay aside mourning; *ch'ü ch'ü*, to multiply or divide; *ch'ü p'i ki do kan*, how many pounds beside the tare? *ch'ü ch'ak, mai shing ni tik*, so much remains after deducting; *ch'ü kün*, to exchange office; to promote to a post; *ch'ü chiü ni md yan tsò tak*, nobody can do it besides you; *ch'ü hù* to push away, to eject.

滁 A branch of the R. Yang-tsz flowing in between Nanking and Iching; a city in the east of Ngánhwui.

蓆 A mat rolled up; *ch'ü ch'ü*, a coarse mat; *met.* a bad ailment, repulsive, hunchbacked.

樞 A sort of spinous tree; pivots on doors; axle, centre, that on which a thing turns; indispensable, cardinal, fundamental; *ch'ü ch'ü*, the pole star; *ch'ü ki*, the controlling power, the hinge; *ch'ü nau*, the chief part on which a machine works.

儲 To collect; to provide for need; furnished; to assist, to act as second to; *ch'ü wai*, an heir-apparent; *ch'ü kwan*, son of a prince.

廚 A kitchen, a cook-room; a slaughter-house; a quiver; *ch'ü yan* or *ch'ü kün*, a cook; *pong ch'ü yan*, a cook's mate, a scullion; *kiú tsò ch'ü*, oall the cook; *ch'ü fong*, a kitchen.

囑 Embarrassed, hindered; *ch'ü ch'ü*, entangled.

躊躇 At a loss, perplexed; *ch'au ch'ü*, embarrassed, hesitating, stopping to consider.

處 To dwell, to reside; to be, to act, to occupy the place of; while in; to distinguish, to manage, to judge, to decide on, to attend to, to do what is proper; to place; *ch'ü tsz* a young lady; *ch'ü ch'ü*, do it for him, settle him, fix him; *shung ch'ü*, familiar, friendly; *ch'ü kwan shan*, to be an officer; *nan ch'ü*, not easy to judge; *ch'ü küt*, execute him; *ch'ü fú fú* when married.

佇 To stand a long time; to wait, to look for; *ch'ü lap*, to stand up; *ch'ü mong* to be hoping, expecting.

佇 A porch, a space between the gate and the screen; to accumulate.

紵 Contracted to **紵**, unless it is used for the private name of Hienfung. A coarse kind of hemp; a coarse covering.

紵 A lamb five months old; *ch'ü*, a fat lamb.

草 A plant (*Baccharis tenacissima*) grown for its fibres; 'ch'ü 'mä, the grasscloth nettle; 'ch'ü 'kan, its roots.

貯 To hoard, to store up, to lay by in safety; a hoard, a treasure; 'ch'ü 'tsik, to accumulate; 'ch'ü 'tun, to store up goods; 'ts'ün 'ch'ü or 'ch'ü 'mäi, to lay by.

楮 A mulberry (*Broussonetia papyfera*) from whose bark paper and cloth can be made; 'ch'ü 'pai, paper money, a note; 'ch'ü 'ä, money given to defray funerals; 'ch'ü 'ts'in, fancy paper burned in worship.

杼 A shuttle; thin, as a wheel; a fruit like a chestnut; 'mün 'ch'ü 'king 'lun, learned as a full shuttle.

柱 A post, a pillar, an upright support, a joist; a main dependence, a statesman; to support, to uphold; 'kwok, 'ch'ü, a high officer; 'king 't'in 'ch'ü, an atlas of the state; 'ch'ü 'tan, the pedestal; 'léung 'ch'ü, beams and columns, met. statesmen.

拄 Used for the last. A prop, a post to shore up; to pierce; to stick, to point at.

杵 A pestle, a beater; 'yat, 't'ü 'chung 'ch'ü, a single pestle; 'ch'ü 'k'au, mortar and pestle.

處 A place, a spot; a circumstance, a condition; added to nouns, it often forms the concrete, as 'ching' 'kin' 't'ä 'ling 'ch'ü we now see its spirituality; 'pit, 'ch'ü elsewhere; 'ch'ü 'ch'ü everywhere; 'ko' 'ch'ü there; 'pin 'ch'ü where? 'tün 'ch'ü a failing; 'hò 'ch'ü well off.

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Chui.

追 To pursue, to follow after; to come up with, to overtake, to catch; to sue; to seek out, to trace back; to reflect on, to look back on, retrospective; to expel; 'chui 'kon, to chase; 'chui 'tò, to catch, to reach; 'chui 'fui, to feel remorse; 'chui 'hü, to drive out; 'chui 'kau, to investigate thoroughly; 'ngan 'pat, 'chui 'äi, the money cannot be refunded; 'chui 'k'ü 'fan 'lai, hurry him back here; 'chui 'm 'shéung 'lok, could not catch him; 'chui 't'ò, to dun; 'chui 'fung, posthumous honors; 'chui 'nim, to recollect.

錐 An awl, a borer; a sharp pointed tool; the apex, the point; to bore; trifling; 'chui 'tò 'müt, a small matter; 'smò 'chui, a pencil; 'chui 'lung, to bore a hole; 'p'an 'smò 'lap, 'chui 'chi 't'ì miserably poor, not a place to stick an awl.

騅 A black horse with white spots; 'ü 'chui 'mä, the charger of Háng Yü of Tso.

墜 To fall, to tumble over; to slide; to fall down; to pull on; 'chui 'tai, pull it down; 'lui 'chui, troublesome, requiring constant oversight; 'chui 'lok, to fall in ruins, to throw over; 'chui 'lok, 't'oi, a falling womb, an abortion.

絕 A rope; to let down by a cord; 'chui 'lok, to let down, as into a well, or over a wall; 'chui 'ün, lead put in sycee.

贊 To pledge, to pawn; connected with, hanging to, an excrescence, a useless appendage; a blemish; unsuitable; tautology, verbiage; a postscript; *yap chui* to live in a wife's family; *chui lui* reiterated, verbose; *chui an*, to repeat; *chui k'ap* a postscript.

綴 Connected; to carry on; to sew together; mixed, variegated; to oversee royal robes.

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Ch'ui.

吹 } To blow, as the wind or by breath; to whistle; to puff;
歎 } a blast, a gust; to play on a
 Ch'ui wind instrument; *ch'ui k'ui* 'há, recommend him; *ch'ui ch'éung* singing and playing; *ch'ui d'ung*, to blow the sum-pitan; *ch'ui tang*, blow out the lamp; *tang ch'ui*, a blow-pipe; *ch'ui tá tò*, musicians; *ch'ui fo d'ung ch'ut shan*, began life as a firelighter.

炊 Used for the last. To dress food; to cook; *ch'ui fan* to cook rice.

推 To investigate, to search into; to promote, to praise, to advance; to infer; *ch'ui ch'ak*, to calculate, to fathom.

槌 } A mallet, a beater, a club;
椎 } a bludgeon; a beetle; to beat,
 Ch'ui to strike; to throw; *ch'ui k'ui*, to drum; *k'ui ch'ui*, a drumstick; *tá chong ch'ui*, a pile-hammer; *chui ch'ui*, a triturating pebble; *met.* large fingers; *ch'ui p'ui* to shampoo

槌 Like the last. To beat; to strike, as on a bell; to throw away; to cast, as stones.

錘 } The weight on a steelyard;
鎚 } a hammer; to hammer; to beat, to pound; a blow, a Ch'ui knock; *ch'ui st'au*, the fist; *uáng ch'ui*, a side blow; *yat ch'ui tá tò*, felled him with a blow; *ch'ui lán* hammered to pieces. The first word also means a weight of 12 taels.

揣 Also read *ch'ün*. To estimate, to calculate, to reckon; to feel, to try, to rub, in order to ascertain; to detect; to *ch'ui tok* to conjecture; *ch'ui mo*, to feel, to learn one's wishes, to seek out the sense; *pa, ch'ui*, unable to detect.

恤 Mournful; in straits; *ch'ui Ch'ui* 'ch'ui, morning, grieving; *ch'ui k'ui* anxious.

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Chuk.

竹 The bamboo; *chuk, k'éung*, whangees, bamboo roots; *chuk, p'ò* linon; *chuk, sun*, bamboo sprouts; *chuk, tsit, yéung* ridged; *chuk, wong*, tabasheer; *chuk, shat* seeds of the bamboo; *chuk, p'au* a kind of large fireworks.

築 To make adobie walls; to rear, to pile up earth; to build, to erect; *chuk, ts'éung*, to build a wall; *chuk, má d'an*, to lay a jetty; *chuk, ch'éung p'ò*, to lay out a kitchen-garden; *chuk, d'in ki*, to raise dikes in or between fields.

筑 A sort of bamboo dulcimer with 13 cords, used in worship at the municipal temple.

竺 A country; *t'in chuk, kwok*. India, or the land where Buddha was born.

祝 A sort of tub with a stick in the centre; *chuk, 'a*, instruments to direct a band.

祝 To pray, to supplicate; to recite prayers; *chuk, 't'ò*, to pray; *chuk, man*, a prayer; *chuk, fuk*, to bless; *chuk, kò*, to implore; *tuk, chuk, kum*, one who reads the prayers; *chuk, shan* to congratulate on one's birthday; *miu' chuk*, an acolyth in the temples.

囑 To order, to bid, to enjoin; *chuk, fū* to desire, to charge; *chuk, shū*, a will; *chuk, t'ok*, to commission; *'mái chuk*, to bribe, to get evidence in one's favor.

囑 To gaze, to look earnestly; to fix the eyes on.

燭 A candle; to illumine; *láp, chuk*, a wax candle, a candle; *'fo chuk*, a house on fire; *'yan chuk*, painted candles; *'hon' chuk*, show candles; *'múi yat, 'fo chuk, 'ki to*, what are your daily expenses? *chuk, fū*, a spreading wick, an omen; *chuk, t'oi*, a caudlestick; *mo' sui pat, chuk*, lighted everywhere, to assist one's poor relations.

粥 Congee; gruel; *pò chuk*, to boil congee; *chū yuk, chuk*, a rice porridge with bits of pork in it; *chuk, 'yam*, gruel of congee. Also read *yuk*.

捉 To seize, to grasp, to gripe and hold; to catch; *chuk, wá*, to pursue, for the purpose of seizing; *chuk, wok*, to arrest a criminal; *chuk, yung' shan*, to divine; *chuk, 'tò 'shū*, to catch rats; *chuk, t'ò*, 'to grasp the knife,' to countenance or help one, to inform the government.

逐 To push or drive out; to order away; to expel; to take up in order; *chuk, sh'ut*, to drive out; *chuk, m'á* to drive out with harsh language; *chuk, 'shū tsun' pò* to advance gradually, to learn step by step; *chuk, yat, chuk, t'* to take up one by one; *chuk, chuk*, in earnest; *'kon chuk*, to drive out, to eject.

薅 Weeds which are hard to root out, such as the dock or thistles.

濁 Muddy, turbid, thick, foul; impure, vicious; profligate; *chuk, ts'ing*, corrupt — pure, foul — clear; *chuk, 'yan*, thick oil; *chuk, lau*, the rabble; *chuk, 'shui*, turbid water.

踟 To walk unsteady; *chák, chuk*, irresolute, to walk unevenly.

妯 Two sisters-in-law call each other *chuk, 'li*; also called *chau, 'li* in Canton.

軸 The end of an axle or nave; a pivot, centre of motion; the roller of a map; a drawing, a picture; *tsai' chuk*, a eulogistic inscription for a dead man, suspended near the coffin before burial; *wá' sám chuk*, three drawings.

畜 Ch'uh To rear, to feed, to raise; to domesticate, to herd; to cultivate; to restrain; to gather; to bear with; to obey; domestic animals; *ch'uk, shang*, you brute! *luk, ch'uk*, the six domestic animals; *ch'uk, 'yéung*, to raise cattle.

蓄 Ch'uh To collect, to accumulate, to hoard; to nourish, to rear; *ch'uk, tsik*, to collect together; *ch'uk, á d'au*, to bring up slave girls.

情 Ch'uh To sustain; to encourage; *ch'uk, kiú*, to excite pride; *ch'uk, nò* to stir up anger.

搖 Ch'uh To drag along, to pull by force, as one drags an ox; to shake rudely.

束 Shuh To bind or bundle a number of things; to tie up in a sheaf; to coerce, to restrain; a bundle, a sheaf; *ch'uk, fok*, to cord up; *kún ch'uk*, to restrain those under one; *ch'uk, sau*, a teacher's pay; *ch'uk, 'shau toi' pai* in the utmost distress, no work.

矗 Ch'uh High, eminent; equal, even, straight; to raise; luxuriant growth.

觸 Ch'uh To gore, to push as an ox; to oppose, to excite; *ch'uk, fán* to insult; *ch'uk, nò* to irritate; *ch'uk, 'hi*, startling, to recollect suddenly; *ch'uk, muk, shéung sam*, distressing and affecting; *ch'uk, shon*, to take cold; *ch'uk, shán chí lik*, extraordinary strength.

啍 Chun Garrulous; *chun chun*, to reiterate, to say over and over. Read *tun*; the breath; talk.

諄 Chun To inculcate, to tell repeatedly; *chun chun sín ichi*, to make plain, to impress on one.

肫 Chun Bones of the face; earnest, sincere; *chun chun*, decided, firm.

窆 Chun To inter; *chun tsik*, the grave; to put away in a vault or grave.

述 Chun A vain effort to progress; *chun chin*, making no advance, unsuccessful.

屯 Chun Budding plants; difficult to proceed; avaricious; pressed down; the 3d of the diagrams.

准 Chun To permit, to approve; to allow, to decide; to receive; on, upon, as a day; *chun chong* grant the petition; *chun pi* to prepare for; *chun shang*, allowed to be done; *chun sun* to believe; *chun 'i shap, yat*, permission for ten days; *chun shat kòm* to, worth just that. Used for the following.

準 Chun To equalize, to fix, to adjust; to level, to measure; a rule, a gauge, a plumb, a line; even, exact, just; to run true, as a watch; *yau 'chun d'au*, he has the right gauge, skilled in; *chun chit*, to barter; *chun shing*, a marking-line; *chun tsak*, a custom, a rule; *chun 'm 'chun*, is it exact?

圳 Chun A rapid in a stream; *chun 'hau*, a place where the water runs swiftly.

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Ch'un.

春 Spring, beginning of the year; joyous, glad; wanton; *met.* times, period; budding, starting; *ch'un shik*, a parade of people with tables meeting the spring; *ch'un ngau*, a clay ox made in the spring; *ch'un á*, sexual desires; *san ch'un*, the first month.

椿 A longlived tree, a kind of banian; *ch'un t'ong*, a father; *ch'un hün*, father and mother. A colloquial word. A classifier of affairs; an incident, an adventure; *yat. ch'un k'í sz'* a singular affair.

搯 An egg, fish roe, crab's eggs; *tsui kung ch'un*, 'thunder eggs,' truffles?

春蠢 To crawl, to wriggle, as worms; to move, to stir; foolish, simple. The first *Ch'un* also means embarrassed; *ch'un tun* silly, a simpleton; *ch'un ts'oi*, doltish; *ch'un chik*, unaffected; *chai' ch'un*, appearing foolish, silly looking

蹣 Blended, mixed, as colors; *ch'un pok*, variegated, colors dissimilar.

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Chün.

專 One, single, alone, undivided; bent on, to turn to one thing; to take upon one, to presume, to assume; self-willed; *chün sam*, undivided attention; *chün yat* daily;

tsz' *chün*, by one's self, to assume; *chün teng dai*, came for that purpose; *chün loi*, only came here; *chün yat*, to apply to one thing; *chün fong*, to engross a husband's company.

磚 A brick, a tile; to cover with brick; *ts'ing chün*, a burnt blue brick; *mai chün*, Chuenadobie bricks; *kái chün*, red tiles; *taí mai chün*, a great dolt, a villain; *chün t'í* to tile a floor.

剗 Also read *t'ün*. To mutilate, to cut up, to cut into pieces, as a criminal.

鱖 A large fish, a pike? found in the Lake Tungting.

轉 Read *t'ün*; a grunting fish.

轉 To turn, to revolve; to transmit, to forward; to transfer to; to transport; to carry; to circulate; to comprehend; *chün k'í*, turned his flag, left his party; *seung káu chün k'á*, I will try to bring him round; *chün sai' pún t'í wá* to translate the local patois; *fün chün t'au*, turn around; *chün ngán kán*, in a twinkling; *chün wan* to transport goods; turned over a new leaf, bettered; *chün wán*, to turn a corner; *chün sik kán*, in a breath; *chün chíp*, changeable; *chün fán t'au*, to look behind; *chün chí* to send a message; *chün p'ai sü yan*, to sub-let to others.

轉 The song of a nightingale; a warbling note; delicate modulations; *ang chün*, the nightingale's song.

傳 Records or precepts of ancient times; *ch'ün' man*, a record or story, an account of.

Chuen

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Ch'ün.

川 Mountain streams, perennial brooks; *ch'ün lau pat*; *Ch'uen sik*, perennial, unceasing; *ch'ün ngai*, a cascade.

穿 To bore through, to perforate; to clothe, to put on; to string; *ch'ün tsok* to open a hole; *ch'ün fung 'shai fün'* a servant of all work; *ch'ün shá pò*, to show the falsity of; *ch'ün kam tái' ngaa*, she wears gold and robes in silver; *ch'ün chü*, to string beads; *ch'ün shái*, to pull on shoes; *ch'ün shán káp*, the manis.

傳 To transfer, to transmit, to hand down, to perpetuate; to deliver an order; to propagate; to carry over, as a balance; to narrate, to record;

Ch'uen

ch'ün shau' to deliver to; *ch'ün káu'* to instruct in; *ch'ün san man*, to tell the news; *ch'ün án*, to send a message; *ch'ün kung*, a local interpreter in a government office; *ch'ün shüt*, a rumor.

舛 Erroneous, opposed; to contradict; the 136th radical *ch'ün ts'ok*, wrong; *ch'ün mau'* to deceive.

竄 To sneak away, to hide, to skulk; to kill; to seduce, to beguile; to fumigate; to secrete; petty, weak, pusillanimous; *ch'ün nik*, to hide

away; *d'ò'ch'ün*, to run off; *ch'ün shí*, to pilfer.

攬

Ts'wan

To fling away; to tempt, to seduce to evil; to get one to consent; *ch'ün chüt*, to entice, to inveigle.

喘

Ch'uen

To pant, to gasp; the breath, the life; *ts'án' ch'ün*, my poor life, ready to perish; *ch'ün fai'* to wheeze and cough.

遄

Ch'uen

To go quickly; haste, speed; to go and come. Also read *chui'* with the same meaning.

串

Ch'uen

To string together; to connect; leagued or banded; a string of; *yat, ch'ün' ts'in*, a string of cash; *yat, ch'ün' p'áu'* a string of crackers; *ch'ün' kai'* to intrigue; *ch'ün' d'au*, a plan to swindle; *ch'ün' m'ái*, to make a party or band.

釧

Ch'uen

A bracelet or armlet; an amulet on the arm, also called *d'íu' t'út*, a warder off.

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Chung.

中

Chung

The middle, the centre; half, in the middle of; within, in; *chung kán*, between, inside; *'m chung yung'* useless, inefficient; *noi' chung 'yau*, there are some (or such); *yan chung*, the suture on the lip; *chung ching'* indifferent, in the centre; *chung i'* to like, agreeable; *chung 'chi*, half done, incomplete; *chung mán* middle-aged, i.e. forty; *chung 'tang yan ts'oi*, mediocre, of common abilities; *Chung*

kook, China; *sum chung*, in my mind; *chung it'd*, halfway.

忠 Faithful, loyal, patriotic; attached to, sincere; upright; generous, unselfish; *chung shan*, a loyal minister; *chung sam kang*, faithful and honest; *chung lit*, faithful to death; *chung han*, honest.

鐘 A measure equal to 4 *tau*; a cup or goblet; to collect; to bestow, to confer; to repeat; heavy; gifted with, endowed; *sho chung oi*, whom I love best; *chung ding*, the luck of a spot for a grave; *'tsau chung*, a wine-cup.

鐘 A bell; *kuk chung*, a covered cup for tea; *chung chung* to strike a bell; *yat chung*, a cup of tea; *ngò chung* or *ai chung*, ring the bell; *shi shan chung*, a clock; *chung piú p'ò*, a watchmaker's shop.

春 To beat with a pestle; to pound firmly; *chung mai*, to hull rice; *chung wan kai*, [you act like] a hen in a fit; *chung ts'ung*, to beat mud walls; *chung ch'á 'tsai müt*, to triturate tea to powder for a detergent; *chung fúi shá*, to beat chunam.

終 The end, the termination, a finish; death; to end, to terminate; to the last; to end one's days; *fún hò p.*, *chung* not again to be on good terms; *chung sü*, must have it, need it; *chung shan*, all one's life; *dam chung*, near death; *chung yat*, the whole day; *shin chung*, a happy death; *chung sing*, *wán koi*, hard to change one's nature; *chung pat*, *koi kák*,

never reformed; *ts'ung yat*, *chung*, firm to one [husband].

螞 A longheaded grasshopper; *chung sz'* a green locust (*a Truxalis*); *chung sz'* 'in king' may your children be numerous.

盅 A cup, a hollow vessel, generally small and covered; *ngau yau chung*, a buttercup; *ch'á chung*, a tea-cup and cover; *kat shi chung*, a custard-cup.

腫 To swell up, to tumefy; a swelling; swelled; inflated, boastful; *'chung chung* to swell; *wong chung*, puffed, dropsical; *'sau chung*, a dropsical swelling; *'chung chung*, a bruise or wound.

踵 The heel; to follow one, to imitate, to go after one; to visit; to tread hard; to connect; *tsip chung*, uninterruptedly; *chung ün*, to enter the door; *'chung kwai' kook*, to come to your country; *'chung fú*, to visit your house.

種 A seed, a kernel; a sort, a class, a kind; that which sprouts; *'chung chung sz'* *ts'ing*, every kind of affair; *tsáp chung*, mixed, illegitimate; *wai chung*, to leave issue; *'chung lui*, a sort, a race; *'ta chung*, to beget; *ch'ün chung*, to propagate or raise elsewhere.

種 To plant, to sow, to grow, to cultivate, to raise; *chung tau*, to vaccinate; *chung chik*, to plant trees; *chung ts'oi*, to raise greens; *chung fuk*, to bequeath happiness.

衆 A multitude, a concourse of at least three; a quorum, a majority; a sign of the plural; they; much people, many, all; *chung' to*, a great many; *chung' muk' sho kin'* every body saw it; *'hò chung' tì' fong*, a thickly settled place; *tái' chung'* all of you; the company; *chung' yan*, all men, mankind; *yat' chung' sang*, a company of priests; *yat' chung'* one bonze; *chung' yéuk*, all the neighborhoods; *chung' 'i*, public opinion; *'chung' wai'* all the gentlemen.

中 To hit the centre; struck by; to attain, to accomplish; *Chung' exact; chung' ngo sam' shui*, exactly as I wish; *'kú chung'* to guess right; *chung' tsan*, to get drunk; *chung' pat, tak*, can not reach, unattainable; *chung' chong' cün*, to reach the head of the Hánlin; *chung' kai'* I'm found out, I'm entrapped; *chung' 'kú yan*, to become a kújin; *chung' ok*, it makes me vomit; *chung' fung*, taken in a fit, as of apoplexy.

仲 The second of three; the second born of brothers; inferior; the second month of a season; *pák, chung'* two brothers; *chung' ts'au*, the eighth month; *chung' fú'* a father's younger brother; an old title, like chief advisor.

重 Heavy, weighty; momentous; severe, heinous; decorous, grave; to regard, to give importance to; a sign of the comparative; *'yau ki chung'* how heavy is it? *chung'*

'hò, still better; *shan' chung'* correct, well principled; *tsz'* *chung'* self-respect; *chung' tá*, to beat severely; *chung' fú' hí p'an*, to court the rich and despise the poor.

(83)th

Ch'ung.

+ 50. . . .

充 To fill, to satiate, to extend; **克** to carry out, to continue; to act, to fill an office; to stop
Ch'ung up, to stuff; sufficient; fine, long, high; *ch'ung 'ká fo'* to foist in a poor quality of goods; *ch'ung 'mún ch'á cü*, fill up the tea-pot; *'hau ngoi'* *ch'ung kwan*, banishment beyond the frontiers; *ch'ung shat*, stuff it solid; *ch'ung úi'* to contribute to a society.

恍 The mind much moved; perturbed, agitated.

涌 A creek, a side stream coming into a river; *ch'ung kám'* Yung a creek; *'Lau po ch'ung*, a creek near Kamli-fau.

冲 Sorrowful, grieved; *ch'ung ch'ung*, distressed in mind.

种 Young grain; delicate, tender; *ch'ung chí'* immature, beautiful, as children.

冲 To fly up; to ascend to the clouds; *chí' ho ch'ung siú'*, aspiring talents.

衷 Inner garments; the heart; to adjust; sincerity, rectitude, equity; full knowledge of; just, as a sentence; *pat, ch'ung*, insincere; *ch'ung sch'éung*, the feelings.

冲 } Young, delicate; harmonious; deep, hollow; to rise in the air; to agitate, to move; to strike against (as things do in the water); to dart against, to rush; to send (as a letter); *ch'ung ch'ong* to offend, to answer back; *ying ch'ung hák*, *hái* inauspicious calculations; *hí ch'ung 'tau ngau*, his spirit rises to the skies; *ch'ung ch'ung*, sound of ornaments or other things tinkling against each other.

冲 }
Ch'ung

衝

Ch'ung

撞

Ch'ung

撞

Ch'ung

虫

Ch'ung

虫

Ch'ung

重

Ch'ung

A net to take birds, with a frame; the Fan Wan says, a frame to cover rabbits.

Term for featherless and hairless animals, including insects, frogs, snails, &c.; usually applied to insects only; *pák, ch'ung*, insects generally.

To duplicate, to repeat, to reiterate; to add; *ch'ung tip*, to increase, numerous; *'ki ch'ung*, several, a series; *ch'ung ch'ung*, a succession, as peaks of hills; *ch'ung wai*, to encompass; *ch'ung sheng*, a double wall, such as are at city gates.

TON. DICT.

6

冢

Ch'ung

The peak of a hill; a mound or tumulus; great, honorable, first, the eldest; *'ch'ung 'tsz'* the eldest son; *'ch'ung 'fú*, the wife; *'ch'ung 'tsui*, the highest cabinet ministers.

塚

Ch'ung

A grave, a tomb; *song* *'ch'ung*, a deserted, unlucky grave; *wái, 'ch'ung*, to rifle a grave; *'ch'ung mò*, a grave; *ming 'ch'ung*, a vaulted grave.

寵

Ch'ung

Grace, kindness, affection, regard, friendship; favor of superiors; to esteem; to indulge; to allow; *'ch'ung oi* delight in; *'ch'ung 'fi*, a favorite concubine; *'ch'ung sik*, a special favor of the king; *yan 'ch'ung*, loving-kindness.

銃

Ch'ung

A piece of iron bored; a blunderbuss, a ginjall, a gun; *ch'ung 'p'áu* fire-arms; *ch'ung 'shau*, musketeers; *'shau ch'ung* small guns.

(84)

Chut.

黜

Chut

To blame; to degrade, to dismiss, to put out of office; to expel; *chut, 't'ui* to cashier; *sám chut*, a third reprimand; *yuk, chut*, degraded and ashamed.

緋

Chut

Crimson silk; to sew; to buste or sew badly; *ying chut*, to retire and come forth; unequal; used for the preceding.

怵

Chut

Fear, terror; to dread; to tempt by hope of profit; *chut, tik*, timorous. Also pronounced *tut*.

(85)

出
Ch'uh

Ch'ut.

To go out, to issue, to proceed forth, to manifest, according to the tenor of the following or preceding word; to eject, to put out; an auxiliary verb, implying completion or action; *ch'ut, yap*, to go in and out, back and forth; *'sé ch'ut, loi*, will write out; *ch'á ch'ut, loi*, about to examine; *ch'ut, chung'* preëminent, to surpass; *'ní pin ch'ü' ch'ut, sha'* where were you born? *ch'ut, kung*, to retire, to ease nature; *ch'ut, ká'* to marry a husband; *ch'ut, shan*, to hold office; *ch'ut, yau pò' sái*, to carry idols in procession; *ch'ut, kí*, surprising; *ch'ut, p'ü'* to issue a warrant, to advertise; *ch'ut, h'* to fume or steam, to avenge another's quarrel; *ch'ut, t'au*, to take the lead; *ch'ut, ch'au*, to be despised; *ch'ut, ts'ai*, to divorce; *ch'ut, kai'* to be adopted by an uncle; *ts'ui 'ní ch'ut, sam*, as you like to do it; *hon' 'm ch'ut, séung'* to belie his looks; *'séung 'm ch'ut*, can not recall to mind; *ch'ut, ngan*, to pay; *pat, ch'ut, 'sho liú'* to guess aright.

(86)

拙
Chueh

Chüt.

Stupid, unskillful, unhandy, unapt; *'ch'un chüt*, stupid, inept; *chüt, king*, a 'dull thorn,' i. e. my wife; *chüt, pat*, an unskillful penman; *chüt, 'tsz'* my son.

枕 (sc'h)

枕
Chueh

噉 (sc'h)

噉
Chueh

噉 (sc'h)

噉
Chueh

噉 (sc'h)

噉
Chueh

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Chueh

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噉
Chueh

噉 (sc'h)

噉
Chueh

噉 (sc'h)

噉
Chueh

A joist to support a plate or girder; a sort of king-post.

To sob, to talk incessantly; to taste, to drink; to kiss; *lau chüt*, to swill down with a noise; *chüt, 'há*, to sip; *chüt, min' chü*, to kiss the cheeks.

To clip, to pare, to cut off, to stab; to reject; to engrave; *chüt, ting'* to cut blocks and publish.

To gather, to take with the hand, to pluck, to seize.

To connect, to join; to stop; a band of posture-makers.

To stop; a carriage repaired; *chüt, kung*, to stop work, to rest.

(87)

É.

唉 (sc'h)

唉
Chueh

唉 (sc'h)

唉
Chueh

唉 (sc'h)

唉
Chueh

唉 (sc'h)

唉
Chueh

唉 (sc'h)

唉
Chueh

唉 (sc'h)

唉
Chueh

唉 (sc'h)

唉
Chueh

A final particle, denoting are you willing, if you please, is it not so? *'Ngo káu' 'ní tuk, é*, shall I teach you to read? *shí yat, shí' é*, try, will you?

(88)

Fá.

花 (sc'h)

花
Hwá

花 (sc'h)

花
Hwá

花 (sc'h)

花
Hwá

花 (sc'h)

花
Hwá

花 (sc'h)

花
Hwá

花 (sc'h)

A blossom, a flower; pleasure, vice; variegated, ornamental, carved; to exaggerate; *yat, to fá*, a flower; *yat, chái, fá*, a bouquet; *ming fá*, ornamental flowers; *fá shang*, the ground-nut; *fá lò' shui*, lavender water; *'ang fá*, to encase on metals; *fá káp, 'tsz'* the sexagenary cycle; *fá 'tsz'* a beggar; *fá lam*, a brothel; *fá fai'* to squander in dissipation; *fá*

'*nū*, a girl; *fā 'lūn*, an actor who personates women; *fā min* to paint the face for acting; *fā fā shai kái* a thoughtless age; *fā fā kung 'sz* a profligate rake; *fā wong*, the god who protects children, worshiped under the bed; *fā pò* chintz; *fā kái*, an illuminated street; *fā wá* exaggerated talk; *fā meng*, a nickname; *Fā 'k'í kwok*, the United States; *fā ti* the Flower Gardens near Canton.

化
Hwá

To change, to influence so as to alter, to transform; to melt, to digest; to convert; to pass into metempsychosis; to create; to transmute; to barter; to exchange; to reform; *káu' fā* to improve by instruction; *fa' 'shan*, to burn a priest's corpse; *ts'ò' fā* fate, nature; *hò' ts'ò' fā* good luck; *wong fā* the influence of law; *fā' 'shang*, produced by metamorphosis, as insects; *fā' yat*, peaceful times; *ch'áu fā* to subscribe for a Buddhist mass; *'m fā* did not subscribe; also, indigestible; *shín' ts'oi mán fā* avaricious, niggardly.

(89)

Fai.

揮
Hwui

To move, to shake; to be agitated; to animate; to sprinkle; to scatter, to throw away; *fai ch'un*, to write new-year's inscriptions; *fai hò*, to write; *fai kam 'ü 'fò*, to spend money like dirt; *fai fok*, extravagant; *'chi*

fai, a major in a Manchu corps, to point with the hand; *fai 'shá*, to sprinkle, to spend fast; *fai tsau* written. Also read *wan*, in the phrase *wan lun*, entire, unbroken.

輝
Hwui

Brilliant, refulgent, glorious, like the sun; to glisten; *fai 'in*, spruced up, pleased; *fai in* exceedingly glorious.

輝
Hwui

Luminous, splendid, like fire; *fai kwong*, lustrous, gorgeous, like many lamps; *fai wong*, illuminated.

暉
Hwui

Same as the two preceding; effulgent, glorious, as the sun.

麾
Hwui

A signal or marking flag; to make a signal, to motion to; quick, hasty; *fai há* your honor! (used by soldiers.)

翬
Hwui

To fly with noise; a kind of colored pheasant; colored, adorned; *fai fai*, to fly up and show the plumage.

搗
Hwui

To rend open, to tear off; to point out; humble, unassuming; used for the preceding.

虧
Kw'ei

A failure, deficiency, defect, or diminution; short breath; to pant; to injure; to want, a few; to trouble one; owing to, in consequence of; *fai fú* to be deficient; *fai 'ní*, thank you; *fai hung* a deficiency; *fai yan*, to annoy, trouble one; *fai sam chí yan*, an ingrate; *fai 'ngo in 'ü*, owing to my words; *shik, fai* to lose money; *ül, 'mún tsak, fai*, the moon waxes & wanes.

隳
Hwui

To destroy, to overthrow, to break; to injure; *fai pái* to destroy and scatter. Also read *to*, and often used for *wai*.

微
Hwui

A cord of three strands; a string; queenly garments; a kind of sash; good, beautiful; a banner; the stops on a guitar; *Fai mak*, ink from Hwuichau; *fai yam*, fine sounds; *fai hò* a flag.

費
Fi

To spend, to use; to exert; to dissipate; expense, cost, trouble, outlay; waste, lavishing; squandering; *'shai fai'* to spend, to expend; *fai' sz'* troublesome, to interrupt; *fai' sam*, to remember one; *long' fai'* wasteful; *fai' shí*, waste one's time; *kwo' fai'* "great outlay," politely said when sitting at a feast; *p'o' fai'* 'lost your outlay,' needless expense, politely said by one who gets a present; *cha' fai'* heedless, witless.

廢
Fei

A house in ruins; to abandon, to throw aside, to destroy, to lose; to repudiate, to disinherit; to stop, to fail; obsolete, null; spoiled, corrupt; to depose; useless, degraded; *fai' hū* thrown aside, rejected; *fai' mat*, a useless fellow, good for nothing; *pún' t'ò*, *i fai'* to reject when half done; *fai' tsat*, disabled, incurable.

諱
Hwui

To shun; to respect; to muffle, to hide; name of a person in the ancestral hall; *kí fai'* to avoid using sacred names; *pat, fai'* dead; *tsūn fai'* your venerable name.

沸
Fi

To bubble, as boiling water or a spring; *shui' fai' ch'ung*, *ch'á*, the water boils, pour it on the tea. Also read *fai*.

肺
Fi

The lungs; they are connected with metal; *fai' ká*, the lungs.

葑
Fi

Luxuriant; small; read *fai*, as *fai, fai*, foliage abundant.

吠
Fei

The bark of a dog; *lün' fai' 'kau*, a dog which barks at everybody.

(90)

Fái.

快
Kw'ái

Contented, glad; pleasure, cheerfulness; quick, hasty; alacrity; prompt; *fai' lok*, happy; *pat, 'shong fai'* indisposed, out of sorts; *fai' út*, delighted, good spirits; *fai' 'tsz' chopsticks*; *fai' fai'* quick! *fai' 'tsz' 'shau*, a headsmen; *fai' 't'eng*, a fast-boat; *fai' 'má lai*, bring it quickly; *fai' pán*, a licitor in a magistrate's office; *fai' tik, fán loi*, come back quick; *fai' 'má*, a courier; *fai' ts'ui'* speedy.

塊
Kw'ái

A clod, a lump; a piece of, a fraction; a classifier of small things which are flatish and usually shapeless, as boards, panes, slices, &c.; doltish; *yat, fai' yuk*, a slice of meat; *yat, fai' t'í* a piece of land; *kóm' fai'* the whole space; *tái' fai'* the globe, nature; *fai' 'in, mò ch'í*, stupid. Used for the pronoun I.

傀
Kwei

Great, strange, monstrous, as an eruption, a meteor; *fai' lui'* puppets, vulgarly called 'kwai' 'tsai' hi'.

會
Kw'ái

To swallow, to drink with avidity; voracious; the throat stopped; clamor of voices.

王
Name of a king.

(91)

Fan.

熏
Hiun

Vapor, exhalations, steam; smoke rising; to smoke, to fumigate, to heat, to parch; to offend; to becloud; evening; *fan fung*, warm wind; *fan tsik*, twilight; *fan fo* 't'ui, to smoke hams; *fan fan*, uneasy, fidgetty; *fan kon*, to dry at the fire; *fan chek*, to cauterize.

勲
Hiun

Loyal merit, meritorious; to spend strength for one's king; *fan lo*, merit obtained in serving the state; *fan shan*, a patriotic statesman.

暎
Hiun

Twilight; the light reflected after sunset; exhilarated; *shan sham fan 'yung*, the hills are tinged with the setting sun.

僦
Hiun

A tribe of aborigines, called *fan yuk*; they dwelt near Shensi.

薰
Hiun

Fragrant plants, fragrance; used in houses to expel demons; a savory smell.

醺
Hiun

Intoxicated, drunk; smelling of liquor; *tsui fan fan*, gloriously drunk.

昏
Hwan

The sun setting; twilight; dusk; obscure, confused, dull; in disorder; to oblige to do; *wong fan*, dusk; *fan om* dark, dull; *fan lun* confused; *fan mu* unintelligible; *fan ye* night; *fan fa*, moles in the eye.

婚
Hwan

Marriage; to take a wife; *fan yan*, nuptials; *mai fan*, to complete a marriage; *lin fan*, to marry relatives; *fan p'ui* to contract a marriage.

昏
Hwan

Stupid, forgetful; confused recollection.

滑
Hwan

Unsettled, unstable, like water; *Fan wong*, king of the 'tsi state, B. C. 300.

關
Hwan

To shut the door at evening; a porter; *fan yan*, a doorkeeper, an eunuch who keeps the harem; *k'an fan*, to visit the palace.

饊
Fan

Rice steamed thoroughly; to steam rice.

葷
Hiun

Leeks, onions, and strong flavored vegetables; animal food; *fan su* meats or vegetables; *pat, su fan*, not to eat meat; *fan seng*, savory odors of food.

蒸
Hiun

Vapor or steam; fumes from cooked vegetables; savory odors; *fan ho*, steam from viands; odorous exhalations.

分
Fan

To separate, to divide; to halve; to distribute, to divide amongst; to give, to partake with; a candareen, a tenth in decimal notation. Read *fan* a portion, a duty, a part; *sam fan* *chi yat*, one third. *P'ing fan*, to divide evenly; *fan hoi*, to separate; *fan pit*, to divide, to leave; *fan pun* to dissolve partnership; *fan ch'ing shu* to pay in proportion; *fan ka*, to divide the estate; *fan pai* to give amongst; *yal fan hong fo*, *yal fan ts'in*, each kind of goods has its own price; *fan kom tung mi* same taste as the carpels of an orange; *fan un*, a deputy district magistrate.

吩
Fan To direct; *fan fú*, to bid to do, to order.

粉
Fan A tree resembling the elm with white wood; a beam in a house; *fan ſū 'shé*, an agricultural feast.

芬
Fan A beam or ridge-pole of a roof; confused, disordered, complicated; hempen covering.

焚
Fan A fragrant wood burned for its perfume.

汾
Fan A river in Shánsí, a branch of the Yellow R. *Fan yéung wong*, a personage in the 'Táng dynasty, whose name is a synonym for happiness; as *Fan yéung 'tím 'hóm*, Fanyéung's king nodding his chin (because he did not know all his descendants).

氛
Fan Fume, vapor; shadowy signs, a will-o'-the-wisp, airy omens; *fan wan*, aerial influences; *'iú fan*, noxious influences; *'hoi fan*, pirates; *kwok fan*, demagogues, disturbers of the peace.

紛
Fan A variegated ribbon; confused, perplexed; raveled; to mix up; many things at once; hurry, bustle, clamor; *fan lün*¹ hubbub; *fan fan 'to sz*² distracted by business; *fan fá 'lau lün*² all in disorder; *fan wan*, confused.

芬
Fan Budding and blossoming; fragrance from opening plants; *fan fong*, spreading fragrance; *fan fan*, odoriferous. Numerous, harmonious.

雰
Fan A frosty mist; hoarfrost; *'ü fan fan*, a snowy, sleety, rain.

焚
Fan To burn, to light, to set on fire; *fan héung*, to light incense sticks; *fan fū*² to burn up; *fan san*, to burn a bonze; *fan shü*, burning of the books by Tsin.

墳
Fan A grave, a tomb, a tumulus; river banks, an embankment; great, vast; rich soil; read *fan*². *Fan mò*² a tomb; *sò fan*, to worship the graves; *fong fan*, a deserted grave; *sám fan*, the distinction of heaven, earth, man.

幘
Fan An ornament on the bit of a bridle.

濱
Fan A river overflowing and making streamlets; a river bank; a river in Honán.

蕢
Fan Fruitful, flourishing plants, fragrant flowers growing together; *má fan*, hemp seed; *fan shat*, bearing much seed.

份
Fan A portion, a dividend, a share; *fan fan*, to divide the profits; *mái fan*, to put in shares; *fan 'sz* a share. A vulgar character.

粉
Fan Rice broken to pieces; a flour of any grain; pigment, to adorn; to whitewash or color; *'mai fan* rice flour; *suk*, *'mai fan*, indian-meal; *'fan 'sz* or *'fan 'tsai*, vermicelli; *min fan*, a cosmetic; *'fan tséung*, starch; *'fan loi*² a tailor's chalk-bag; *'léung fan*, a sort of jelly; *'fan sui*² smashed to shivers; *'fan shik*, *'lái*² p'ing, a specious peace; *'fan pái* a writing-board; *'fan pik*, to whitewash a wall *'ün fan*, white lead.

‘忿’ Anger, resentment; ‘fan
Fán nò’ angry, vexed; ‘fan ‘fan
pat, kik, perturbed, cross;
‘fan han’ hatred, malice.

‘鼫’ A mole or field rat; called
Fán lai ‘shü, a plough rat.

‘憤’ Prostrate; to overthrow, to
Fán ruin; to fall on one’s back;
yat, in ‘fan sz’ a word will
ruin an affair; ‘fan ‘lò ti’ to
tumble to the ground.

‘憤’ Impatient desire, zeal, ar-
Fán dor; anger, violent feeling;
fat, ‘fan, excited, zealous af-
ter; ‘fan lik, to put forth
one’s energies; ‘fan kü,
wrought up by passion.

‘奮’ To endeavor after, to excite,
Fán to rouse; to spread abroad or
reach to; to brush away; to
lift; prompt, impetuous, rapid;
‘fan chí’ to animate one’s
self; ‘fan lik, to put forth
energy; ‘fan í, to lift up the
skirt.

‘瞋’ To sleep, to rest; ‘ní fan’
Fán wan, you are half asleep;
‘ngán fan’ sleepy. A collo-
quial word, for which this
character is often made.

‘訓’ To instruct, to teach, to ex-
Fán hort; to explain; a doctrine,
precept; definition; fan’ káu’
to instruct; fan’ lín’ to teach
the manual; fan’ tò the su-
perintendent of education in
each department; ‘kú fan’
tradition.

‘糞’ Ordure, filth, muck, excre-
Fán ment; to manure; fan’ háng,
a privy; fan’ mán, the anus;
lok, fan’ to manure; fan’
liú’ muck prepared for sale;
fan’ ti’ a public necessary.

(92)

‘番’
Fán

Fán.

A beast’s footstep; a time,
a turn, a repetition of; to reck-
on, to change; a tribe on
the south, now applied to all
foreigners; ‘kí fan, several
times; fan wá’ foreign talk;
fan yan, foreigners; ‘lò fan
a foreigner.

‘幡’
Fán

A banner, or streamer with
sentences, hung in temples or
carried in processions; a dus-
ter or napkin; to move;
ch’éung fan yat, tú’ a pair
of streamers; fan in, forth-
with.

‘幡’
Fán

A streamer; ts’ing fan, or
wan fan, a banner carried
at funerals. Used for the
preceding.

‘播’
Fán

To spread out; to agitate,
or wave, as the wind does a
flag; to translate; to ex-
plain; fan yik, to translate.

‘翻’
Fán

To fly to and fro; to return,
to change; to revise a case;
fan fak, changeable, vacillat-
ing; fan shang, resuscitat-
ed; fan on’ to rejudge a
case; tiú’ fan ‘shang, to
to carry a case to the capital;
fan hū’ kwai, to go home;
fai fan kwai come home soon.

‘凡’
Fán

All, everybody; common,
vulgar, usual; generally, for
the most part; fan yan, men;
fan kán, the world; chū
fan, every one; fí fan, ex-
traordinary, clever; tái fan
‘sho ‘yan, people generally
have it; ‘há fan, to enter the
world; sz’ fan, to think of
marrying (said of a bonze).

帆 Fán A sail of canvas; *kwa' fán*, to hoist sail; *fán pò' canvas*.

墳 Fán A grave; *fán kán*, at the graves, a sepulchre.

燔 Fán To roast meat for sacrifices; *fán chek*, to roast meat.

簞 Fán A dust basket or large sieve; to hide, to cover, to shade.

膳 Fán Meat roasted for sacrifice; the remnants of a sacrifice, sent to princes.

蕃 Fán Plants growing luxuriantly; flourishing; plenty; many; to settle; *fán man*, abundant, prosperous; *fán 'in*, numerous progeny.

藩 Fán A fence, hedge, boundary; a frontier; to ward off, to protect; a cover for a chariot; a covered car; *fán lí*, a wattle or hurdle; *fán wí*, the frontiers; *fán 'toi*, the treasurer of a province; *fán 'ún*, a wall inclosing; *fán 'p'ing*, a screen, a statesman.

煩 Fán Troubled, annoyed, perplexed, heated; to trouble, to intrude on; troublesome, impertinent; grieved, sorry; *to fán 'ní*, I trouble you; *fán 'tái*, I trouble you to take this; *fán 'lò*, to trouble one to do a thing; *fán 'mán*, perplexed, grieved; *fán 'iú*, interrupted, annoyed.

繁 Fán Much, numerous; many, confused, multitudinous; a variety of affairs; a saddle-girth; *fán 'nán*, wearisome; *fán 'wá*, pomp, show; *'m noi' fán*, unwilling to be troubled, can not endure; *fán 'fui* expensive.

藥 Fán A kind of southernwood or Artemisia, whose decoction is sprinkled on silkworm eggs to hasten their hatching; *fán 'hò*, a plant grown like celery, and pickled in winter.

礬 Fán Mineral salts proper for painting or dyeing; *pák, fán*, alum; *'ts'ing fán*, copperas; *fán shek*, alum shale; *'ám fán*, blue vitriol; *'fú fán*, alum ash.

螻 Fán A kind of cricket or grasshopper, which goes by night.

反 Fán To turn back, to return; to be contrary, to rebel; to combine against; opposed to, but, contrary; again; *'fán fuk*, repetition, to and fro, to retract; *'séung fán*, discordant; *'tok, fán*, to rebel; *'fán chiú'* to reflect light; *'fán mín'* to turn a cold shoulder; *'fán kwat*, to backbite; *'fán 'chün*, to turn over; *'fán tau'* clamor and play of children; *'fán 'kau'* to unsay, to recant; *'fán tsit*, to spell, to combine sounds; *'fán wai' 'tí, shik*, the stomach rejects food.

板 Fán Regret; *'fán fú'* to regret an act; *'fán 'chün mín' 'p'í*, to change the countenance; *'fán 'sam*, sorry for.

返 Fán To return, to come back; to go back; *'fán 'hiú 'chéung 'há*, gone to his village; *'fán 'hü' kwai*, gone home; *'wong fán 'kí yat*, how many days will you be gone?

汎 Fán To float; driven by the wind; name of a river. Used for the next character.

泛
Fán To float, to flow down; to transport; extensive; to spill over; *fau fán* to float, superficial; *fán* *in*, vague words; *fán* *chau*, to sail in a boat; *fán* *in*, lightminded.

汎
Fán To overflow, to fluctuate; in motion, agitated; to float; *fán lán* wide, as a deluge. Name of a river in Honán.

舂
Fán Ill-luck, evil influences; ill-starred; things to be avoided when commencing anything; *fán chéuk*, to bring ill luck; *fán shan*, to exorcise, to expel or induce evil spirits to depart; *hi fán* to adore the spirits of the threshold.

坂
Fán A hillock, a tumulus; a bank, a levee; *pó fán*, a dike or bank to stop water; a mole.

販
Fán To traffic, to deal in; *fán máí* *yan* 'hau, to deal in men; *kwái fán* to get away children to sell; *fán* *tsai* or *fán* *fú*, a chapman, a peddler; *fú fán* to peddle about.

犯
Fán To rush against; to offend; to transgress; to invade; to violate, to resist, to oppose; a criminal; *fán tsui* to transgress; *fán fát*, to break the laws; *fán yan*, a prisoner; *ts'au fán* to cage a criminal; *ts'am fán* to encroach on, to usurp; *yan fán* *tsün ngán* I have offended you.

范
Fán Herbs, grass; a bee or wasp; a surname. Used for the following.

範
Fán A rule, a guide; a custom, a usage; a mold, a pattern; to imitate; *mò fán* a pat-

tern, an exemplar; *fong fán* rule for guarding; *fung fán* a popular custom.

梵
Fán Name of a bonze; the country of Magadha, whence Budha came; the language of the Buddhists, Pali or Sanscrit; *fán yam*, to chant prayers; *fán in*, Pali; *fán ch'át*, a monastery.

飯
Fán Cooked rice; a meal; *shik fán* to eat; *tsò fán* to cook; *tsò fán* breakfast; *pín fán* a common meal; *shik fán* *ts'ang*, have you eaten, (i. e. how do you do? the answer, *yan p'in*, thank you.) *chong fán* dish up the rice.

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Fat.

弗
Fuh A negative; not, it should not be, not permissible; contrary, distorted; *fat loi*, he will not come; *fat tsai* *sz* it will not be done.

佛
Fuh Like, as if; used in the phrase *fong fat*, resembling.

拂
Fuh To brush, to wipe, to dust; to push away, to oppose; to expel, to contradict; perverse, disobedient; a sort of flail; *fat ch'an*, to brush away dust; *fat shik*, to brush away; *ying fat*, a fly whip; *fat yan sing* to thwart another's wishes.

弗
Fuh Brambles, or luxuriant herbage, concealing the path; happiness, luck; to screen; to clear away, to open; *fat tsò*, to clear away grass.

拂
Fuh Raveled silk; a screen; a trace to drag a bier; *chap fat*, to accompany a funeral.

紱, A ribbon to hold a seal; used for the two preceding.

Fuh

駁, Clean, pure; to disperse; to drive off; to wash away; a sacrifice or baptism to obtain good; *fat*, 'ch'ü, to ward off.

Fuh

袂, A covering for the knees; a short tunic worn in southern China.

Fuh

鞞, A knee-pad of leather; a cover or defense for the bosom; a string on a seal.

Fuh

髻, Disheveled hair; head ornaments; like, nearly, applied to things.

Fuh

黼, Variegated, black and azure mixed; to embroider in colors; elegant, flowery (as writing); a variegated garment; *fat*, 'mín, an embroidered coronet.

Fuh

忽, A single floss of silk; the smallest fraction in notation, a millionth; to forget, to disregard; to make light of, to extinguish; neglectful; suddenly, abrupt, unexpectedly, all at once; *fat*, 'ín, suddenly; *fat*, 'yau, 'yan, 'loi, just then a man came; *heng fat*, to make light of; *fat*, 'léuk, to forget; *fat*, 'shí, not punctual; *fat*, 'ming, *fat*, 'mí, it appeared and disappeared suddenly.

Hwuh

惚, Minute, abstruse; inexplicable; that which dazzles or flutters the mind.

Hwuh

摺, To take up refuse, to clean away; to bale out, to dip up; *fat*, 'au, a dust-board; *fat*, 'shui, to bale water; *fat*, 'lap, 'sáp, to take up rubbish.

Hwuh

笏, A tablet of ivory, bamboo, gem, or wood, used at audiences in former times; meant for making memoranda, and then used as ornaments; they were held before the breast; *chap*, *fat*, 'ch'ü, to take the tablet in court; *ching* 'fat, to hold the tablet.

Hwuh

窟, A hole in the ground; a stable or sty dug out of the earth; *fat*, 'lung, a hole, a grotto; 'shü, *fat*, a rat-hole; 'kau, 'tò, 'sám, *fat*, a cunning rabbit has three holes; 'shí, *fat*, buttocks.

Kuh

佛, Contrary, unreasonable; to turn aside; Budha; *Fat*, 'kau, Buddhists; *Fat*, 'tsò, Budha; *Fat*, 'fat, Buddhism; *fat*, 'shau, citron; *Fat*, 'fong, Buddhist temples; *fat*, 'hau, 'shé, 'sam, a villainous hypocrite.

Fuh

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Fát.

發, To issue, to appear, to send forth, to germinate; to cause to go, to dispatch, throw out; to ferment; to show forth, to manifest; the spring; *fát*, 'ts'oi, to make money; *fát*, 'shí, to have customers; *fát*, 'hák, or *fat*, 'mái, for sale; *fát*, 'sam, to give in charity; *fát*, 'shai, to take an oath; *fát*, 'tin, crazed, beside himself; 'ní, *fát*, 'wan, 'mé, are you crazy? *fát*, 'hi, 'loi, to rise (as dough), to succeed, to get on; *fát*, 'fán, 'ün, 'tsik, to dismiss home; *fát*, 'tán, to issue advertisements; *fát*, 'ch'ü, to get damp; 'lá, *fát*,

Fah

to send away; *fát, hē* angry; *fát, fō*, to become a *kū-yen*; *fát, káp*, to become a *tsunz*; *fát, hò* to make a signal; *fát, p'ái* banished; *fát, fung*, leprous; *fát, ting*, to have descendants; *fát, 'chí*, to wet paper.

法
Fáh. A rule, a law, usage; regulations, precepts; a punishment or legal infliction; an art; skill, industry; sect; *fát, tò* rule, regulation; *ying fát*, penal laws; *fú fát*, to lay a spell; *fát, tsak*, a guide; *fát, mán*, the Buddhists; *ch'ák, fát*, mode of concluding or repairing; *tò fát*, rules for carving.

髮
Fát. Hair of the head; *met.* herbs, trees, moss; *ch'uk, fát*, to bind up the hair; *p'í, t'au 'sán fát*, disheveled hair; *séuk, fát*, to shave the whole head; *kí, fát*, marriage of virgins; *shék, fát*, mosses; *fát, ts'oi* an algæ used for food; *fát, 'mong*, female's false hair; *fí fát*, to clip the hair with a razor; *lau, t'au pat, lau fát*, married.

伐
Fáh. To destroy, to strike, to fight; to punish, to subdue, to desolate; to cut down; to brag; meritorious deeds; a go-between; *shat, fát, lí hoi* famous for prowess, invincible; *fát, tsui* to punish crime; *tsok, fát*, to act as go-between.

筏
Fáh. A bamboo raft; a large ship like a raft for size; an ark.

閤
Fáh. A door on the left; meritorious services, to set forth

one's merit; *fát, út*, the side doors of a gateway; worthy services, accumulated merit.

罰
Fáh. A peccadillo, a crime; to punish, to castigate, to flog; to fine; a forfeit; *fát, chak*, to bamboo; *fát, 'tsau*, a forfeit of wine; *fát, fung*, to mulct an officer's salary; *fát, ngan*, to fine, a forfeit.

乏
Fáh. Want, failure, defective; without; to fail; to spoil, to injure; empty, poor, fatigued; *fát, shik*, in want of food; *p'an fan*, beggared.

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Fau.

缶
Fau. Earthenware in general; a vessel used to contain wine; one on which time was noted; a jar; *'ngá, f'au*, earthenware.

罟
Fau. A rabbit net; a wooden screen before an official residence.

坏
Pei. A hillock of earth.

杯
Pau. To take up in both hands, as water or grain; a handful; *yat, f'au 'tò*, a handful of earth.

絳
Fau. New silken garments; elegant, lustrous.

浮
Fau. To float, to drift; to overflow, to exceed, to inundate; past time; light, unsteady, fleeting; excessive; *f'au fán* floating; *vulg. pò, pò pán*; *f'au in*, unmeaning words; *f'au ts'oi*, floating property; *f'au yau tsoi shai* engaged in worldly affairs; *f'au shék*, pumice; *'kòm f'au*, heedless, flagitious; *f'au ts'ò*, a pagoda; *f'au shang*, the living; *f'au f'au*, vain, much.

𧈧
Fau

A large ant, called *p'í fau*; *fau yau*, an ephemera, produced from muck.

否
Fau

Not so, ought not; used at the end of sentences as a negative interrogation; else, whether, otherwise; *ú*, *fau*, it is not; *ho fau*, will or can it do, or not; *shí fau*, is it so? *fau tsak wai chí*, if it be bad, then frown it away.

𧈧
Fau

The plantago or plantain leaf, called *fau í*; *ch'é* *s'in 'u'd* is the common name; it is eaten as greens.

阜
Fau

A mound or hill of earth; radical of elevations, hills, &c.; great, large, high, abundant, numerous; *mat fau* plenty of things; *fung fau* abundant, as a harvest.

埠
Fau

A landing where trade is carried on, a mart on the seaside, an unwall'd settlement; *fau' lau*, a port; *kuk fau* a grain market; *tsz fau* a sub salt dépôt where no duties are levied; *pán fau* manager of a salt dépôt; *kwo fau* to go from port to port.

覆
Fau

To cover, to overshadow; to brood, as a hen; to over-spread; *í'in fau' í'í tsó'* the heaven covers and earth contains; *kai 'ná fau' tsai*, the hen covers her chickens.

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Fí.

非
Fí

Not right, not good; not so, opposite; *fals*, bad, wrong; shameless, low; to slander, to reproach; *ím chí*

shí fi, I don't know whether it is so or not; *'kong shí fi*, to asperse, tittle-tattle; *fi heng yung í* this is not so easy; *fi 'lai*, improper, immodest; *'hí fi*, is it not so? i. e. it is true; *fi shéung*, uncommon, superior; *fi 'yá*, not so.

扉
Fí

A wooden door with two leaves; *met.* a rustic house.

緋
Fí

Red or crimson silk; *fi p'd*, carnation robes.

排
Fí

To lift up the skirt; long, trailing dresses; *fi í*, to hold up the dress.

𧈧
Fí

A stinking bug which eats clothes and grain; a fabulous animal ominous of pestilence. The Fan Wan defines it, "famous."

霏
Fí

Rain, sleet, or snow driven by the wind, and filling the air.

駢
Fí

The two outside of a team of four horses; *fi fi*, the regular march of horses.

飛
Fí

To fly; to flit; flying; to go swiftly; lofty; quick; *fi hū* to fly away; *fi 'nili*, or *fi k'am*, birds; *fi kam*, to put on gold leaf; *fi ím 'tsau pik*, an expert thief; *fi 'shū*, a bat; *fi p'd* to haste to tell; *fi 'lang*, to rise rapidly in office; *fi í'in 'pún sz* incomparably clever; *Fi íim*, Boreas, the god of wind.

妃
Fí

Royal concubines; *wong fi*, wife of the heir apparent; *ching' fi*, the empress; *í'in fi*, the Amphitrite of the Chinese; *fi 'tsz' sin* the best sort of laichi.

肥
Fí

Fat, oily, fleshy, rich, fertile; *fí chong* 'robust; *fí tái* corpulent; *fí 'lò* or *á' fí*, a fat man; *fí yam* 'fertile; *fí tam tam* 'obese, fat as a pig; *fí 'mí*, plump, good looking.

腓
Fí

Calf of the leg; sick, diseased; to avoid, to flee from; to conceal or cover, as animals do each other when herding.

匪
Fí

A square bamboo box; regular march of horses, beautiful; not right, illegal; banditti, vagabonds, heretics; *fí lui* or *fí 'lò*, vagabonds; *fí 'long*, a band of villains; *fí shik*, variegated. Read *fan*, to distribute.

排
Fí

Embarrassed, unable to speak out one's ideas.

榧
Fí

A kind of cabinet wood with lines, suitable to make furniture; a piece of wood tied to a bow at the grasp to strengthen it; to assist; to lean on; *tuk, fí*, to help; *fí 'lax* a long nut resembling the hazel-nut, found in Shántung.

斐
Fí

Elegant, adorned, graceful, polished, applied to actions or writings; *fí 'mí*, pleasing; *fí 'in shing chéung*, finished composition.

篚
Fí

A round bamboo basket.

菲
Fí

A red marshy plant; pot-herbs, greens; sparing, frugal; uneasy; fragrant, beautiful; straw sandals; *fí pok*, poor, valueless; *fí 'í*, trifling, little of; *fí mat*, of no moment—said of presents; *fí ník*, grieved; *song fí* grassy.

誹
Fí

To backbite, to speak against; *fí p'ong* 'to slander.

狒
Fí

An animal of the monkey tribe, large and monstrous; *fí fí* the orang-outang or chimpanzee.

翡
Fí

A kingfisher, with beautiful plumage; the cock is called *fí*, the hen *ts'ui*; *fí ts'ui yuk*, chrysoprase.

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Fik.

To brush off (as a fly); *fík, hoi*, brush it off!

(98)

Fing.

拚
Fí

To swing; to shake in the wind; *t'íu t'íu fíng* 'to hang and swing; *fíng' t'ik*, 'shui lai, sprinkle a little water; *fíng' lat*, shake it off.

(99)

Fo.

科
Ko

A root, the hollow culm of grain; a vacuum, empty; a rule; practice (in medicine); a class, series, order, rank, gradation; classifier of herbs; a literary examination; *luk, fo*, six departments in official establishments; *fo káp*, a high literary degree; *hoi fo*, to open the *küyan* examination; *fo shau*, to receive taxes; *fo pái* compulsory service; *fo muk*, an index, series, rank; *fo lám*, basket carried by candidates into the hall; *ching' fo*, the alternate third years when examinations occur; *noi' fo*, medical practice; *fo t'au*, bareheaded, head unarmed.

蝌 K'o. The tadpole; *fo 'tsau*, the tadpole; also called *tsui tung*, ü.

火 Ho. Fire, flame; to burn, to consume; *fo chuk*, a conflagration; *fo 'sü*, a spark; *fo 'im*, a flame; *kau' fo*, to put out conflagration; *shat, fo*, to catch fire; *'tai fo shik*, watch how the fire is, see the blaze! *fo 'ts'ung*, fire-arms; *tsun fo*, to move to a new house; *ts' fo*, trouble you for a light; *'mò 'fo 'chung*, 'no fire-seed,' poor; *fo shet, 'fan*, chalk; *fo 'shün*, a steamer; *fo sik*, the fire is out; *fo p'it* an urgent warrant; *'mò 'ming 'fo*, causeless anger; *fo 'keng*, testy; *fo 'pá*, a torch; *fo 'lò*, soot; *fo 'yan*, a match; *'sa hi' fiery*, feverish; *'á 'fo*, to strike a fire; *fo 'fá*, burned up; *'mai 'shai 'fo hi'* do n't be so hasty; *fo 'kú 'lò' 's'* a sect among the T'auists.

伙 Ho. A company of ten in the army; *ká 'fo*, household furniture; *fo 'tsau*, a cook; *fo 'tsai*, a scullion; *fo 'chéung*, chief mate; *i' fo* second mate; *'hò 'ká 'fo*, well, pleasing, handsome; also used in irony, as detestable, badly done.

夥 Ho. A colleague, comrade, accomplice, associate; many, numerous; a company, party, band, society; *fo pún'* a partner; *hòp, fo*, joint partner; *'ki 'fo*, how many? as men; *'fo ki' (or kat')* a fellow; the word *Fokee* applied to the Chinese by foreigners.

顆 K'o. A little head or clod; classifier of beads, shot, pearls, and round things; *'ki 'so 'fo*, how many of them?

貨 Ho. Goods, merchandise, commodities; to trade; to bribe; *fo' mat*, goods; *fo' 'ts'oi*, property, capital; *áp, fo'* to go with cargo to a ship; *fo', 'ts'au*, prime goods; *fo' 'lò'* to bribe; *fo' shik*, quality of goods.

課 K'o. A plan, an example, a task, an exercise; literary pursuits; to essay, to try; to counsel, to deliberate; to exhort; to examine; a poll tax; *'kó fo' 'ngan*, allowance given students; *fo' 'man*, to criticise compositions; *'ü' fo'* to hold a concourse for writing; *'ü, fo'* monthly trial for composition; *'kung fo'* a stint of work; *'yal, fo'* a daily task, or lesson.

(100) **Fok.**

擴 Kwoh. To stretch or expand a thing till it becomes large; to enlarge the mind.

廓 Kwoh. Wide, spacious, extended; to enlarge, to open, to widen; to pare.

闊 K'ioh. A short, quick, stately step, as if going up stairs, deemed respectful to superiors; *fo, pò'* a quick, regular walk.

攫 K'ioh. To grasp with the talons or claws; *fo, 'ts'ü*, to seize by force, to get anyhow.

矚 K'ioh. The fluttering of a bird when caught; looking right and left; to glance the eyes about quickly; *fo, 'yéuk*, active; said of an old man.

縛
Foh To bind, to tie up; to tie fast; to secure baggage; *fok*, 'kan, tie it tight; 'kw'an *fok*, to tie round with a cord.

鐮
Kioh A large hoe or mattock, made of wood, edged with iron.

霍
Hoh Speed, celerity, agility; a surname; a range of mountains in Húpeh, the Atlas of China; *fok*, lán' ching' the cholera or bilious colic; *fok*, in, quick, like flying clouds.

藿
Hoh Leaves of pulse, used as food; greens in general; *fok*, kéung, the *Betonica officinalis* used in colic.

搖
Hoh To recall one with the hand; to motion back with the hand; to fan; *hi' fok*, to make a fool of; *fok*, 'shau, to shake the hand.

(101) Fong.

方
Fang Square; cornered, angular; a place, a region, a side; manner, art, rule, means; correct, regular; then, thereupon, in that case, in consequence of; towards, to; like; to compare, to lay together; to possess; a prescription; a thin board; a written list of vassals or retainers; sz' fong, square, the four points, everywhere, all around; fong ching' upright, correct; fong 'ho, proper, suitable; 'yau fong, there are rules; fong pin' convenient, all ready, to do good to, to oblige, to bestow charity; léung fong, a good prescription; fong wai' a seat, residence, location; fong

fát, means or way of doing; tái' fong, liberal, generous in feeling; fong ts'oi, then, just now; fong 'ch'é, about to do, just then; fong kam, now; fong ts'ün' the heart; fong léuk, a stratagem; hoi fong, to commence a new business.

妨
Fang An impediment, an obstacle, a hindrance; to injure; 'siú sam fong hoi' be careful about receiving damage, look out for yourself; fong ngoi' an obstacle, something which is in the way, or is dangerous; mò fong, there is nothing to fear, all clear.

坊
Fang A neighborhood; a street, a lane, an alley; a burgh, a country-house, a shop; to guard, to impede; kái fong a street; fong 'shé, a neighborhood; p'ai fong, an honorary portal; shü fong, bookstore; ch'un fong, the palace of the heir-apparent, an honorary grade in the Hánlin academy.

枋
Fang A wood used by cartwrights, and shipwrights; the white board used by fishermen to entice fish; sú fong muk, a kind of logwood or sapanwood; mún fong, door-posts.

祔
Fang A sacrifice to the manes within the gate of the ancestral hall; the area within the gateway.

芳
Fang Fragrant, odorous; beautiful, like flowers; met. agreeable, pleasant; virtuous, excellent; fong 'chi, fragrant plants; fong tsung, fragrant

memory or examples of ancient worthies; *fong ming*, a reputation for virtue; *nin fong 'ki do*, how old are you? *fong 'ts'ò*, grassy, fresh.

荒

Hwáng

Waste, wild, barren, deserted, unproductive; distant; jungle, heath; empty, uncultivated, void, unripe, blasted; a famine, a dearth; to overshadow; to magnify; *fong mò*, bushy, overgrown; *fong fat* to disregard, to cease, old, desuetude; *fong fong*, incoherent, incredible, unworthy of belief; *fong nin*, a year of scarcity; *fong sho*, disused, neglected, obsolete; *fong káu*, wilderness, wilds; *fong yam*, lustful.

慌

Hwáng

Fluttered, perturbed, apprehensive, nervous; obscure; to scare, to alarm; *fong héung*, dreading, terrified; *'ni fong fat*, disturbed, harassed; *fong tak*, 'ngo, you alarm me; *fong mong*, hurried, uneasy.

血

Hwang

Blood above the heart.

盲

Hwáng

A part of the thorax above the heart; the vitals.

房

Fang

A room, a chamber, a dwelling; an office; a department of an office; one living in the same room; sexual act; a calyx; a quiver; a bee's nest; the constellation Scorpio; *yai kán fong*, a room; *fong uk*, a dwelling; *'shéung fong*, female apartments in an office; *mún fong*, ante-room; *luk fong*, six departments of an office; *fong, tán*

permit office at the hoppo's; *ngan fong*, a treasury; *'ni tsín fong*, which brother are you? *tsín fong*, my wife; *p'in fong*, my concubine; *ying fong*, a camp; *tung fong*, the nuptial act.

防

Fáng

A bank, a levee, a dyke; a defense; a screen; to guard against, to keep off, to defend, to repress, to prohibit, to provide against; *fong pi* to prepare for, to be ready, to be on one's guard; *fong ki*, to provide against dearth; *fong kam* to stop; *fong 'shau*, to protect.

魴

Fáng

A kind of bream, a foot long, common at Canton; the tail is red, or is said to turn so from fear.

倣

Fáng

To imitate; like; a model, a copy; *'fong yéung* or *'fong shik*, follow the pattern; *'séung fong*, much alike.

彷彿

Fáng

Like, resembling, seen indistinctly; seeming, dreamy; *'fong fat*, somewhat like; *'fong wong*, timid, undecided; *'fong yéung*, roving, difficult to settle.

紡

Fáng

To spin, to twist into thread, to twine; lines, threads; *'fong trik*, to spin; *fong shá*, to spin cotton yarn.

昉

Fáng

The first light of the morning; clear, bright; to begin, the commencement; *'fong léung* bright; *'fong léung p'áu* the morning gun.

訪

Fáng

To inquire, to search out, to inform one's self; to ask advice of; to consult, to deliberate; *'fong man* to in-

quire about; *fong ná*, to find out and seize; *fong ch'ái*, to examine into a matter officially; *fong k'au*, to inquire for carefully, to search.

𢇛
Fáng

Two boats alongside of each other; a pilot or steersman; a galley of fifty men; *wá' fong*, a flower or other handsome river boat; *fong chung sám* 'yam, conversing and drinking in a boat.

𢇛
Kwáng

To give, to bestow (said by the recipient); *fong ts'z'* conferred; *fong í*, a present given.

𢇛
Hwáng

To talk in sleep, incoherent; to lie, lying, raving; *fong ín*, lies; *fong mau'* untrue.

𢇛
Fáng

To reject, to let off; to let go, to extend, to liberate, to loose; to lay down; to indulge, to relax, to dissipate; to scatter; to open out; accord; *fong' sung*, to loosen; *fong' tsung'* let him go, to spoil by indulgence; *fong' sz'* presumptuous, impudent; *fong' sam*, easy about it, unsolicitous; *fong' chái'* to invest money; *fong' shang*, to let loose to live (as the Buddhists do); *fong' shau*, let go! *fong' tong'* willful; *fong' hau*, gone; *fong' tsai' ko' ch'ü'* put it there.

况
况
Hwáng

More, moreover, further; now; cold water; to come to; to moisten; *ho fong'* how much more; *fong' kim*, still more, as well; *fong' hai'* it is just that.

𢇛
Kwáng

The vault or pit under a tomb; a cave or grave; desert; a solitude; *fong' long'* an uninhabited place.

𢇛
Kwáng

Vacant, empty, waste; spacious, distant, extended, released; ancient, long duration; *fong' 'yé*, desert, a wild; *fong' fú*, a bachelor; *fong' 'ün*, remote; *fong' yat*, otium, a leisurely life.

𢇛
Kwáng

Raw cotton, cotton in a silky state; *fong' 'vü*, unsorted cotton.

(192)

Fü.

夫
Fu

To help, one who can assist; a man, a scholar, a distinguished man; a husband; a porter, a workman; a chair-bearer an exalted lady; *fü' fú*, or *fü ts'ai*, husband and wife; *fü' tsz'* a teacher, a compellation of high scholars; *fü' yan*, an officer's wife, your wife; *tám fú*, a porter; *fü kwan*, my husband; *fü' chü*, my [dead] husband; *p'at fú*, a useless lout, an unprofessional man; *tái' chéung' fú*, a great and good man.

𢇛
Fü

A stone resembling a gem; a false gem.

𢇛
Fü

To sit in audience or stand, with the legs bent under one, à la Turque; *fü fú ün*, a woman bending to the ground in obeisance.

𢇛
Fu

A kind of hatchet or small ax.

𢇛
Fu

Bran or husk of wheat; the refuse of hemp-seed or ground nut, after the oil is expressed.

孚 ^{Fü} To brood over, to hatch; accordant, mutual agreement; belief, trust, confidence; the calyx of a bud; *fú sun'* to rely on, veritable; *chung fü*, true and honest.

俘 ^{Fü} To captivate, to capture, to take prisoner in war; a prisoner; spoil taken in battle; *fú ts'au*, a captive; *fú 'lò*, to take captive.

桴 ^{Fü} A raft; a ridge pole in a roof; a drumstick; a barrow to carry dirt; *fú* (or *fau*) *tán'* light charcoal.

葍 ^{Fü} The pellicle lining the culms of reeds; *met.* near to, friendly, sincere.

枹 ^{Fü} A drumstick; also read *páu*, bushy, thick growth of plants.

呼 ^{Hü} To breathe, an expiration; to call, to invoke; *fú fún'* to bawl, to cry out; *ch'éung fü 'tün t'án'* groans and sighs; *fú k'ap*, breathing; *fú hám'* to cry after; *fú hot*, to scold, to order about.

呼 ^{Hü} Same as the preceding; also to hoot, to menace; *'hau fü*, to bellow.

敷 ^{Fü} To spread out, to diffuse, to give; to issue an order, to promulgate, to announce, to show forth; to state to a superior; *fú shí*, to spread good instructions; *fú yéuk*, to apply a plaster; *yat k'ap, pal, fü*, not enough for daily use; *fú yung'* sufficient.

痼 ^{Fü} Diseased, a wasting of strength, atrophy.

膚 ^{Fü} The skin, the epidermis; the soft flesh; minced meat; pork; skin-deep, superficial; beautiful, large; to skin, to flay; to receive; *füt, fü*, the scalp; *tsi fü*, muscle, flesh; *fü man*, superficial writing; *fü 'ai*, the body.

拊 ^{Fü} A stem or petiole; a calyx; a raft; lower bar of a railing; to wash in lye.

枯 ^{Kü} Rotten wood; decayed, rotten, putrid; dry bogs; *fü 'kò*, decayed, emaciated, cadaverous; *fü kwat*, soft bones.

箍 ^{Hü} A hoop, a circle; to hoop; *'tä fü*, to hoop; *'ní 'úi fü wok*, you can hoop a boiler (i. e. are very clever); *kam fü*, a gold headband, worn by Rationalists; *fü chü' shan hai' 'nün*, tighten your clothes to keep yourself warm.

符 ^{Fü} A tally made of two slips; a seal on two pieces; to correspond to, to testify, to verify, to agree with, to evidence; a spell or charm written for preventing evil, for a cure, &c.; *fü hòp*, agreeing; *'s'ò fü*, a peach-leaf charm; *fü luk*, a written charm; *fü tsit*, a warrant or commission given to an officer; *fü sui'* favorable, genial influences.

符 ^{Fü} A plant, called devil's eye, from the red and round seeds it bears; a species of Hoya?

夫 ^{Fü} An initial particle; now therefore, however; *tsé fü*, alas! *'ch'é fü*, moreover.

扶 ^{Fü} To lead a hand, to aid, to assist; to uphold, to protect; *fü cho'* to assist; *fü ch'ap*,

to support one under his arms; *fú chéung* 'leaning on a staff; *fú 'shau 'pán*, a board in a sedan to lean on; *fú ch'án* 'to return with a coffin.

蚋 *Fú* A species of cicada or dytiscus, called *ts'ing fú*, supposed to be able to recover its stolen young, and cause cash rubbed with its eggs to return to their owner.

鳬 *Fú* A sheldrake or mallard; a wild duck with a crest; a small species near the Yáng-tsz' R. is called *shún fú*, the crowned duck.

甫 *Fú* Large; beautiful, good; numerous; great, eminent; to begin; I, myself; a term of respect when addressing one; *t'oi 'fú, 'ho, 'meng*, what is your name, Sir?

簠 *Fú* A sort of basket, square outside and round within, used to contain grain when worshipping ancestors, called *fú 'kwai*.

脯 *Fú* Preserved or dried meat; flesh; *'sau 'fú*, slices of dried meat formerly sent to a teacher, teacher's wages.

黼 *Fú* Black and white, diversified; embroidered, elegant dress; *'fú fat*, dresses anciently used in sacrifices, with black and white lines or embroidery resembling axes; fine composition.

斧 *Fú* An ax, a hatchet; to cut, to hack, to fell; *'fú 'l'au*, an ax; *'lá 'fú 'l'au*, to deceive in buying for one; *'fú 'séuk*, to pare off, to correct a theme; *'fú ü'*, hatchets and halberds, carried in processions.

釜 *Fú* A boiler or caldron without feet; *'fú 'tsang* 'a boiler and vat; an old measure about equal to a kilderkin.

府 *Fú* A store-house, a record office, a library, a treasury; the officer over them; a house; a thesaurus; a department or prefecture; *'fú 'fú* 'a treasury; *'fú 'wan*, the mayor of Peking; *'kwai 'fú*, or *'fú 'shéung* 'or *'tsün 'fú*, your house; *'fú 'tsün* his honor, the prefect; *'fú tai* 'a high officer's court; *luk, 'fú*, the six elements.

俯 *Fú* To stoop, to bow; to consider, to look down on, to condescend; unequal; *'fú fuk*, to full prostrate; *'fú 'chun 'shí 'hang*, condescend to grant this to be done; *'fú 'yéung*, to look down and up, all ranks.

撫 *Fú* To keep down with the hand, to fold the hands; to stroke, to pat; to soothe, to tranquillize; to manage; to cherish, to bear; to cheer up; to play a lute; *'fú kím* 'to seize a sword; *'fú 't'qi*, or *'fú ün* 'the governor of a province; *'fú 'yéung*, to rear a child, to supply wants.

拊 *Fú* To pat, to put the hand on, to strike; to permit; to quiet; *'fú 'ying*, to lay the hand on the breast. Used for the preceding.

腑 *Fú* The inferior viscera; *luk, 'fú*, the stomach, gall, bladder, larger and smaller intestines, and secreting passages; *'fai 'fú*, the lungs. A retired place.

苦 *K'ü* A marshy plant, which becomes sweet when frozen; bitter, unpleasant; troublesome,

painful, painstaking; urgent, pressing, afflicted, distressing; to dislike, distasteful, to mortify; 'hò 'fú, very bitter; 'hò 'fú, how troublesome! 'fú lát, bitter and acrid; 'fú 'meng, a hard lot; 'fú 'chí, decided, in earnest; 'fú 'shün, to dislike sailing; 'fú 'hau 'léung 'yéuk, bitter to the taste but wholesome physic, ungracious advice; 'fú 'kwá, egg-plant; 'fú 'ch'ò, extreme grief; 'fú 'lüt, 'ts'ò, a species of Eruca.

虎 Hú A tiger, the king of beasts; brave, fierce; awful, violent; 'lò 'fú, a tiger; 'fú 'tséung' a valiant soldier; 'fú 'ching' a cruel sway; 'pát, 'fú 'sò, 'to seize the tiger's whiskers,' courageous; 'Fú 'mún, the Bogue; 'fú 'ying, ferocious; 'fú 'kám' a graduate who lords it over people; 'fú 'shí' to glare at, fierce.

琥 Fú A signet, made of veined stone like a tiger's skin; 'fú 'fú, warrant or seal, sent when soldiers were levied; 'fú 'pák, amber.

婦 Fú A wife, a married woman, a female under subjection; a lady; female; beautiful; 'fú 'yan, a woman; 'ts'ü 'san 'fú, to take a wife; 'fú 'nū, women; 'ch'au 'fú, a hag; 'fú 'lò 'chí 'ká, a woman's place, female propriety; 'meng' 'fú, an officer's lady.

富 Fú Rich, affluent, abundant; to provide, to enrich; the rich; wealth; 'fú 'kwai' rich, noble; 'fú 'hau' rich; 'fú 'yung, a rich old fellow; 'nin

'fú young, lusty; 'hok, 'fú 'ché universally learned; 'fú 'tsuk, rich enough.

副 Fu To assist, to aid, to second; to investigate; an assistant, a substitute, a lieutenant, a vice, a deputy; a classifier of suits of clothes, or sets of things, as heads, tools, plates, &c.; an ancient head-dress; 'fú 'sz' second commissioner; 'fú 'tséung' a colonel; 'fú 'yé, a compellation of low military officers; 'yát, 'fú 'som 'kí, disposition, temperament; 'yát, 'fú 'ín 'ts'ung naturally clever; 'ts'ün 'fú 'chap, 'sz' a complete procession; 'fú 'pong, an under (kūjin) graduate.

賦 Fú To exact, to levy, to collect, to require; taxes of money or military arms; tribute from fiefs; to express clearly; to give; to receive; to place in order; a metre of 4 and 6 feet in the lines; 'fú 'shui' imposts; 'fú 'lím, to levy taxes; 'fú 'yik, to levy troops; 'fú 'náp, to send up taxes.

庫 Kú A carriage-house; an armory, an arsenal; a store-house; a treasury, a magazine; a lexicon; 'ngan 'fú a treasury; 'lò 'fú a go-down; 'fú 'hong' treasury stores.

褲 K'á A covering for the legs, trousers; 'ngan 'ts'au 'fú breeches; 'lò 'fú overalls, leggings; 'noi' 'fú drawers; 'ch'éung 'fú pantaloons; 'yát, 'ts'á 'fú a pair of trousers.

戽 Hú To bale out water; a baling vessel; 'fú 'shui, to bale water; 'fú 'lau, a water ladle.

fú, *ü*, to take fish by baling the water.

父
Fú¹ A father; a senior, an ancestor, an old man; a title applied to peasants and aged people; to rule, to act as a father; *fú* *ts'an*, a father; *fú* *'lò*, a village or neighborhood elder; *shang* *fú* own father; *fú* *'mò* *ts'un*, the local or district magistrate; *fú* *hing* *ch'í* *pái* superiors generally; *ká* *fú* my father; *fú* *'mò*, parents; *tsin* *fú* my late father; *fú* *'wong*, my imperial father.

附
Fú² Near; quick; to help; *fú* *'má*, a son-in-law of the emperor.

鮒
Fú³ A freshwater fish resembling the perch, said to go in pairs or shoals, and be faithful to each other; *fú* *'hang*, to go in shoals.

附
Fú⁴ To sacrifice to ancestors in the hall; to inter in the same tomb; *fú* *shik*, to sacrifice to ancestors; *fú* *tsong*, to bury together.

附
Fú⁵ Near, about, approaching; to lean on, to follow; annexed, attached to, tributary, dependent; to join; a supplement, appendix, inclosure; *fú* *ki* to send with; *fú* *wo* to follow one in explaining; *fú* *úi* to echo or assent to another's words; *fú* *kan* near, adjacent; *fú* *ts'un*, to inclose an account; *fú* *'lok*, to charge one with, to request; *fú* *'loi*, to come or bring with one; *fú* *'yik*, to add to, to benefit; *fú* *'tsz* a stimulating medicine (a Rham-

nus?); *fú* *tsin* to send one's tablets to a *tsiá*.

腐
Fú⁶ Corrupted, carious, rotten; crushed to powder; castrated; *fú* *lán* putrid, rotten; *tau* *fú* bean curd; *fú* *'ü* soured curd; *fú* *'ying*, punishment of castration; *fú* *'ü* a foolish pedant.

輔
Fú⁷ The rack or cheeks of a cart; end of the jaw bones; to flank, to help, to second; *fú* *'tsò* to succor; *fú* *'pat*, ministers; *sz* *fú* four stars near the North-pole; a counsellor.

仆
Fú⁸ To fall down; to fall to the earth; overthrown; *'lò* *fú* fallen down.

赴
Fú⁹ To go to, to repair to, to hasten; to arrive at, to come; *fú* *tsik*, to go to a feast; *pan* *fú* to go speedily; *fú* *ming* to obey a call; *fú* *'p'ung* *loi*, gone to elysium; *fú* *kò* to present a petition; *fú* *'yéuk*, to engage to meet.

訃
Fú¹⁰ To announce the death of a parent or relative by the nearest mourner on the 7th day; to go to; *fú* *'yem*, a letter announcing the death of a parent.

負
Fú¹¹ To carry on the back, to bear; to take a duty; to rely on, to depend on; to turn the back on, to disregard, to refuse; defeated, to fail; to owe; to slight, to be ungrateful; a burden; *kú* *fú* unmindful of kindness, disappointed; *fú* *'sam*, ungrateful; *fú* *'lui* to involve an indorser; *fú* *'t'ok*, to slight a request; *fú* *'wat*, injured, grieved; *fú* *'ho*, a responsibility.

賻
Fú

To contribute to bury one; to assist an interment by giving articles.

傅
Fú

To annex, to arrange; to receive; to lay on (as paint); to superintend; a tutor; a workman; a function; *fú* a tutor of princes; *sz' fú* a master, a common appellation for workmen; *'ni 'hong tak, kòm' sz' fú* you speak very well; *sz' fú kwai*, a very particular person; *fú' yau*, to oil.

付
Fú

To give, to deliver, to hand over; *fú' k'í* to send by one; *fú' loi*, to send back to; *fú' l'ok*, to charge one with; *fú' káu*, to deliver to.

FÚI.

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魁
Kwei

A star; the head, chief; the highest or first of a class; monstrous; *ün fúi*, the chief; *fúi 'shau*, the first *küjin* graduate; *á' fúi*, the second; *fúi 'sing*, the north star, the attendant of the god of Literature; *man fúi*, the sign over the door of a *küjin* graduate.

灰
Hwui

Ashes, ashy; lime; dust; to plaster; *'fo fúi*, wood-ashes; *'án' fúi*, coal-ash; *shek, fúi*, stone lime; *pan long fúi*, betel lime; *fúi 'tsun*, embers; *ngü fúi*, tooth-powder; *fúi 'ts' éung*, to plaster a wall.

恢
Kwei

Great; liberal; extensive; to enlarge; *fúi fuk*, to regain possession of.

詼
Kwei

To play with, to laugh at; *fúi 'siú*, to ridicule; *fúi k'ek*, to gambol with; *fúi 'shüi*, to dally and jeer with.

惻
Kwei

To pity; afflicted, sad; in-firm, invalidated.

𤝵
Hwui

Noise, grunting; *fúi 'l'úi*, a jaded, sick horse.

賄
Hwui

Riches, wealth, substance; a bribe; hush-money, to bribe, to make presents; *'fúi sung* to bribe; *'fúi ló* a bribe; *'shau' fúi*, to take bribes; *'fúi chuk*, to dictate to one's creature.

鮪
Hwui

A kind of eel or water snake found in the Yángt'sz' kiáng.

涓
Hwui

A small branch of the river Hán in Honán province, in K'áifung fú, at which there was a ford. See Mencius.

繪
Hwui

To embroider or adorn in colors; to paint, to draw, to sketch; *'fúi wák*, to draw pictures; *'fúi ts'ung*, to take portraits; *'fúi 'l'á*, to draw plans or maps.

綰
Kwei

Strings which fasten the collar, a neck-string; a sash.

澹
Kwei

A branch of the R. Fan in Shánsí; a rill in a field, or pool for irrigating it; two streams joining.

憤
Kw'ái

Troubled, moved, anxious, disturbed; stupid, lethargic; *'fúi 'fúi*, vexed, harassed; *'fuu 'fúi*, stupid.

潰
Hwui

To run in drops; to separate, to disperse; water flowing in a raceway; driving, roaring surges; enraged, vehement; *'fúi lün* enraged (as a mob); *'fúi sán* to scatter.

瞶
Hwui

Lacklustre eyes, a dull vision; eyes weak from the wind.

聾

Hwui

Deaf, born deaf.

閤

Hwui

Outer gate of a market, gate of a street leading to a market.

悔

Hwui

To repent, to change; to regret, vexed with one's self; to explain the diagrams; *fúi' han'* remorse, contrition; *fúi' trui'* to repent of sin; *fúi' 'koi*, to reform; *mò fúi'* stubborn; *fúi' sam*, compunction.

晦

Hwui

Obscure, dark; night, the close of light; the last day of the month; misty, dim; *fúi' hi'* lugubrious; *fúi' hi' 'lau*, how unlucky!

誨

Hwui

To teach, to reiterate instruction; to admonish, to give line upon line; to induce, to lead to; inviting; *káu' fúi'* to teach diligently.

(104)

Fuk.

輻

Fuh

The spokes of a wheel; *fuk, ts'au'* to collect (as at a metropolis), running together.

幅

Fuh

A wide strip of cloth; a roll of paper or cloth; a selvedge or hem; a border, a frontier; a classifier of maps, pictures, rolls, flags, walls, and cloth; leg-wrappers; *pín fuk*, a frontier; a hem; *s2'' fuk*, *'ts'au*, a set of four scrolls hung in halls.

福

Fuh

Happiness, good fortune, lucky, felicity; to bless; a blessing, divine prosperity; good; provided with all things; sacrificial meats; to store up; with; *náp, fuk*, are you well!

'ng fuk, the five blessings (longevity, riches, wealth, virtuous, and a natural death); *fuk, shin'* blessed, to bless the good; *fuk, 't'in*, ancestors' fortune; *fuk, ts'* a lucky grave-spot; *fuk, shan'* lares rustici, street gods; *mán' fuk*, your Honor (used by women); *fuk, hi'* fleshy; *fát, fuk*, to get fat; *'t'in fuk, 't'in shau'* may you be blessed and long-lived; *yat, lò' fuk, sing*, let a lucky star [light] your journey.

福

Fuh

A piece of wood on the horns of cattle to prevent them goring.

菰

Fuh

An edible vegetable with white roots, size of the finger, found in Shántung.

蝠

Fuh

A bat; *fuk, shé'*, a venomous serpent; *mel*, a malignant heart.

蝮

Fuh

An adder, cobra, or venomous serpent, called in Canton *fán' shí, 'ts'au*, or 'rice-spoon head'; a locust before it flies; *fuk, 'wai*, a huge serpent.

腹

Fuh

That which embraces; the belly, abdomen, bowels; the seat of the mind; the affections; rich, thick; intimate, dear; the earth; *fuk, sam*, beloved, dear; *fuk, fi*, refusing to tell; *fuk, táit'* ambitious talented; *'kú fuk*, pot-bellied; *'wai fuk*, a posthumous child; *'lán fuk*, a son-in-law.

覆

Fuh

To and fro, to repeat, back and forth; unstable, unsettled; to subvert, to overthrow; to defeat; to throw down, to

upset, to prostrate; to judge; *k'ing fuk*, defeated, tumbled down, ruined; *tin fuk*, reduced to poverty, reprobate; *'mä*, *'sin fuk*, *'shui*, impossible; *fuk, päk*, to understand clearly.

馥
Fuh

Fragrance, odors diffused around; *fau fuk*, a pleasant fragrance; a man's name.

服
Fuh

To use (as a boat); to wait on, to serve; to submit, yield to, accord with; to cause to submit, to convince; accustomed to, acclimated, habituated; to think; to dress; to fold; garments, mourning apparel; a carriage cloth; a quiver; an affair; *'i fuk*, clothes; *chéuk, fuk*, to go in mourning; *'ng fuk*, five grades of mourning; *yam fuk*, complete submission; *'ü, fuk*, to lay off mourning; *fuk, yéuk*, to take medicine; *kung fuk*, ceremonial dress; *fuk, sz'*, to attend, to serve; *'m fuk, káu'* intractable; *fuk, 'shui 'tò*, acclimated; *'ün fuk*, an official cap.

復
Fuh

Again, reiterated, to do the second time; to return, to reply; to revenge, to restore, to repay; to report to, to answer; to recall the spirit of one who died from home; *fuk, yam*, an answer; *fuk, sau'* reply a to a letter; *fuk, ming'* to report on a commission; *fuk, 'ün*, restored to health; *fuk, 'ch'au*, to revenge a wrong.

伏
Fuh

To lie or fall prostrate; to humble, to subject, to oppress; to hide, to conceal, to ab-

scend; to brood; to acknowledge, to confess; used as an adverb, meaning humbly, in my opinion; *'mäi fuk*, an ambush; *'shü fuk*, in good spirits; *'säm fuk*, hot weather, midsummer; *fuk, mong'* I hope; *'p'd fuk*, to go on the hands and knees, humbly; *'sam fuk*, to respect or acknowledge another's talents.

袂
Fuh

A square cloth wrapper, called *páu fuk*; *'shau fuk*, a handkerchief.

茯
Fuh

China-root (*Smilax China*) called *fuk, ling*; *'tò fuk, ling*, Canton China-root; *pák, fuk*, the Sz'chuen root; *fuk, ling, kò*, a jelly made from this root.

(105)
寬
Kwán

Fün.

Large, spacious, wide, ample, broad; forgiving, easy, benignant, clement, kind, indulgent; slow; to widen, to enlarge, to relax; to forbear; to unrobe; *fün füt*, wide, ample; *fün tái'* liberal, indulgent; *fün yung*, pleasant, a jolly countenance; *fün ü*, an abundance, overplus; *fün hán'* to allow a longer time; *fün shü'* to forgive; *fün üt*, in easy circumstances; *sz'*, *fün*, not urgent; *fün tsung'* over-indulgent, heedless of.

歡
Hwán

Joyous, jocund, glad, frolicsome, gleeful, merry; to rejoice; *fün 'hi*, pleased, to like, agreeable; *fün sam*, to gladden one; *fün loh*, highly delighted.

羅
Hwán

A wild boar; 'kau fún, a species of jackal; 'hoi fún, a sort of musk rat in Liáutung; 'fún 'sz' p'í, a beaver skin.

欸
Kwán

Something desired; sincere, single-hearted; true, to love, to venerate, to respect; to treat well; to knock at; to reach; to repay; a memorandum of; to enumerate; a classifier of articles of different sorts, classes, affairs; 'fún toi' to treat politely; 'fún 'sau tái' haughty, difficult of access; 'náu' 'fún, pompous; 'sai 'fún, to write an autograph; 'fún shik, a sort; 'koh fún, every kind; 'kwai fún to repay a loan; 'yat, 'fún sz' an affair; 'fún lau, to detain as a guest.

欸
Kwán

An empty place; hollow, like an empty vessel; uninformed, ignorant; 'fún k'íú' an empty hole.

盥
Kwán

To wash the hands, to wash before sacrificing; 'fún 'sai, to wash.

喚
Hwán

To call to, to call out, to call for, to bid; to name; 'fún 'mat, 'meng, what name? 'shai fún' yan, a servant; 'kiú fún' to call out to.

(106)

Fung.

風
Fung

Breath, spirit, passion; air-gusts, gale, wind; haste, fleetness; manners, deportment, etiquette; administration, policy; fame, example, fashion; instruction, reformation; institutes, influence; disposition, temper; to affect by example; heat in animals; tái'

'fung, a gale, a typhoon; 'fung 'máng, the wind is violent; 'shun' fung, a fair wind; 'shim shán fung, a gust; 'ngák, fung, a head wind; 'wáng fung, a side wind; 'fung sheng, or lau fung, a rumor; 'fung tsuk, usage; 'fung fá' influence of example; 'man fung, character of a people; 'fung üt, dissipation; 'fung lau, gaiety, pleasure; 'man fung, a literary spirit; 'fung 'shui, geomancy; 'fung 'séung, a bellows; 'kwai 'sau fung, an adverse wind; 'man fung chuk, 'ying, a newsmonger, an idle talebearer; 'kóm pái' há' fung, I willingly acknowledge your superiority; 'fung 'séung lascivious looks.

楓
Fung

The maple; also applied to the sycamore; 'fung shan, the palace, the emperor.

瘋
Fung

The leprosy, scrofula, and kindred diseases; insane, insensate; 'fai fung, leprosy; 'fung ün' a lazaretto; 'fung 'tin, mad, crazed; 'fung 'kau, a mad dog; 'sau fung, headache.

封
Fung

The domain granted to princes; to heap up earth; great, affluent; to enrich; to invest nobles with rule, to appoint to office, to confer investiture; to give a title of nobility; to seal up, to close a letter; an envelop of a letter, classifier of letters; 20 taels; 'fung kò' to ennoble an officer's parents; 'fung 'nám tséuk, to confer the title of

viscount; *fung 'so*, to seal up; *fung p'ò* to shut up a shop; *fung shün*, to taboo a boat for government use; *yat, fung sun* a letter; *yat, fung ngan*, 20 taels of silver; *fung p'i*, an envelop for dispatches; *deng fung*, a rescript inclosed in boards containing a death-warrant; *fung kéung tái*, *shan*, the high provincial officers; *fung shan*, to confer a title on an idol.

葑
Fung Vegetables resembling mustard, chives; *fung 'fi*, cheap greens; *met.* poor, trifling, worthless.

豐
Fung A full goblet; abundant, affluent, copious, exuberant; rich, fertile, prolific; talented; *fung nin*, a plenteous year; *fung shing*, flourishing, prosperous; *fung shuk*, ripe, fully grown; *fung hau*, generous (as a feast); *fung tang*, large supplies (of corn).

豐
Fung The capital of Wan wáng, now Hú hien in Sí-ngán fú in Shensi; *fung dò*, a district in Chung chau in Sz'chuen, where the fire-wells occur, hence used as a name for hell, or 'Tophet, from the popular belief.

峯
Fung The peak of a mountain; a camel's hump; *fung lün*, ridges and peaks.

蜂
Fung Bees, wasps, hornets; *mat, fung*, a honey bee; *fung lau*, a bee's-nest; *wong fung lau*, a hornet's nest, a villain; *fung ch'áu*, a bee-hive; *ma fung*, a horse-fly, a breeze; *fung cham*, a sting.

鋒
Fung The point of a weapon, a sharp point; the vanguard; bristling; turbulent; to rise up (as spears appear); *káu fung*, to attack; *sin fung*, the van.

烽
Fung A fire-place erected on hills, in which fires are lighted; *fung tin*, a beacon-fire.

丰
Fung Luxuriant; plump, good-looking; easy, melodious; a round face; *'séung mong fung*, I wish to see your pleasant face; *fung 'u'oi*, a graceful carriage.

逢
Fung To meet undesignedly; to meet with; to run against, to occur; great, wide; *nán fung*, difficulty in seeing (as a friend); *fung ying*, to go out to meet; *'séung fung*, two persons meeting; *fung yan pin shü*, *sám fan wá*, speak only a little to strangers; *fung chéuk*, to meet one.

縫
Fung To sew, to stitch; a seam, a cleft; *fung í*, to sew clothes; *fung san*, to make new clothes; *fung 'hau*, a seam; *fung 'mai*, to sew together.

馮
Fung A horse running; a surname.

俸
Fung Salary, emoluments; wages, stipend, pay, rations, allowance; *fung luk*, an officer's salary; *fung sau*, government allowances; *tai fung kwai tin*, to retire from an office on its salary; *fung 'mai*, soldiers' rations.

捧
Fung To offer with both hands; to hold in both hands; to receive or take in the hands; *'fung (or 'pung) 'shui*, to hold

water in the hands; 'fung tuk, to hold and read.

(108)

Há.

謁
Fung

To recite or rehearse in a musical tone; recitative; to ridicule, to satirize, to reprove by irony; metaphor, allusion; 'fung kán' satire, to censure; 'fung ts'z' pointed irony; 'fung sz' satirical ballads; 'fung tsung' to chant (as priests do).

蝦
蝦
Kia

A shrimp, prawn, crawfish; 'há ch'un, crab's eggs; 'há ch'un cháp, a skinflint; 'lung há, the sea crawfish (*Palinurus*); 'ngan há, sea shrimps; 'ming há, large yellow prawns; 'há kóm' 'tsán, to throw the arms about passionately; 'shang há kóm' 't'iu' lively, playful. The first character is also read há, as há, má, a striped frog.

奉
Fung

To respectfully receive in both hands, to receive from a superior, or offer to him; to praise, to reverence; 'fung ming' to receive orders; 'shí' 'fung' to cherish one's parents; 'fung' shing, to flatter; 'fung' ho' to make a congratulatory present; 'fung' sz' to wait upon; 'fung' hau' to offer congratulations.

瘕
Kia

A difficulty in breathing; 'há sau' a hacking, a cough; a scar; an obstruction in the belly.

鳳
Fung

A fabulous bird, the male is called 'fung', the female 'wong'; the Chinese phoenix; it seems to be derived from the argus pheasant; the empress is poetically called 'fung'.

遐
Hiá

Remote, distant, far from; why; 'há' 'tí' 'kái' 'chí, it is known by everybody.

泛
Fung

To overthrow, to throw a rider, to "spill" him; 'fung ká' 'chí' 'má, a vicious horse, met. a stubborn buy.

瑕
Hiá

A blemish in a gem; a crack, a flaw; a fault, a bad habit; distant, separated; 'mí' 'yuk, mò' 'há, a gem without a flaw, perfect; 'há' 'ts'z' a mistake, carelessness.

(07)

Fút.

闊
Kw'oh

Broad, wide, large; ample; distant; liberal; diligent; to widen, to enlarge; 'fút, tái' ample, capacious; 'wáng fút, broad across; 'tím' fút, across the length; 'sho fút, long separated (as friends); 'kán' fút, widely sundered; 'fút, lok, agreeable, spacious.

霞
Hiá

Clouds tinged red; vapor, smokiness; 'mok, há' 'mò' don't move about so, be still; 'há' 'p'úi' a noblewoman's robe.

下
Hiá

To descend, to come down; 'há' shün to go aboard; 'há' lau, go down stairs; 'há' hí to restrain the temper; 'há' 'kiú to get out of a sedan; 'há' tán to lay an egg; 'há' 'táp, to lodge; 'há' pat, to write; 'kwan nang' 'há' 'há' a sage knows how to condescend; 'há' 'shau, to begin to act.

吓
Hiá

Once, a time; a while; 'tang yat, 'há, stop a little; 'tá yat, 'há, strike it once; 'kí' 'há, several times; yat, 'há

tung hū I will go with you soon; *man hau* 'há 'k'ü 'ché only came to visit him.

喉
Hiá
下
Hiá
The throat; to swallow; 'há pá' to insult, to reproach.

Below, down, bottom, inferior; mean, vulgar; next; *tsot* 'lai há' it is below; há' 'lai, the bottom, underneath; há' 't'sz' next time; há' 'üt, next moon; há' 'man, common people; há' 'lau, the lowest classes, lowlive, vicious; *mò há' lok*, no fixed business or residence; há' 'má wai, a humbug; há' 'tsok, to covet, to long for, unscrupulous; há' 'pá, the chin; há' 'sheng, a low sound, or voice; há' 'pín, the right side, the lower; há' 'yan, official underlings.

夏
Hiá
Summer; a mansion; clear; variegated; name of a dynasty from B.C. 2205 to 1766; há' 't'in, summer weather; há' 'kwai, summer months; há' 'pò grasscloth; Há' 'ch'ü, the Hiá dynasty.

厦
Hiá
A mansion, a side room; há' 'mún, Amoy; Mong' há' the village of Wángchiá near Macao.

暇
Hiá
Leisure, relaxation; self-indulgence, unoccupied; 'hán há' at leisure; mí' há' busy.

嘲
Hiá
Laughter; 'há 'há, the sound of immoderate laughter.

(109) Hai.

奚
Hi
Why, how? a page to an officer, a waiting-maid.

徑
Hi
'To wait for, to hope; a narrow pathway; 'hai king' a footpath.

兮
Hi
A poetical word used as an exclamation of admiration or interrogation, according as it is in the middle or end of a sentence; ah!

鼠
Hi
A small meadow mouse, whose bite is considered poisonous.

噉
Hi
To be at, to be in; is; well so, no more; a final particle denoting that there is no more to be said or done; 'ní chung' 'hai k' ch'ü' do you still stay there? 'hai ch'ü' 'm 'hai, is it there? is he in? 'hai 'pín ch'ü' 'loi, where do you come from? 'kò'm yéung' 'hai l' that will do, no more; 'hái lok, that's the fact, there!—an expression of surprise.

係
Hi
The substantive verb; to be, am, is; to connect, to succeed to; 'pín hai' not at all so; hai' 'm hai' is it so? 'hán hai' was it not so? hai' lok, yes; 'm hai' no; 'tím hai' how will it be? 'tsung hui' 'kò'm, it is all just so; 'tsau' hai' 'k'ü, it is just him; hai' 'mo, is it not so? hai' 'tò 'yan, everything is here, you have all sorts; 'kwo 'in hai' it is the case, you have all sorts; 'ch'í hai' at the time, that is better.

系
Hi
To connect, to tie; to continue; a succession; 'shui' hai' a genealogy, a family record; 'séung hui' continuous.

繫
Hi
To tie, to bind; to continue; attached to, to think of; to retain, to hold; hai' 'chau, to fasten a boat; hai' 'lui, to implicate.

(110)

Hái.

揩
K'ái

To rub, to wipe; *hái kon tseng* wipe [shoes] clean; *hái mo*, to scour off (as rust); *hái mái, ts'èung* rub it on the wall; *'ni mok, hái ts'an 'ngo*, don't rub against me; *hái ts'at*, to rub (as with sandpaper).

諧
Hái

To harmonize, to agree; to pair; consenting, in concord; of one mind; to laugh; *hái 'lò*, an old couple; *wo hái*, agreeing (as married people), cordial; *hái yam*, a chord.

鞋
Hái

A shoe; *yat, túi' hái*, a pair of shoes; *hái kün'* a last; *kung hái*, a woman's shoe; *l'ò hái*, slippers; *hái kam*, fees paid house agents; *hái pat*, a shoe-horn; *shing 'tsai hái*, cord sandals; *pò hái 'lò* a cobbler; *chéuk, hái*, to put on shoes.

嗟
Hái

An exclamation of disappointment, Alas! Oh! rough, hispid, harsh; *lak, kòm' hái*, sharp as a bramble, morose, surly; *ts'ò hái*, coarse and rough; *'k'ü sham' hái*, he's very stingy.

蟹
Hái

A crab; *hái kang*, crab soup; *hái k'im*, crab's pincer's; *fai' hái 'teng*, a boat with many oars; *ch'i kam 'hái*, 'a gilded crab,' a rich villain.

解
Hái

A fabulous animal, called *'hái chái'*, or lion-unicorn; embroidered on the robes of censors and judges; haughty, stern.

解
Hái

Accidentally, a pleasant hap; *'hái hau'* an unexpected meeting.

械
Hiái

Military weapons, as spear, bow, &c.; shackles, fetters; *ki hái'* a curious contrivance, the nicer parts of a machine, a craft or art; *ts'èung lò hi' hái'* guns, swords, and other arms.

懈
Hiái

Remiss, slow, negligent, inattentive; *hái' toi'* lazy, slow; *hái' to'* lazy.

菲
Hiái

Chives or onions, not permitted to be eaten by people who fast.

齧
Hiái

To gnash the teeth, angry; plates in mail arranged like teeth.

(111)

Hak.

(These characters are often pronounced long like the next syllable.)

黑
Hèh

Black, sooty; dark, obscure; cloudy, dull; wicked; *hak, shik*, black color; *hak, òm'* dark, not well lighted; *hak, sam*, villainous; *hak, fo'* opium; *hak, pāk, nán fan*, good and bad are not easily distinguished; *kam 'mán hak*, to-night.

克
K'eh

To sustain, adequate to; superior to; to subdue, to conquer; overbearing; *hak, chái'* to order, to make one obey; *hak, fú*, hurried, oppressed; *fai, hak, shing yam'* inadequate for the place; *hak, t'ong*, to sustain, fit for; *hak, 'ki*, to do what you ask others, self-government.

赫
Hèh

Bright, splendid, luminous, like a fire or the sun; angry; to scorch, to glisten; clever, elegant; *hak, hak*, hot, glorious, effulgent; *'hín hak*, a good scholar, talented.

(112)

Hák.

客
K'eh

A guest, a visitor, a friend; a dealer, customer, a stranger; foreign; squatters, marauders; to lodge; *yan hák*, a visitor; *sai hák*, traders from Shensi and Shánsí; *hák, lí* a trading-place; *hák, fong*, guest-chamber; *hák, fo* inferior goods; *ch'á hák*, teamen; *hák, sui* last year; *hák, ping*, foreign troops; *fán hák*, a foreigner; *hák, ts'ai*, a whore; *hák, ká, yan*, people from Kiáying c'iau; *hák, t'ò* to flatter a guest; *hò hák, ts'ing*, a cordial reception; *t'ong hák*, a lady visitor.

嚇
Hib

An angry tone; to threaten, to intimidate; to anger; scared, frightened; *hák, 'ngo yat, t'íu* it scared me much; *hák, keng*, terrified; *hák, ts'an*, sick from fright; *hák, ch'á* to alarm by threats; *hák, shai* a humbug; *'hung hák*, to idly arouse one's fears.

刻
K'eh

To carve, to chisel, to sculpture; a cut; griping, close; fifteen minutes, a little while; *hák, tsz'* to cut characters; *hák, 'pán*, to cut blocks; *hán' hák*, a limit, a set time; *hák, kwat, 'ming sam*, graven on the bones and inscribed in the heart; *hák, há* presently; *hák, yat*, a set day; *shí hák*, constant, usual; *'shíu hák*, a little time.

剋
K'eh

To subdue, to overcome; to repress, to exorcise; urgent; *hák, shát, hung shan*, to drive off unlucky demons;

shang hák, to produce and destroy (said of the five elements); *hák, cha?* to lord it over one; *hák, 'kám*, to reduce a debt or wages by force; *hák, pok*, hardfisted, oppressive, insulting.

(113) 咸 Hám.

咸
Hien

All, jointly, altogether; completely, totally; always, all round, reaching everywhere; concord, associated; hasty; a diagram; *pat, hám*, disagreeing; *Hám, fung*, the style of the present emperor; *mán' kwok, hám, ning*, all countries at peace.

鹹
Hien

Saltish, like sea-water; salted, preserved in brine; *hám shap*, salacious; *hám ts'oi* sour-kroust; *hám, t'ò*, salted peaches.

咸
Hán

Union, harmony; to be accordant, united; sincere, cordial, hearty.

函
Hán

To contain, to infold, to comprehend in, to envelop; a letter, or what is contained in an envelop; liberal, capacious; *páu, hám*, to keep close, not to utter; *shü, hám*, a letter; *tsün, hám*, your favor; *hám chéung* a teacher or sage's desk; *hám, yung*, patiently.

涵
Hán

Submerged; to leak; marshy; to soak; to contain, capacious; *hám, ün*, to soak soft; *hám, 'yéung*, kindly, to keep one's temper; *'shui, hám* a sewer.

碗
Hien

The Fan Wan says, to plant, to set out; but Kángí defines it a wooden bowl.

銜
Hán

Bit of a bridle; to hold in the mouth; to contain; to control one's self, to guide, to order; affected by; moved, indignant; rank; 'hau hám muk, 'lám, to keep silence; 'hám mui, to hold a bit, to be still; 'kún hám or 'chik, 'hám, an official title; 'hám han' to restrain one's indignation.

啣
Hán

To hold in the mouth; used for the preceding; to receive (as an order); 'hám wán, to hold a gem in the bill, *met.* to requite a kindness; 'hám t'it, 'fán, to hold an iron shot in the mouth (punishment of liars in hell); 'hám pò' to requite; 'hám meng' received your orders (said of a friend's request); 'hám chū' fong 'lám sucking a sugared olive, *met.* pleased and silent.

喊
Hán

To call, to halloo after, to call for, to vociferate; a call; to cry, to bawl; angry cries; 'hám 'k'ū call him; 'tái' sheng 'hám' to call aloud, to cry out; 'hám huk, to cry; 'ú hám' ló' to gape; 'hám' f'ung f'au' to cry it out; 'hám' shát, 'lín f'in, the noise reaches to heaven; 'hám' sheng tái' ké' useless regrets; 'hám' kau' to call upon to save.

陷
Hien

To fall down or into, to sink; to put into; to descend into; overwhelmed, ruined; to involve another; 'hám' hoi' to inveigle one; 'hám' 'sing' or 'hám' 'háng, to fall into a trap; 'hám' ník, to drown, to irritate; 'tai hám' unstable

餡
Hien

ground, sandy beach; 'hám' 'yan 'háng, a brothel.

Small flour cakes, like dumplings, with meat or fruit inside; 'páu hám' pastry cakes; 'wan f'an hám' pork dumplings cooked in sugar.

(114)

Han.

痕
Han

A scar, a cicatrix; a mark, trace, or line left; an itching; 'lui' han, marks of tears; 'shui' han, a stain from water; 'hò' han, very itchy; 'han tsik, a trace, a flaw in glass.

懇
K'an

To request, to beg, to ask as a favor; importunate, truly, earnestly; 'han 'k'au, to intreat; 'han k'ap, ask to give; 'han 'yan, to ask a kindness.

墾
K'an

To open new land, to plough, to cultivate; to injure; energetic; 'hoi' han, to clear land; 'han tí' new land; 'han chung' to plough and sow.

很
很
Han

Snarling of dogs; disobedient, perverse; quarrelsome, intractable; revengeful; sign of the superlative; very, much; 'mat, 'ní 'kò'm 'han sam, how harsh you are! 'fát, 'han, very angry; 'to tak, han, very many; 'han wái' very bad.

恨
Han

Indignation, resentment, dislike; hatred, spite; to regret, to feel sorry; vexed, sorry; 'han' nò' to hate; 'ho' han', detestable, odious; 'sūt, han' gratified revenge; 'han' pat, tak, would that! O for! 'mò 'yan han' unregretted; tak, 'yan han' to get men's ill will.

(115)

Hán.

慳
K'ien

Saving, niggardly, stingy; to be sparing of; *hán kím* parsimonious, close; *hán lun* (or *nun*) stingy; *hán lik*, saving of strength; *hò hán*, closefisted; *hán fán*, saved the expense, spared the trouble

閒
Hien

Repose, leisure; indolent; unoccupied, empty; *tak, hán*, at leisure; *mò hán*, busy; *hán yau*, sauntering about; *hán 'shau*, an idler; *hán wá* small talk; *hán sz'* private, trifling affairs; *yau 'shau hò*, *hán*, a vagrant loves leisure; *hán uk*, an untenanted house; *hán tì* a void place, room; *ch'au hán*, to take time for; *fong hán*, to look out for idlers.

閑
Hien

A bar or barrier, a fence; an inclosure; a fold or stable for horses; to close, to obstruct; to protect; to regulate by law, to forbid; to move about; large; accustomed, practiced; *hán 'cho*, to embarrass; *hán tsáp*, broken in, used to. Often used for the preceding.

憫
Hien

Liberal, pleased; composed, tranquil, contented; aroused, anxious for others.

嫻
Hien

Accustomed; loving leisure; elegant; *hán shuk*, accomplished, skilled, in; *hán 'ngá*, apt, polished.

痲
Hien

Convulsions in children; spasms from fright; epilepsy; vulgarly called *fát*; *yéung tiú'*

鵪
Hien

A kind of pheasant; *pák, hán*, the silver pheasant.

剛
Hien

Courageous; depending on one's-self; martial; formidable, brave; liberal.

間
Hien

To observe narrowly, to watch furtively; spots in the eyes; the whites of the eyes showing in convulsions.

限
Hien

To limit, to fix or set a time, to assign, to adjust; to impede, to moderate; a limit, impediment, boundary, restriction; a few, a short time; a threshold; *mò hán* illimitable; *ho hán* what limit, endless, numberless; *yau hán* a few, limited; *hán 'ki yat*, how many days do you set? *kwo' hán* overpast the time; *fún hán* to extend the time; *hán' teng* exactly so many; *hán' wá* a fixed measure.

閭
Hien

The threshold of a door.

(116)

Hang.

亨
Hang

To penetrate or pervade; successful; *hang k'ü*, a quiet street, an eligible street.

噤
Hang

Frightened, an antipathy to; a local word applied to smells, loathsome.

鏗
Kang

To strike against as sounding glasses or metals, a ringing or metallic sound; *hang ts'éung*, jingling of bangles or tamborines.

徑
Kang

The jingling of stones, striking hard stones together.

樑
Kang

The shank bone of an ox. A man, Sung' Hang, in the time of Mencius.

(This character is often pronounced like the next syllable.)

行
Hang

To go, to walk, to proceed; to act, to do, to direct; imports the action of the following verb; to appeal, or transfer a case; a step; a road, a way; a path; one of the elements; a manner; motion; *hang ló*² to walk in the way; *pò*² *hang*, to travel afoot; *hang yan*, a traveler; *hang lai*, to visit, to attend to prescribed rites; *hang 'ü*, to tell to; *hang 'li*, baggage; *'ng hang*, the 5 elements; *hang káu*² to promulgate; *tái*² *hang*, the recently deceased emperor or empress; *hang 's'au*, head-gear, masks, &c., used by actors; *hang héung*, to go in procession; *hang ts'ing*, to worship at the tombs in spring; *hang sying*, to punish; *hang ts'in pò*² to 'walk a mile'; *hang shün*, to weigh anchor, to follow the sea, to act as a sailor; *hang mái tik*, step aside a little! *hang 'him*, to follow dangerous pursuits; *hang ping*, to direct troops; *hang wai*, conduct, manner of acting; *hang ling*² to send an order; *hang 'há 'ché*, wait, or do; a little presently; *hang shü*, to write a running hand, *hang lúi*, to thunder.

珩
Hang

An ornamented clasp, a gem which has a play of colors, worn on the person.

衡
Hang

A yoke or strap on the head of cattle; the space under the eyebrows; a balance,

or thing to weigh with; a balustrade; to weigh; transverse; adjusted, compared; *hang léung*, to measure; *hang p'ing*, a pair of scales; *yuk hang*, an armillary sphere.

藿
Hang

A fragrant plant like mallows; *lò*² *hang*, sweet vernal-grass. (?)

莖
Hang

The culm or stalk of herbs and shrubs; a twig; hilt of a sword.

恒
Hang

Constant, regular, perpetual, according to rule; to continue of the same mind, persevering; *hang shéung*, accustomed to; *hang sam*, constant; *hang 'yan*, patient; *hang 'ch'an*, enduring possessions; *Hang ho shá shò*² like the sands of the Ganges; *Hang shán*, a mountain in the west of Chihli.

肯
Kang

The attachment of the muscles; to assent, willing, acquiescing; to permit; *'hang 'm 'hang*, will you or not? *'m 'hang*, I will not! *'wan 'hang*, to permit.

悻
Hing

'Hang 'hang, anger, hatred; great displeasure, vexed; quarrelsome, pertinacious.

幸
Hing

Fortunate, lucky; blessed; happily; an emperor reaching or tarrying in a place; to hope, to wait or long for; lucky in getting, to rejoice; to love, pleased; *hang² tak*, to succeed pleasantly; *shí hang²* is well, will be pleased—a phrase used in a bill; *ká mún pat hang²* domestic affliction, family trouble;

pal, hang¹ chung chí hang¹
fortunate in the midst of disaster.

倖
Hing To obtain or avoid without merit or right; *hang¹ min¹*, fortunately escaped; *hiú hang¹* very fortunate.

杏
Hang A kind of plum; *hang² yan¹*, almonds; *ngan hang¹* nuts of the *Salisburia adiantifolia*; *hang² múi¹*, a sort of apricot, ripe in June.

荇
Hang An aquatic vegetable with a reddish leaf; not found in Canton.

行
Hing Actions, conduct; *'pan hang¹* disposition, character; *tak hang¹* virtue, good works; *tò hang¹ sham¹*, able, experienced, learned; *sun¹ hang¹* honest; *'ün hang¹* curt, snappish.

(117) HÁNG.

坑
Kang A ditch, trench, hollow, hole, cave, or pit, natural or artificial; the furrows in a roof; a pit to entrap wild beasts; to throw into a pit; to excavate; *háng k'ü¹*, a sewer or drain; *háng hò¹*, a natural gully, a ravine; *'Lò háng¹*, a quarry in Sháuking fú which furnishes good inkstones; *'shui háng¹ mún¹*, a sluice; *múi háng¹*, a coal pit.

桁
Hang The purlines of a roof; a plank to cross a rivulet; stocks for feet; a clothes-horse; *háng kok¹*, purlines and rafters; *uk¹ háng¹*, purlines.

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C ㄘ ㄏ

恰

Kiáh

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Hap.

To apply the mind to; seasonably, fortunately, in good time, to the purpose, fitly; exactly; *hap, ü¹* luckily met; *hap, 'hò¹*, suitable, just the thing; *hap, 'ts'z¹* very much alike; *hap, hap¹*, chirping of birds; *hap, ngám¹*, fits well; *hap, 'hau¹ yau¹*, had it just in season.

A colloquial word, for which this character is sometimes used, meaning to nod, sleepy; *hap, 'ngán fan¹* to nod.

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Háp.

To gulp, to swallow, to drink; *chuk, 'shui mò lám¹* *háp¹*, not even congee water to drink (poor); *háp¹ lám¹* *ch'á¹*, take a mouthful of tea; clamor or buzz of a crowd.

Accustomed, familiar with; irreverent, disrespectful to; to caress; to desecrate, to contemn; to change; to approach, acquainted with; *háp¹*, or mutual attachment; *háp¹ tsáp¹*, intimate with; *háp¹ ün¹* to play with.

A cage for wild beasts or prisoners; to encage; a scabbard; a press.

A chest or trunk; a press for clothes; a coffer, a casket; a box for a set of books; *'shau shik, háp¹*, a dressing-case; *pái¹ háp¹*, a case for sending cards, presents, &c.; *sz¹* *'pò háp¹*, a writing-case; *chü¹ 'pò háp¹*, a casket.

俠
Kiah Generous, noble-minded, public spirited; zealous for right, bold, intrepid; to assist or redress another's wrongs; *háp, hák, or ktm' háp,* a friend in need, a supernatural advocate; *háp, hi'* noble-minded, intrepid.

狹
Hiáh Narrow, strait; a contracted passage; narrow-minded, mean; *chák, háp,* narrow; *háp, sam tí,* doltish, stupid.

陝
Hiáh A strait passage, contracted, narrow; *háp, á,* a narrow pass. Used for the preceding.

峽
Hiáh Hills approaching, forming a gorge, through which a stream forces its way; *háp, 'hau,* a pass in a river; *Shiú'-hing' háp,* a gorge near Sháuking fú in Kwángtung.

籃
Kien A basket for sundries; a dresser, a pannier.

掐
Kiah To press or dig the nails into; to lacerate; *háp, ch'ut, hū,* to squeeze the blood out; *ngá 'ch'í háp, yap, yuk,* to bite till the blood comes, indignant at, irritated with.

歃
Hah To drink each other's blood in spirits; to bloody the lips—a form of an oath; *háp, hū,* to let blood when swearing, an oath of blood.

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Hat.

乞
K'iu To beg, to ask alms; to intreat, to request; *hat, í,* a beggar; *fuk, hat,* humbly beg; *hat, shik,* to beg food; *hat, 'tsai,* to pray for children; *hat, 'háu,* to beg for skill (of Arachne); *'á hat, 'ch'í,* to sneeze.

吃
K'ih To eat, to swallow. Usually pronounced *yák.*

檄
Hih A piece of board on which orders used to be written; a governmental proclamation; to give orders; haste; a branchless tree; *hat, man,* an official summons or reprimand; *'ú hat,* a feather (i. e. urgent) dispatch; *ch'ung hat,* a passport.

覡
Hih A sorcerer, a wizard, a necromancer. Usually called a *'sheng kung.*

轄
Hiáh A lynch-pin; the creaking of carriages; to regulate, to control; to guide the morals of society; to turn; *'kún hat,* to control.

瞎
Hiáh Blind of one eye; ignorant, uneducated; *hat, 'tsz,* a blind man.

劾
Hih To judge, to examine into, to search out; to keep in order; to punish; to prosecute or to accuse one; to sentence; *hat, shat,* to ascertain the facts; *hat, pán,* to revise a case; *hat, tszu,* to accuse by memorial.

覈
Heh To investigate, to ascertain the facts; to pare or carve; *'háu hat,* to search out fully; *hat, ím,* to verify.

核
Heh The kernel or seed of fruits; the nucleus; the facts, the real circumstances; truly; *tsung' hat,* to search out a matter; *hat, í'd,* walnuts.

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Hau.

吼
Hau The cries of animals, especially of cattle and feline animals; *sho tung sz' hau,* a scolding wife.

听 Groaning, as when angry ;
Hau a tone of displeasure.

侯 A prince, or feudal baron
Hau in ancient China ; a marquis
in modern days ; pretty ; but,
unless ; a surname ; *chū hau*,
a petty prince ; *chau yé*, my
lord marquis.

喉 The throat ; the trachea ;
Hau *chau lung*, vulgarly means
either the windpipe or gullet ;
tūn hau, the œsophagus ;
ngáng hau, the windpipe ;
chau lām, Adam's apple ; *chau*
kap, hasty, in a hurry ; *fung*
chau, the throat stopped up ;
shang ngo hau, quinsy.

猴 A monkey ; vulgarly called
Hau *'má lau* ; *chau 'sz' hi* sports
with monkeys.

候 A musical instrument, call-
Hau ed *chong hau* ; a flat lute,
having 23 strings.

餽 Dry provisions, food dress-
Hau ed for a journey or an expe-
dition ; *chau léung*, dry provi-
sions.

瘰 Pimples, pustules, resulting
Hau from bad humors ; *chau 'sz'*
a pustule.

口 The mouth, 'that by which
K'au we eat ;' an entrance, a door,
a narrow passage, an opening ;
a pass or gate in the Great
Wall ; speech, utterance ; a
numeral of swords, men,
hatches, fill of pipes, draught
of drinks, boxes ; to mouth,
to reiterate ; *'hò hau kok*,
good utterance, glib ; *kok*
'hau, to wrangle ; *'mò hau*
'ch'i untrustworthy ; *'hau*
k'im, good enunciation ; *yák*,
léung hau, take two pipes ;

chong hau, a large establish-
ment, applied to the Factories ;
'mò hau wá' k'ü, will not
speak to him, intractable ;
'hau ngoi beyond the fron-
tiers ; *fá hau*, or *'hau 'tsui*,
loquacious ; *yan hau*, persons,
a family ; *yal hau 'ch'á*, a
swallow of tea ; *'hoi hau*, an
estuary ; *'ts'ong hau*, a hatch-
way.

後 After in time, late ; behind ;
Hau then, next ; posterity, descen-
dants ; *hau' loi*, afterwards,
then ; *hau' t'au*, behind ; *hau'*
shang, young man ; *hau' shai'*
future existence ; *hau' huk*,
your pupil (used when speak-
ing of one's self) ; *hau' úi'*,
another time ; *hau' tsun'* the
next entrance in a hong ; *pú'*
hau' behind one.

后 A queen or empress ; a
Hau prince or ruler, a tributary
sovereign ; behind ; *wong hau'*
or *kwok hau'* the empress ;
t'ai' hau' empress dowager ;
'mò hau' our mother (the
queen) ; *hau' t'ò*, god of the
land,—it is worshipped behind
graves ; *t'in hau'* the Chinese
Amphitrite.

逅 To meet unexpectedly ;
Hau *'hái hau'* to meet one by ac-
cident.

蟹 The horse-hoof or king
Hau crab ; the Xiphosuræ or Lim-
ulus longispina.

厚 Thick, large, substantial ;
Hau liberal, generous, kind ; well,
very ; faithful ; intimate ; well
flavored ; rich (loam) ; to es-
teem ; *hau' pok*, thick and
thin, the suitable relations of

things; *hau¹ toi²* to treat well; *hau¹ luk*, a fine salary; *hau¹ ts'ing*, kind feelings; *hau² chung²* very generous; *min¹ p'i hau¹* shameless, brazen-faced.

候
Hau¹ To wait; to inquire for, to wait on, to visit; to take care of; *man¹ hau²* to inquire after civilly, to send respects; *hau² ká* I wait for you; *hau² pò* waiting for confirmation in office; *hau² sün¹* wait for appointment; *'ang hau¹* wait for; *ching¹ hau¹* a disease, a bad habit.

Háu.

敲
Kiáu A baton or club; to beat or tap horizontally with a club; to rap; *háu puk*, *ũ*, to rap the block when chanting; *háu mún*, to knock at a door; *háu king nim¹* Fat, to recite prayers and meditate on Budha; *háu lán¹* to beat to pieces, or to a jelly.

拷
K'áu To beat or torture to extort a confession; *háu kéuk*, *'ngán*, to beat the ankles; *háu 'tú*, to torture.

磽
Kiáu Stony, arid land; poor soil.

哮
Hiáu To howl, to bellow, to roar, as beasts when afraid or angry; to grunt (as swine); a loud call; to pant or gasp; *háu chá*, shortness of breath; *háu k'at*, a hacking cough; *háu 'ch'ün*, the asthma.

吼
Hiáu The scream or roar of a tiger; beside one's self with anger.

尻
Káu The end of the spine, the os coxendicis; the rump or sent.

考
K'áu Aged; a deceased father; finished, complete; to examine, to question; to strike; *'háu im²* a triennial examination of officers; *'háu 'siú shí²* to examine for the lowest degree; *'sin 'háu*, my departed father; *'ün¹ 'háu*, a district examination; *'háu on¹* 'shau, the first of the *siútsái*; *'háu káu¹* to examine carefully.

攷
Káu To search into; used for the preceding; *'háu ch'át*, to examine; *'háu, shing¹*, decision of official merits.

栲
K'áu A tree producing a kind of varnish; the wood is hard. *Qu.* a kind of Dryandra.

巧
K'iau Skillful, ingenious, dexterous, handy; clever, as an artisan; talented, adroit; ingenuity; genius; wily, crafty, specious, deceitful; witty, subtle, shrewd, ready; pleasing; *'háu miú²* well done, fine work; *'háu yéung²* a new or ingenious pattern; *ts'au¹* 'háu unexpected and well-timed; *'háu 'shau*, a skillful workman; *'háu siú¹* pleasant, good-natured; *kwái¹* 'háu, smart; *'háu pin²* good at excuses.

孝
Hiáu Filial duty, obedience, respect to parents; mourning for parents; *'háu¹ shun²* dutiful and obedient; *'hang hau¹* to obey; *chéuk¹, háu¹* to put on mourning for parents; *'háu¹ sam yan*, a filial son; *'háu¹ fuk¹*, white mourning; *'háu¹ ch'éung¹* the mourning stuff (used by the chief mourner).

效¹ To imitate, to learn, to copy; to verify; like, similar to; effectual, efficacious; an example; exertion; effects, results; to offer; *hok, háu*¹ to imitate; *háu*¹ *fát*, to practice, to follow; *háu*¹ *im*¹ *ün*, an efficacious pill; *háu*¹ *yau*, to do like the pattern.

効² To toil, to follow a rule; to imitate; exertion, effects; *háu*¹ *lik*², to exert one's self; *háu*¹ *lò*, to toil for another; *kung háu*¹ meritorious exertion. Used for the preceding.

校² Hilarity, joy; cheerful, pleased with the company of others.

校² A school, a college, anciently so called; an inclosure or horsepen.

(123) HÉ.

A colloquial exclamation, expressing disapproval; *hé!* *im*¹ *hò* *t'au*¹ do n't touch it!

Heng.—See *Hing*.

(124) HÉUNG.

香 Fragrant, odoriferous, aromatic, sweet; incense; effluvia or aroma; reputable, renowned, a 'fragrant' name; *héung hi*¹ fragrance; *héung liú*¹ spicery; *kéuk, héung*, incense sticks; *shü héung* literary reputation of a family; *héung chü*, fragrant beads; *héung lò*, a burner of incense in a temple; *hang héung*, to worship; *mún*¹ *héung*, drugs burned by thieves to stupefy people; *héung sun*¹ mushrooms; *Héung 'kong*, Hongkong.

鄉 A village, a country; directed towards; five *chau*, or 12,500 houses, make a *héung*; rude, country-like, rustic; *héung 'long*, an association or society; *héung 'hà*, the country; *héung 'lò*, a village elder; *chéung shan*, village gentry; *s'ung héung*, fellow villagers; *chéung tsuk*, rustic, rude manners; *héung 'lì*, village neighbors; *chéung, t'am*, a local brogue; *chéung ts'ün*, a village.

享 To offer up, to present or sacrifice to a god or superior; to enjoy; to receive an offering; a repast; *'héung fuk*, to be happy; *'héung yung*¹, to enjoy the use of, a free use; *ch'éung 'héung*, to enjoy long; *'héung shau*¹ happy in his age; *'héung 'wing 'ün* *chi fuk*, to enjoy eternal happiness.

饗 To offer in sacrifice; to feast a guest; to spread out a feast; a banquet or sacrifice; *shan 'héung*, offerings to the gods; *'héung tsz'*¹ offerings to ancestors.

響 Noise, clamor, fracas; a sound, echo, a ringing din; *'héung léung*¹ a din? *yat, shing 'héung*, a single word, once speaking, a sudden sound; *kòm*¹ *'héung*, so loud! *mok, 'héung*, silence! *'lo 'hau 'héung*, he can talk enough, wordy.

响 Used for the preceding; also to be at, in, at a place; *'ní 'héung 'má 't'au chü*¹ do you live at the landing? *'héung ch'ü*¹ it is there.

蠶 A worm which notices sounds, a silkworm? *yat*, 'héung, the buzz of flies in swarms; sound of musketoes.

餉 Provisions for workmen, and troops; taxes paid to government in kind; duties generally; to give or send food; *ping* 'héung, soldier's rations; 'héung *ngan*, duties; 'héung *án*, a duty "chop"; *yéung* 'héung, maritime custom-house duties; 'héung *shik*, give him to eat.

晌 Noon, meridian; 'héung 'ng, noon, midday; *yat*, 'héung, half a day; *pán* 'héung, three hours.

珣 An ornament worn on the girdle by women.

鶴 Opposite; to incline to, pressing forward to; 'héung *óng*, sugar figures carried at weddings; *ying* 'héung, the circumstances of a thing. Used for the next.

向 Towards, facing, opposite to; thinking upon; an intention, an object of study; time past, former, heretofore; a window or opening; points of compass; 'héung' *yat*, on a former day; *yat*, 'héung' formerly, for a time; 'héung' *pak*, northerly; 'héung' *loi*, heretofore; *sam* 'm 'héung' mind not on your work; 'ni *sam* *i-shap-sz* 'héung' your mind is quite unfixed; *sam* 'héung' *mò ting* discomposed, unsteady; 'héung' 'ni 'kong, to speak to you; *i* 'héung' intention; 'héung' *de'an*, to come on one, to point towards.

曷 A little while; suddenly; formerly.

(125)

Hí.

欺 To cheat, to impose upon, to deceive; to fail in; to self-deceive; to insult, to abuse when in power; to ridicule; 'hi *p'in* to cheat; 'hi *pá* 'ngo, to covet; 'hi *yan*, a cheat, a rascal; 'hi *fú* to reproach; 'hi *sam*, to delude one's self; 'hi *ái*, to oppress wantonly; 'hi *lung* to make sport of; 'hi *mún*, to lie to, to deceive.

希 Few, rare, seldom, infrequent; loose, not close or near; to hope, to wish, desirous; to scatter, to stop; to moult (feathers) or shed (hair); 'hi 'shiu, few; 'hi 'hon, strange, odd; 'hi *k'í*, unusual.

睇 To look with longing, to hope earnestly, to remember kindly. Used for the preceding.

稀 Open, wide apart, not close, loose; thin; few; careless, remiss; 'hi *sho*, widely, open; 'hi 'hi *tí*, thin, watery (as glue, paste).

晞 To dry; dried; daybreak, bright.

希 Simulated, pretending, like to; obscure; to counterfeit; 'hi, appearing as if.

稀 The fibres of hemp, used in making linen; fine hempen cloth.

喜 To heat, to roast or toast; hot, burning, light and heat together; abundant, pervading.

禧 Happy, lucky, blessed by the gods; to pray or implore the gods; 'kung *ho* 'san 'hi,

respectfully to congratulate on the new [year's] happiness.

嬉 Hi Pretty, handsome; pleasant sports, rambles; an excursion; to ramble, to play, to enjoy one's self; *hi 'shá*, sporting, plays; *hi hi*, games of children; *yau hi*, a pleasure excursion.

嘻 Hi The sound of merriment, voices of people laughing; an interjection of grief or anger, Alas! *hi há*, the noise of laughing

禧 Hi The cry of one in pain or sorrow; grumbling; the reply of spirits.

歔 Hi To sob, to catch the breath in weeping; to snore; timid; *hi hú*, to sob and cry.

稀 Hi A name for pigs in Húnán; a call to hogs; the grunting of pigs; *fung hi*, a divine animal which protects against snakes.

醃 Hi Sour, acid taste, like vinegar; *hi kai*, animalculæ in vinegar; *hi tséung* pickled condiments.

𨳊 K'i Tipsy, about to fall, to reel like a sot; *hi hi*, reeling, staggering.

熙 Hi Light, splendor, brightness; flourishing, glorious, prospering, extending; lasting, ample; dry, drying, *hi ch'un ch'á*, Hyson tea; *hi wo*, prosperous; *hi ch'iu*, a flourishing dynasty.

義 Hi A name; *Fuk hi*, the founder of the Chinese monarchy; also called *Hi wong*, the Emperor Hi.

犧 Hi A sacrificial animal of a uniform color; sheep, goats,

or oxen were used; spotless, pure; *hi shang*, sacrificial animals, victims generally.

噦 Hi The voice, sound of the breath emitted forcibly; a sigh.

倖 Hi To feel joy, to delight in; fearful of, cautious. Same as the next.

喜 Hi Pleased, joyful; that which gives joy; to feel glad, to give joy to, to rejoice; to like; *hi shik*, a cheerful face; *hi ú*, gratified; *hi lok*, joy and delight; *hi fún*, glad; *hi hing* or *hi sz*, a joyful event. *hi fú yau 'yau hi*, your lady has joy (i. e. is pregnant).

豈 K'i How! what! i. e. it is not, a particle intimating a strong negative; to return victorious; to desire, to advance; *hi 'kò*, how dare I! *hi fí*, it is so; it is not otherwise; *hi fí ú*, were there not, is it not! *hi 'yau 'ts'z' hi*, there is no such rule; *hi shí* it can not be; *hi 'yau loi*, how can he come!

起 K'i To rise, to stand up; arising; before other verbs, it expresses the beginning of an action, after them it denotes the completion; to begin, to originate; to build; the commencement; to take, to make; *hi shan*, to get up, to stand, to start on a journey; *hi 'shau*, to commence a work, to put hands to; *hi 'má*, to start, as a procession; *hi shí hi 'kiú*, when does the groom start? *hi loi* expresses an action going on, as *hò hi loi*, he is getting on or doing better; *hi 'lau*, the beginning, to com-

mence, first; *t'ai* 'hi loi, just remembered it; 'hi' the idea of; 'hi' *mi chü* to swindle, to 'keep the dice,' sc. to retain money advanced to one; 'hi' *fo*, to take fire; 'hi' *shá*, to 'raise dust,' to upbraid loudly, to scold; 'hi' *sam*, to long for, to covet; *ch'au* 'hi, to lift up, to take out (a volume to look at); *tsò* 'hi, finished, done; *chap*, 'hi *lok*, picked up.

氣 } Vapor, exhalation, fume, smell, steam; ether, matter; K'i } the original, primordial substance from which all things come; breath, air, halo; the vital fluid, life, nervous matter, that which imparts substance; the spirit, temper, air, anima, feelings, of men and things; the animal spirits; influence, attraction; aspect; vehemence, courage; to irritate; an apparition; a semi-monthly term; *hi* 'ts'an 'k'ü, to irritate, to anger; *mok*, *shang* *hi* don't get angry; 'hò *hi* *shik*, good looking, fair; *hi* *tséung* form, carriage; 'hò *hi* *hü*, portly, robust; *t'in* *hi* the weather; *chi* 'hi energy, nerve; *chim* *hi* 'ché, a diviner; *mong* 'hi 'ché, a geomancer; *hi* *han* times, weather; *shau* 'hi to be scolded; 'tò *hi* climate, air; *hi* 'sz' *yan*, to vex greatly; 'ni 'hò *wan* 'hi you are in good luck; *shap*, *hi* damp; 'yau *hi* tò veracious; *hi* *ts'ü*, dead; *kwo* 'hi his luck is gone.

氣 } To breathe strong, to sigh; Hi } *t'an* 'hi a groan or sigh.

餽 } A present of living cattle; Hi } provisions, fruits, meats offered in sacrifice; a formal feast; *shik*, 'lam *hi* a small allowance paid to siútsai; to feed house animals; *hi* 'chü, feed the pigs; *hi* 'tséuk, 'm *tsang* have you fed the birds?

戲 } To fence, to play with Hi } weapons; to divert one's self, to sport; a play, a theatrical exhibition, a comedy; *lung* 'hi *fát*, to play legerdemain tricks; *yat*, *ch'ut*, *hi* one act of a play; *hi* 'p'áng 'tsai, a quick growth, grown large soon (like a child born and matured in a play); *hü* 't'ai *hi* gone to the theatre; *yat*, 'pán *hi* 'tsz' a company of actors; *t'iu* *hi* to dally with or fondle; *tsò* *hi* to play; 'á *hi* to instruct in acting; *hi* 'fong, the green-room; *hi* 'p'áng, a shed for acting; 'ch'ái *hi* a rehearsal; *hi* 'loi, the stage; *hi* 'pún, playbooks.

器 } A vessel, vase, or dish; Hi } implement, utensil, instrument; ability; meritorious, useful; body or substance, as opposed to form or qualities; *hi* 'ming, an utensil of any kind; 'lái' *hi* a man of talent; 'siú *hi* an impatient, little-minded man; 'm 'shing *hi* 'tung 'sai, an inefficient man.

棄 } To reject, to cast off, to K'i } relinquish; to throw off, to refuse, to abandon; *hi* 'shai' dead; 'm' *hi* to disdain; *hi* 'chi' to cast aside; *hi* 'ip, to sell real estate; *pui* 'hi to discard, to refuse consort with.

憩 **K'ien** To rest, to repose; to take breath, to stop; to lay a thing down.

哂 **Hí** A loud laugh; *hí' hí' ín*, laughing, the sound of hearty merriment.

(126) **Hím.**

謙 **Hien** Respectful, yielding, retiring, lowly, humble, unassuming; to think little of one's self; to revere, to manifest respect; *hím yéung'* to give way to; *hím sun'* humble, yielding; *t'ai' hím 'liú*, you are too modest; *hím 'wó*, placable, mild.

噏 **Hien** The crop of a bird, the first stomach of ruminantia; a pouch in the mouth of monkeys and other animals; to hold in the mouth. Used for the preceding. Also read *híp*, a deficiency, little; to dislike.

險 **Hien** A precipice, an abyss difficult, hazardous, dangerous; insecure; in danger; *ngai 'hím*, dangerous, prejudicial, both morally and physically; *'hím tak, tsai'* imminently dangerous.

獵 **Hien** A dog with a long snout, a pointer used in hunting. *'Hím 'wan*, name of a horde of Huns notorious in the days of Confucius, so called from their savageness.

欠 **K'ien** To stretch and gape when weary; deficient in, insufficient; to owe; to be wanting in; *hím' cháí' or hím' fú'* a debt; *hím' 'kím 'lím*, immethodical; *hím' 'lò shing*, lacking in honesty, untrustworthy; *hím' shan*, to stretch

the limbs; *hím' chong 'ching*, slovenly, untidy; *'ní 'yau tik, hím' on*, you are rather indisposed.

(127) **Hín.**

牽 **K'ien** To drag, to pull, as an ox does; to lead or pull along with a cord; to bring about; to induce, to guide; to connect with, to deduce; dragged into, held; *hín 'lín*, to connect, to implicate or compromise; *hín lám'* to track a boat; *hín 'fau 'p'o*, a bawd; *hín kwá'* in suspense; *hín hí' gasping, dying.*

愆 **K'ien** Fault, error, mistake, crime, peccadillo; an excess; to exceed; a noxious disease; *tsai' hín*, a transgression.

騾 **K'ien** A horse which exceeds in racing; a horse diseased in the belly; to suffer loss; a surname.

褫 **K'ien** To extirpate, to pluck out; to snatch; to capture a standard in fight.

褰 **K'ien** Trowsers; to hold up the skirts, when wading.

軒 **Hien** The hood of a car; a high front chariot; a balcony or bow window; eaves; a study or library room; laughing, playing; satisfied; *hín 'ngong*, a bold deportment, to carry the head high.

掀 **Hien** To lift up; to pull out; to lay hold of; *hín mò'* to lift off the cap; *hín 'p'i*, to pull the quilt over one.

猞 **Hien** A kind of fox skin fur, called *kam ngan hín*, used for throat collars, or jackets.

顯 Hien Light, manifest, apparent; conspicuous, clear, illustrious, patent; glorious, effulgent; to make plain, to exhibit, to display; to render illustrious; 'hin yéung' generally known, notorious; 'hin tát', distinguished, famous; 'hin ín, or 'hin hai' 'kóm, it is even so, plain; 'hin 'háu, illustrious completer of probation, i. e. a deceased father; 'ling 'hin, spiritual energy exerted.

遣 K'ien To commission, to depute, to send, to let go; to send away, to exile; to present; to reject, to expel, to chase; 'ch'ái 'hin, to send on a business; 'hin chuk, to drive or send away; 'hin tsú' to exile for crime.

譴 K'ien To reprimand, to blame, to find fault with; to rail at, to speak angrily; 'hin chák, to scold, to criminate; 'hin nò' to talk angrily to one.

鍵 K'ien Attached; 'hin kún' intimate, attached, as friends, or brothers.

蜆 Hien General name of bivalve shells, but especially thin shelled and lacustrine ones; sometimes applied to some hanging chrysalides; 'wong shá' 'hin, a kind of Mytilus eaten at Canton; 'hin yuk, shelled clams; 'hin hok, tsz' 'clam-shell' words, dissyllables; 'hin kás' raw clams seasoned.

憲 Hien A rule, precept, regulation, example; governmental; a ruler, an officer above the 4th rank; to impose or publish laws, to govern; to follow

closely; abundant; well informed; 'tái' 'hin' the high officers; 'hin' 't'oi, an official bench, i. e. Your Excellency (used in writing); 'hin' 'kam' an official prohibition; 'hin' 'kún, high officers; 'shí 'hin' 'shü, an imperial calendar.

獻 Hien To offer or present to a god or superior; to give or present to another (in polite language); to hand up to; an offering; intelligent; 'hin' 'shéung' to offer up; 'hin' 'tai' to send a present to; 'hin' 'p'ún, red trays in which presents are sent to a bride's father-in-law.

議 Yen To consult on criminal causes; to judge or decide a case; to adjudge; 'hin' 'yuk, to sentence; 'hin' 'tsín, a legal decision; 'ts'au 'hin' the autumnal assize; 'yau sun' 'hin' a good decision, a true judgment.

(128)

Hing.

興 Hing

To rise, to elevate, to get up; to flourish; flourishing, prosperous; promoted; to be in demand, fashionable; to move, to put in motion; 'hing' 'ái, to arise; 'hing' 'kú náp, 'fuk, hope you are in all respects well; 'hing' 'kung, to commence a work; 'ní ch'ü' 'm 'hing' 'k'ü, no demand for it here; 'shí 'hing, fashionable; 'hing' 'wong' successful, prosperous; 'tsok, 'hing, pleased with, complacent; 'hing' 'm 'hing, would you like it?

兄

Hiun

An elder brother; a senior, a superior; a term of respect; *lò hing*, or *lái hing*, a term of address, sir; *hing tai* brothers; *hing chéung*, my elder brother; *ngoi hing*, a sister's husband; *tung páu hing tai* uterine brothers; *ts'an hing*, my full brother; *sho hing*, second cousins; *tong hing tai* cousins german.

卿

K'ing

A noble, a lord, a high officer; a term of respect used towards grandees and others; intelligent; what men look towards; the presidents of the six Boards are called *luk hing*; *kung hing*, a grandee above the 3d rank; *hing ká*, our ministers; *oi hing*, my wife; *sin hing*, my deceased wife.

馨

Hing

Odors perceived a long distance; *hing héung*, fumes of incense, savory smells; a wide reputation.

輕

K'ing

A light car; light; to esteem lightly, to disregard, to think little of; to disesteem; levity, dissipated. Read *heng* quick, fast; *heng chung* light and heavy; *mò sho heng chung* mediocre, usual, common; *heng háu*, uncommon or fine work; *heng kw'ong harum-scarum*, foolish; *heng ho*, light, portable; *heng kwat*, *lau*, light-headed, weak-minded; *heng l'iu fau ts'ò* volatile, untrustworthy, unstable; *hò heng i' mē*, do you think it's so

easy! *heng pok*, disrespectful; *'shau heng kéuk, fā'* nimble, diligent; *'hau heng* ready to promise, heedless.

罄

K'ing

An empty jar; exhausted, empty; entirely, all; to exhaust; stable, strict; *heng tsun* entirely gone.

磬

K'ing

Ringings stones of prehnite or glass hung on frames; a sort of dulcimer; to suspend, as these stones are; *kik, heng* to strike the *heng*. To relax the reins. Used for the last.

磬

K'ing

To cough slightly, to hack; to speak smilingly; the sound of a swinging bell.

慶

K'ing

Good, excellent; to congratulate; to rejoice in; to console; to present to, to bless; happy; path of rectitude; an initial particle, happily; *hing ho* to congratulate; *kat, hing* lucky and blessed; *'yau 'hi hing* *sz'* a happy event; *hing nau* joyful, lively.

興

Hing

Joyful, elated; pleased; *hing 'lau*, joyful bustle; *kò hing* good spirits; *kik, hing* 'ngo, to provoke me.

爇

Hing

To toast or dry at the fire, to roast; hot, feverish; *'pi 'fo hing* *chü' k'ü*, dry it at the fire; *'lau hok, hing* head burning hot.

(129)

脅

Hieh

Híp.

The sides of the body; the ribs, place under the arm; to receive; to intimidate, to reprimand, to take advantage of; *hip, kwat*, the ribs; vulgo, *lak, shák, kwat, pik, hip* to intimidate, to overawe, to deter.

協 Agreement, concord, union, harmony; mutual help; unit. (130)

幫 ed, assistant, joint; to aid; Hieh submissive; *híp, lík*, united strength; *híp, chan* staff officers; *híp, t'oi*, colonel of a regiment; *híp, 'ling*, a brigadier-general (of Banner-men); *híp, 'wo*, to unite harmoniously; *híp, wan* to rhyme, harmonious cadence or tone; *híp, 'yam*, melody.

恆 The mind pleased; cheerful, gratified; prompt, ready. Kieh

懷 Pleased, contented, cheerful; satisfied; *híp, fái* alacrity. Also read *him*, to hate, discontented, indignant. Kieh

怯 Cowardly, fearful, timid, weak-hearted; *híp, chí* bashful, to blush; *sam híp*, fluttering, timid; *híp, chan* afraid of entering into battle. Kieh

缺 Deficient, unfilled with food, scanty supplies; bashful; to covet; *híp, sui* a year of dearth; *híp, shau*, a bad harvest. Kieh

親 Harmony of sentiment, union of thought; a man's name. Hieh

挾 To carry under the arm, to hide in the bosom; to help, to support; to conceal; to cherish, to protect; to presume upon; to assume, to undertake; to 'squeeze,' to extort; *híp, tso* to assist, to depend on; *híp, 'char* to prevent, to hinder; *híp, ch'í*, to take under the arm, to manage; *híp, han* to cherish revengeful feelings. Hieh

Hít.

歇 To stop, to rest, to desist; to keep silence; to terminate, to discontinue; to appease; Hieh *hít, chü* 'shau, to rest from work, to hold up; *hít, chü* 'kau, or *hít, 'tsui*, to be still, to stop eating; *hít, 'tím* a tavern, a lodging-place; *hít, 'há kéuk*, stop walking a while; *hít, 'tám* put the load down; *hít, 'yal, hít*, rest a while; *pat, hít*, uninterrupted, incessant; *hít, hák*, a guest; to detain or lodge a friend.

蝎 A scorpion; a grub found in rotten wood. Hieh

Hiú.

囂 To vociferate, to make a noise; clamor, hum, as of a market; to vilify, to murmur; *hiú pok*, diminishing, worse, impoverished; *hiú chiú*, or *hiú ngò* self-complacent, pluming one's self. Hiau

楊 A hollow root; hollow, empty, unfilled; famished, hungry; *hiú fuk*, an empty stomach, ignorant; *ün chiú*, a star in Aquarius. Hiau

鴞 A horned or barn owl, called *ch'í chiú*; its voice is a bad omen; a fabulous animal. Hiáu

梟 A kind of owl, which eats its mother; strong, wicked, brave; to hang up a criminal's head in terrorem; *hiú 'yung*, unscrupulous, strong; *hiú 'shau*, to expose a head; *sz' hiú*, to smuggle salt. Hiau

徼 To go round, to take a turn, to ward off; to seek; to assume; end, frontiers, limits; Kiáu

a palisade; a narrow road; *hiú hang* a fortunate coincidence, a lucky hit; to obtain.

曉
Hiáu

To dread, to apprehend; a tone of complaint, querulous; a word denoting past time, as *'sé hiú*, written; *tsò, hiú*, done.

曉
Hiáu

A gentle horse; to be skillful at a game of throwing darts; strong, courageous, disinterested; *hiú ki káu* a sort of aid-de-camp among the Bannermen.

曉
Hiáu

Light, clear, in the morning; day-time; luminous, perspicuous, plainly stated; intelligent, apparent; to understand, to perceive, to comprehend; *hiú tak*, to see into, I perceive; *í'ín hiú*, early dawn; *ming hiú*, I clearly understand; *hiú í'* to notify plainly, a plain proclamation; *í'ung hiú*, fully acquainted with.

曉
Hiáu

This word is frequently pronounced *hiú*, but more correctly *hiú*.

Hiú

A colloquial word, to perk or cock up, as a dog's tail, a bow lying on its back, or the stern of a junk.

(132)

Ho.

苛
Ho

Small plants; petty, troublesome, vexatious; minute, small, trifling, little; unimportant, as an ailings; circumstantial, tedious; to vex, to annoy; to molest subjects by

examining; to blame; *ho k'au*, to importune; *ho hák*, to be needlessly strict; *ho tsat*, a fatal disease.

呵
Ho

To blame, to scold; to interrogate; sound of laughter; to yawn, or expel the breath; *ho him* to yawn; *ho ho*, to laugh loud.

呵
Ho

Used for the preceding; to speak loud or sharply to; to traduce, to revile, to rail at; *ho chák*, to reprimand angrily; *ho 'tsz'*, an astringent nut used for tooth-aches.

何
Ho

The Yellow River by eminence; a river, usually applied to small streams; a wine-vessel; *ngan ho*, or *í'ín ho*, the Milky Way; *ho pok*, *'sho*, an officer who regulates the boats at Canton (the word *koppo* is derived from this title); *ho í'd'* the Bend in the Yellow river; *ho kung 'tsung tuk*, the superintendent of the Yellow river; *ho pin*, a river side.

何
Ho

Which, who, what; how; wherefore; according to the sense of the context; to bear, to carry; *ho sz'* what business have you? *ho yan*, who? *ho kái*, why is it so, what does it mean? *'mò 'ki ho*, suddenly, in a little time; *ho kú* why? what's the reason? *ho pat*, *'tsò loi*, why did n't you come earlier? *ho píu*, *ü 'tsz'* what need for this, why so? *ho 'fú 'kò'm 'yéung*, why do you act so? (implying error); *ho ü*, how? *ho tsai*, why, pray!

荷 The lotus or Nelumbium; also applied to some Malvaceæ; *ho páu*, a purse; *ho fung*, a south wind.

可 To be willing, to permit, free to do, able to do; proper, fit, convenient; can, may, could; worthy, competent; used as an interrogative, and by way of invitation, or to soften an order; forms verbal adjectives, or gerunds ending in *able*, as *'ho shú*, forgivable; *'ho 'í*, possible, it can do; *'ho ú* impudent, disagreeable; *'ho 'ín*, to compassionate; *'ho 'shai*, serviceable; *'ho 'í tsò' tak*, it can be allowed, permissible; *'ní 'ho 'láng*, are you cold? *'ho 'hau*, delicatetasted; *'ho 'ho*, just as, exactly; *'ho, 'yau' loi*, ah! you've come again! *'siú 'ho*, a little matter; *'fi 'lung 'siú 'ho*, of great importance, not a little thing; *'ho 'hang*, should or can be done; *'yau 'ho pat*, 'ho what forbids, why not?

坷 Uneven, rough country; *'hóm 'ho* rugged paths, unsuccessful, one who is unlucky.

舸 A large galley or transport used in battle, called *'ho lám* in the Sán Kwòh Ch'í.

賀 To congratulate, to felicitate, at festivals or on happy events; to make presents, to reward; also, *met.* presents; to bear; *'kung ho'* respectful congratulations; *ho' 'hi*, joy be with you; *ho' 'lai*, congratulatory presents; *ho' 'mín ú*, presents sent when a child is a month old.

荷 To bear, to sustain, to carry on the head or back; *ho' lap*, to wear a rain-hat; *fú' ho'* to bear on the back.

(133)

Hò.

蒿 Herbs higher than others; steam from plants; forms part of the names of different plants; *'t'ong 'hò*, celery; *'ts'ing 'hò*, wormwood; *'hò muk*, dust in the eyes.

薅 To weed; to pull out hair; *'hò 't'au 'mò*, to pull out the hair; *'hò 'ts'ò* to weed fields.

嗥 To roar and howl like bears or tigers; to cry loud, or long; *'hò 'hò 'sheng*, a bawling.

豪 A porcupine, with quills pointed black; imperial (applied to H. M. herds and flocks); superior to others, eminent, excellent; martial, brave, high-spirited; a leader; excelling in mental qualities; *'hò 'háp*, a hero (in moral courage); *'t'ò 'hò*, a village brave; *'hò kít*, chieftain; *'hò 'k'éung* a bandit. Used for the next.

毫 Long-soft hair; down; atoms, motes; anything very minute, nothings; in decimals, a hundredth; in Canton, a dime, or tenth of a dollar; *'fai 'hò*, to write; *'hò 'mút, 'sz'*, petty, trifling, affairs; *'hò 'mò 'kwo' fún'*, not overpassed my duties, not transgressed; *'hò 'lì*, a very little; *'sz' 'hò 'pat, 'tsò'* no error, immaculate; *'hò 'mò 'yan 'mún*, concealed nothing; *'ng 'hò*, half a dollar.

壕 A city moat or ditch, a fosse; *sheng hò*, the city ditch.
Hau

濠 Same as the preceding; *sc.* the water in a fosse; *hò dun*, Second Bar below Whampoa; *hò 'hau*, the passage under the walls of Canton, where the ditch enters the Old city; *dung hò*, to clear out a moat.
Hau

螺 An oyster; *hò hok*, an oyster shell; *hò t'ong*, an oyster bed; *hò shí* dried oysters; *hò shán*, a cluster of oysters.
Hau

譟 To cry out, to implore, to groan; to call. Used for the next.
Hau

號 To roar as a tiger; a cock's crow; to call aloud, to bawl, to cry; *hò huk*, to cry and wail; *hò fú*, to call after.
Hau

好 Good, right, excellent; well, very; an intensive adjective implying good or bad, according to the thing or act; exceeding, superlatively; *hò shéung 'ü*, good disposition; *hò tak, tsai* exceedingly good; also (ironically), well done! lookout! *hò on, p'ai*, well arranged; *hò 'ch'au* very ugly; *hò, 'ai 'ni shí' pít, loi*, you must come at any rate; *hò tik*, a little better; *hò kik*, excellent; *hò, 'm 'hò*, is it good? *hò sheng*, be careful, lookout; good music; *hò tak, tik*, a very little better; *hò 'ts'z' 'nt*, like you; *hò tò, 'mò 'pí* nothing so good as this; *hò pat, 'fú*, extremely distressed; *hò 'ts'oi shò* well, suc-

ceeded; *hò 'ká*, deceptive, baseless; *hò wá* well, thank you; a reply intimating assent; *hò siú* laughable; *'m tak, 'hò*, he can not recover.

好 To love, to take pleasure in; fond of, to like; to desire; to wish for; *kok, 'yan 'shò hò* each one has his likes; *hò 'kong siú* fond of joking; *hò 'tsau*, a wine-bibber; *pák, sing, 'sam hò* 't the people at heart like justice; *'p'tn hò* to love with partiality.
Hau

耗 To diminish, consume, or destroy, through time or use; to spoil, to dissipate, to squander, to injure; to render void; vicious, bad; *hò 'sün*, spoiled, destroyed; *hò 'fai* wasted, extravagant; *ká hò* to supply the deficiency or waste.
Hau

犒 To confer refreshments on troops; to reward workmen with their drink-money; *hò 'shéung* to confer bounties; *hò 'kung*, entertain workmen at a house-building; *hò 'nung*, official largesses to farmers in spring.
K'au

昊 A luminous sky; grand; heaven; *hò 't'in*, summer heaven; *hò 't'in kam hüt*, the glorious heavens and golden palace (of Shángtí).
Hau

浩 Great, swelling waters, a watery expanse, immense, vast; affluent, an overplus, superabundant; enlarged, noble; *hò hò 'ü*, how grand! *hò 'hi* magnanimous.
Hau

瀟 Extensive, as waters reaching to a distance; vast, boundless.
Hau

皓¹ } The light of heaven, lumi-
顯² } nous, like the clear sky; re-
 Háu, } splendent, splendid, bright,
 glistening, white, lustrous;
 pure, clear; *hò² 'shau*, a hoary
 head; *sz² hò²*, four graybeards
 in the Hán dynasty; *hò² hò²*
 bright, glistening, like the
 rising moon.

號¹ } Mark, designation, deno-
号² } mination; a "chop," label,
 Háu, } name; epithet or style; sign
 of a shop; an order, or verbal
 command, a summons; signal,
 countersign; to mark a box,
 to label, or direct it; *hò² ling²*
 a mandate, word of command;
'ní 'pò hò² what is your shop
 name? *tsz² hò²* a mark; *hò²*
seung², mark a box; *fong² hò²*
p'áu² to fire a salute; *kwok²*,
hò² name of the dynasty; *nín²*
hò² name of the reign; *hò²*
fong², a porter's lodge in a
 public office; *'hi hò²* to blow
 the horn at examinations and
 parades; *hò² shé²* cells in
 the examination halls, labeled
 with the characters of the
 Millenary Classic; *tsün hò²*
ni², what is your name? *pí²*,
hò² the virile style taken at
 marriage.

(134)

Hoi.

開¹ } To open, to unfold, to spread
 K'au, } out; to institute, to begin; to
 commence, to start; to lay
 out, to explain, to separate; to
 reveal, to disclose; *'áu hoi²*,
 to break open, to split the dif-
 ference; *hoi t'oi²*, to set the
 table; to open the play;
hoi ká², to state the price;

'm hoi tak² káu², it must be
 so, impracticable; a strong
 superlative; *hoi chéung²*, to
 open a shop; *hoi shan²*, to
 weigh anchor; *hoi ch'ák² kau²*
chéung² to liquidate old debts;
hoi shün², to go aboard; *hoi*
kwong², to vivify an idol; *hoi*
nín², newyear's day; *hang*
hoi tik², step aside a little! *hoi*
sam², to amuse one, to dis-
 sipate sorrow; *hoi lò²* to clear
 the road for the ghost; *hoi*
fong², to clear new land; *hoi*
kok², to borrow money; *hoi*
'kong², to explain the meaning
 of the classics; *hoi ming²*
 state the items; *hoi loi²*, come
 nearer to me.

孩¹ } An infant beginning to
 Hái, } laugh; children, a child, a
 youth—but applied generally
 to boys; *'siu hoi² 'tsz²*, a boy,
 a servant boy; a child; *hoi*
t'ung², a boy.

頰¹ } The bones of the chin, the
 Hái, } chin; *hoi há² 'yau tsò²*, there
 is a beard under the chin.

駭¹ } Alarmed, startled, terrified;
 Hái, } agitated, afraid of; to disperse;
hoi p'á² to fear; *hoi ngok²*,
 amazed. Also, to beat drums
 to rouse the army.

骸¹ } Shin of the leg (tibia); the
 Hái, } bones of the body; members
 of the body; *pák² hoi²*, the
 skeleton; *luk² hoi²*, the trunk,
 head, and four limbs; *shí hoi²*,
 a corpse.

海¹ } The sea, the receptacle of
 Hái, } rivers; a large river; marine;
sz² 'hoi, within the four seas,
 everywhere, the world; *kwò²*
'hoi, to cross the river (at Can-
 ton); *ch'ut² 'hoi*, to voyage;

'*hoi kwán*, port of entrance; also the collector of customs at a port; '*hoi chú tsz*' Dutch Folly; '*hoi pin*, seaside; '*hoi mi*' marine delicacies; '*hoi sham*, biche-de-mer; '*hoi shí*, a sort of sea mirage; '*fuk, si Tung* '*hoi*, happiness like the East sea; '*Hoi, t'ong tsz*' the Honam joss-house; '*hoi lung wong*, Neptune, god of rain.

愷
K'ai Joyful, peaceful; contented, gentle, pleased; '*hoi tai kwán tsz*' liberal minded officer; '*hoi chák*, kind and benevolent; delighted. Same as the next.

凱
K'ai Victorious, triumphant; to celebrate a victory; '*hoi ko*, pæans of victory; '*tsau*' '*hoi*, to celebrate a victory; '*hoi, sün*, to return in triumph from battle.

增
K'ai A clear and elevated eminence, fit for a residence; '*shong*' '*hoi*, a cheerful location.

鎧
K'ai A cuirass, or coat of mail; armor generally; a priest's robe, because it protects his order; '*hoi káp*, armor; '*shau*' '*hoi*, a helmet.

割
K'ai A sickle or bill-hook; to cut; to move; diligently, carefully; '*hoi ts'ü*, '*hiü ü*' fully make you know—a phrase common in edicts.

開
K'ai To open, to stretch out, to loosen; '*hoi chák*, to have a timely rain, great benefits; an archer's thumb-ring; to desire.

醃
Hái Seasoned, minced meat pickled in brine; also the pickle itself; to simmer; '*t'ám*' '*hoi 'i tsin*' to sacrifice with minced pickles.

害
Hái To injure, to hurt, to prejudice; to offend, to damage; noxious, calamitous; fearful of; a sense or fear of, a feeling; '*li*' '*hoi*' severe, stingy, formidable; also advantageous and hurtful; '*ts'án*' '*hoi*' ruinous to the health; also, to injure another; '*hoi*' '*mai*, to spoil things; '*mò*' '*hoi*' of no consequence; '*hoi*' '*sau* to blush.

亥
Hái The twelfth of the Branches, answering to boar; '*hoi*' '*nín*, years of the cycle containing this character; '*hoi*' '*ü*, the 10th month; '*hoi*' '*shi*, 9-11 o'clock p. m.

(135) Hok.

殼
K'ik k'ik } The skin, shells, or covering of fruits or eggs; shell or scale of mollusks, reptiles; exuviae of eggs, snakes, or chrysalides; a hollow old tree; bark, crust, or what covers; a ladle; '*kwai*' '*hok*, a divining turtle shell; '*t'ong*' '*hok*, soup-ladle; '*shui*' '*hok*, a dipper; '*t'au*' '*hok*, the skull; '*mò*' '*hok*, a summer hat, without a fringe; '*siü*' '*mín*' '*hok*, a mask.

學
Hái } To learn, to receive instruction; to practice, to imitate; learning, science, High study, instruction; doctrines, tenets, school of; a college; '*hok*' '*man*' to learn and inquire; '*yap*' '*hok*, to become a *siütsái*; '*hok*' '*t'oi*, literary chancellor; '*shéung*' '*hok*, to enter school; '*hok*' '*mò*, to learn tactics; '*hok*' '*shang*, a pupil, a *siütsái*; '*shü*' '*hok*, arithmetic; '*hok*' '*sz*'

doctors, statesmen, academicians; *ün' hok, kung*, the district college; *hok, tsap*, to learn and practice.

鶴
Hoh A crane; an emblem of age; the name is applied to many of the waders; *mò' shui hok*, a gray stork, common at Canton; *pák, hok*, a white egret, commonly eaten; *chü 'teng hok*, red crowned crane; *hok, sün'* an aged man; *hok, fát*, hoar-hairs; *'ní chong' hok, shan mé*, have you seen the god of Cranes, [that you are so unlucky]?

鵞
Hoh White, glistening plumes of birds; pure and white.

(136)

Hòm.

堪
K'an To sustain or bear; able for, adequate to, capable of; worthy of, fit, worthy for—in a moral or physical sense; covering over a hollow; *pat, hòm*, incompetent, unworthy; *hòm yung'* useful, capable, serviceable; *hòm shing'* able to succeed; *hòm yam'* able to sustain; *hòm ü sin shang*, a geomancer; *hòm í*, very proper, satisfactory, suitable.

嶼
K'an A rocky bankside; precipitous ledges; irregular; *shan hòm*, a ledge, a cliff.

龕
H'an To receive, to contain; to overcome; sound; a niche or shrine, for receiving tablets or images, either in the wall or movable; *shan hòm*, a shrine; *mün kün hòm*, the niche in doorways; *h'ung hòm*, an incense box.

憨
H'an Simple, silly, appearing as if idiotic; *ch'í hòm*, stupid.

含
H'an To hold something in the mouth, the mouth full; to contain; to cherish; to suffer, put up with, or tolerate; to restrain; thick utterance; a turgid, obscure style; to place gems in a corpse's mouth; *hòm yung*, to bear with, to be patient towards; *hòm siú'* to smile; *páu hòm*, to contain in; *hòm nò'* to restrain anger; *hòm 'kau*, to stomach an insult; *hòm sau*, to blush, be ashamed; *hòm kí'* to bear in mind.

酣
H'an Exhilarated, cheerful; merry from wine, lively, half-drunk; jocund, riant, as nature; *hòm ko*, drinking and singing; *pún' hòm*, tipsy, half-drunk.

坎
K'an A pit, a hole; a dangerous place; to dig a pit; to cut up; to fall into a snare or danger; hazardous; noise made in straining or striking, a smack, a rap; one of the diagrams (it belongs to water); *yat, 'hòm shü'* a stunted tree; *yat, 'hòm ú' í'au*, a head of taro; *'hòm üt*, to dig a pit; *'hòm hüm'* to set a pit, to collude; *kwat, 'hòm*, to dig a hole.

坎
To run against; to throw down; to strike, to knock; *'hòm ts'an 'k'ü*, run against it; *'ts'z' pat, 'hòm 'ngá*, porcelain does not batter earthenware—i. e. I will not contend with him; *'hòm í'au m'í, ts'èung*, I have run my head against the wall; I made a blunder; *'hòm lán'* to smash;

'hòm 'sün, to injure or wound by running against; 'hòm pang, to make a notch in.

砍
K'an Used for the preceding; to cut, to chop, to fell; a mortar; chung 'hòm, pestle and mortar; 'hòm fat, to fell a tree; tui 'hòm, a trip-hammer mortar for hulling rice; fúi 'hòm, a lime mortar.

領
Hán To contain in the mouth; swallow; the jaws, the chops; to shake the head; há' 'hòm, the chin; 'hòm há' 'chü, the pearl under the dragon's chin.

勘
K'an To compare, to investigate; diligent; to judge or ascertain by going to the place; able; 'hòm im' to go and investigate; táp, 'hòm' an officer going and examining; 'hòm' 'hò, to replace a tenon; 'hòm' 'ch'ong, to put up a bedstead; 'hòm' 'ching' to straighten, to sit up aright.

嶺 A cliff projecting into the water, forming a sort of break-water, is called 'hòm' 't'au.

礪
K'an A crag, a cliff; the covert under a projecting cliff.

戡
K'an To pierce, to conquer, to kill, to subdue.

瞰
K'an To spy, to glance at; to view; to hope for, to expect; to come down to view.

撼
K'an To move, to shake.

喊
K'an Hòm' páng' l'ang' the report of a gun; (contracted to hòm'páláng) all, entirely, the whole.

憾
Hán To hate, to abhor; to murmur at; to feel indignant at; resentful, regretting; vexed.

𪔐 A cover, a lid which fits on; to cover; exactly; 'hòm' chung, a gallipot, a jar; 'hòm' 't'au, a vegetable dish, a covered dish; 'ngáu sin' 'hòm' suits to a hair; 'kam 'hòm' 'k'ü, cover it.

餓
Hán Not satisfied with eating; not eaten enough.

嵌
K'an A hollow or ravine, a cave among hills; to enchase, to infix; to inlay; 'hòm' 'séung, to inlay, to set (jewelry); 'hòm' 'ngan 'séung' a jeweler.

(137) Hon.

看
K'an To watch, to look after, to see to; to examine, to view; 'séung 'hon, to look at each other; 'hon 'ngau, to watch cattle; 'hon 'mún 'yan, a door-keeper; 'ni 'hon 'chü' 'k'ü, do you watch it; 'hon 'k'ang 'lò, a night watchman.

韓
Hán A curb or fence round a well; one of the feudal states of the Chau dynasty.

寒
Hán Cold, wintry; shivering; poor, unsupplied, necessitous; my, mine; plain, simple; 'hon 'l'ang, shivering cold; 'hon 'tsuk, my clan; 'hon 'sü' plain, unpretending, not showy; 'hon 'shik, a day in 'Tsing-ming term, when cold provisions are eaten; 'hon 'sün, a beggarly student.

部
Hán 'Hon 't'an, a district in Kwángping fú in Chihli; abundant.

鼾
Hán To snore; p' 'hon, to snore.

罕 Rare, few, scarce; seldom; a kind of flag; a rabbit net; *Hán* 'hon kín', rarely seen; 'hon 'yau tik, 'kwo 'tsz' few of that fruit; 'hon man 'kòm ké' sz' I have rarely heard such a thing.

侃 Plain, unceremonious, and grave, in conversation, as Confucius was. *K'an*

刊 To cut, to carve, to pare; to engrave blocks for printing; to hew or fell; to crase or cut out from blocks; 'hon 'pán to cut out blocks for books; 'hon ting' 'pán hai' 'kòm, is it certainly so? are you sure? 'hon hák, to prepare and carve blocks; pat, 'hon 'chi shü, an unmutilated book. *K'an*

衍 Pleased, contented; to be happy, joyous; credible. *Hán*

旱 Dry weather, drought, sunny sky; land traveling; 'c'in 'hon, dry weather; 'ní 'hon lò' loi, did you come by land? 'hon lúi, thunder without rain; 'ní 'tai 'hon lúi 'lá, you will see him killed by a thunder-bolt in a clear sky; 'hí 'hon, to take to the road. *Hán*

嘆 Dry, heated air; to dry; drying, parching. *Hán*

漢 A large branch of the Yáng-tsz' R. in Húpeh; a famous dynasty in China; Chinese; the Milky Way, called, *ho hon*; 'hon 'tsz' ká, a gentleman, a personable man; *Hon* 'yan, the Chinese; *Hon* 'kwan, the naturalized Bannermen; 'hò hon' a brave man, a clever strategist; 'lò hon' I, an old man; 'hon' chong' robust, fat. *Hán*

看 To see, to look at; to regard, to examine; to practice; 'hon' kín' look at, see; 'hon' séung' to practice physiognomy; 'hon' 'kí úi' watch the chance, improve the opportunity; 'hon' 'shü, to read silently, to peruse; 'hò hon' good-looking; 'hon' tak, ch'ut, look closely whether or no; 'hon' 'king 'shang 'ts'ing, incited to by viewing, to do or arrange properly or fairly; 'hon' 'p'o' to see through a scheme; 'hon' 'tan' shai' kái' worldly-wise, knowledge of the world. *K'an*

悍 Ardent, energetic disposition; fearless; violent, hasty, cruel; 'k'éung hon' overbearing; 'hon' kap, fierce, rash; 'chung hon' irascible. *Hán*

捍 To grasp, to lift up; to ward off, to shield, to defend. To stop; 'hon' ú' to watch against. *Hán*

扞 Often used for the last; to fend off; an obstacle, hindrance; to guard or escort; to environ; 'hon' kák, to stop or defend; an obstacle, impeded; 'shau hon' to defend with the hand; 'hon' 'kwán, to keep a pass. *Hán*

汗 Sweat, perspiration; used for the word *khan*; ch'ut, 'hon' to perspire; 'fát, 'hon' 'yéuk, a sudorific; 'mò hon' ké' obtained without cost or trouble; 'hon' 'pán, the washerman's rash; 'hon' 'má kung 'lò, military toil, toilsome; 'hon' 'shám, an under-shirt, a shirt. *Hán*

汗 Sunset, evening; 'hò hò' 'hon' hon' abundant, light. *K'an*

well. The last is often used for this character.

盍
Hoh To cover; to unite for one purpose; why not; *hòp, kwai ú, loi*, shall we go home? *hòp, hū* let us go.

嗑
Hoh Loquacious; *shai' hòp*, one of the 64 diagrams. In the Court dialect, to sip, to drink.

盒
Hoh A box or vessel with a cover, as gallipots, caskets, pill-boxes; a covered platter; *yat, ko' hòp*, a box; *pai' t'ip, hòp*, a card-case; *pi' in hòp*, snuff-box; *ts'ün hòp*, a partition box for sweetmeats.

磕
K'oh The clatter of stones; in the Court dialect, *k'oh, t'au* is the kotau ceremony.

(140)

Hot.

喝
Hoh Why, why not; how, wherefore? to stop by an order, to intimidate, to hoot at.

渴
K'oh Dry, thirsty; to thirst; desirous of, anxious, longing (in a good sense); *hau hot*, thirsty; *hot, 'séung*, desirous of; *wá' mui, hot, 'chi*, he mentioned plums and their thirst stopped; *'chi hot*, to quench thirst.

喝
Hoh To call out loud, to hoot, to shout at; to reprimand; a guttural, gurgling, choking, sound; an angry hoot; *hot, chi' k'ü* order them to stop; *hot, tò* to clear the road as lictors do; *hot, yat, sheng*, to hoot; *hot, hoi*, to make people separate; *hot, ling* to egg on, to set on; *hot, tò*, to stop a razor.

褐

Hoh

Hoh

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Hoh

Short garments, poor, hempen clothes; woolen stuffs; stockings; a beggarly fellow.

The Tartar pheasant; pugnacious and gregarious; a symbol of courage; *hot, kún*, the plumes worn on helmets by lictors, called *chi' kai 'mi*.

A twilled kind of felt or hair cloth brought from Shántung called *hot, p'in*, and used for cushions.

(141)

Hü.

虛

Hü

Hü

Hü

Hü

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Hü

Empty, vacant; unsubstantial, unsatisfactory, void; vain, inane; humble, pure; abstract contemplation, as understood by the Buddhists; space, the void of the firmament; the constellation Aquarius; *chung hü*, empty; *hü fau*, frothy, nonsensical; *hü tsz'* particles, adverbs; *hü wá'* unfounded, idle prate; *hü sam há' hi'* to put up with, unprejudiced, indifferent to; *t'ai' hü*, the heavens; *hü tò'* vainly spent [his days]; *hü ch'ün*, a false rumor; *hü yéuk*, weak.

A mount; old mausolea, or a burial waste; a deserted region, a wild; a place for fairs or markets; a fair; *In' t'ong hü*, a noted fair near Napier's Fort; *hü ch'ung*, the place where fairs are held; *hü kòm' ts'ò*, such a bustle; a hubbub like a fair; *hü hü ch'an'* always going to fairs, *sc.* you are always welcome; *'ki shi hü ki*, when is the fair held?

噓
Ha To blow with the breath; a respiration; to praise, to recommend.

歔
Ha To sob; timid, fearful; breathing or sobbing, making a noise through the nose.

迂
Hu Remote; wide, spacious; vague, wide of the mark, enduring; distorted, loose; to deprave; *hū fūt*, vague, baseless.

吁
Ha An interjection, expressive of grief, distrust, or admiration; *hū, 'hò ch'ut, k'í!* Ah, very strange!

吁
Ha To stare, to open one's eyes at; to gloat on.

訐
Hu To vaunt, to talk big; false, boasting; great, big.

訐
Hu To grant, to allow, to let; to permit or acquiesce in, to accede to, to accord; to listen to and promise; to betroth or promise in marriage; to enter or advance; to flourish; an excess, more than; very; *hū 'kau*, a long time; *hū 'do*, a great many; *tsau pui 'hū 'han*, to arrange a marriage over one's cups; *hū ün'* to vow; *shüü 'hū*, a very little; *pat, 'hū 'k'ü 'lai*, don't let him come. A surname.

訐
Ha High flying, boasting talk; to display; to talk large; energetic, bold; moderate; *q'in 'hū*, in every part.

楸
Hu A tree bearing a black nut like an acorn; soft, flexible; *hū 'hū*, pleased.

冑
Hu The crown worn in the Shāng dynasty; it somewhat resembled a Cantab's cap in being flat on the top.

TON. DIC. 13

去
K'u To leave, to depart from, to quit; to conceal, to hoard; to dismiss, to expel.

去
K'u To depart, to separate, to part from, to become distinct; to go, either in, out, from, or through; to proceed, to pass on in a regular course; the third of the four tones; past, gone, former; to discard, to reject; to repudiate; implies an action, ability, or completion, in the preceding verb; as *mát pat, hū* I can not sell it; *yap, hū* go in; *hū 'loi* (go-come), together express universally, revolving, past time, finished action: *'kong loi 'kong hū* tautology; *'ni hū 'p'in ch'ü 'loi*, where have you been? *hū 'yam loi*, I've been to drink; *hū 'nin*, last year; *hū 'chiü*, gone; *hū 'shai'* dead; *yap, 'sheng hū* to go into the city; *hū 'yau 'ho*, to take an airing on the river; *ch'ut, hū*, *ch'ut, hū*, *'m'hò 'ta'i*, go away, go, do n't be here gazing! *'yau mat, hū 'ch'ü* what places are there to go to? *hū 'ch'ut, mün*, gone abroad to visit; *kuo' hū 'chi sz'* past things.

(142)

HÜ.

靴
Hiueh Boots; *yat, tui' chü*, a pair of boots; *chü mò* boots and caps, sent as presents; *'fong 'sau chü*, square-toed boots; *'ngá chü kòm' ngáng'* as stiff as earthen boots, unchangeable, obstinate.

號
Hiueh *'Hü 'dò*, a small trumpet, a kind of bugle, used at the literary examinations.

(143)

Huk.

曲
K'uh

Crooked, bent curved, distorted; scheming, tortuous, false; to oppress, to wrong; to force, or oblige one to do, necessitated; songs, sonnets, ditties; a carpenter's square; *wán huk*, devious, meandering; *huk, chik*, crooked and straight, the right and wrong; *sz' huk*, tricky, underhand; *chéung' huk*, to sing ditties with a fife; *wat, huk*, to bend.

哭
Kuh

To cry aloud, the noise of grief or pain; to groan, to wail; *huk, yap*, crying and sobbing; *sz' ai huk*, groaning loudly; *k'am tak, huk*, unceasing crying; *huk, song*, wailing for the dead; *t'ung' huk*, heartfelt grief; *huk, song chéung*, the staff carried by a son at a funeral.

勗
Hiuh

To stimulate, to excite to exertion, to encourage, to animate.

旭
Hiuh

The rising sun, the dawn; *huk, yat*, sunrising; *huk, huk*, joy at having succeeded.

頊
Hiuh

To carry one's self carefully; attentive; *Chün-huk*, the emperor who succeeded Hwángtí, B.C. 2513.

醕
K'uh

Superior wine; ripe (as grain); hard-hearted, severe; inhuman, tyrannical (applied to officers); extremely, in a high degree; *sz' am huk*, avaricious and cruel; *huk, ying*, an illegal punishment; *huk, ts'í*, very warm.

斛
Hoh

An imaginary measure, in Canton equal to ten *tau*, or pecks, or one *shek*, or a pecul of 100 catties.

觥
Hoh

A large goblet; a quiver; thin, poor; a hoof; the top of the foot; *huk, ts'uk*, trembling from fear, deadly fear, as animals when pursued.

(144)

Hün.

喧
Hiuen

Clamor, hum, noise of people talking; *hün wá*, to clamor, to vociferate; *chün*, boisterous merriment; to deceive;—in which sense the second character is the same as the next.

誑
Hiuen

To impose on; fallacious, deceptive; to forget; *chá' chün*, to deceive, to lie to.

暄
Hiuen

Genial warmth, heat of the sun in spring, a pleasant warmth.

暄
Hiuen

Bright, hot sun; the heat of the sun; to dry. Same as the next.

烜
Hiuen

To dry at a fire; clear, brilliant, splendid; hot; to burn; *hün, ts'í*, to roast or smoke fish; *hün yuk*, to smoke meat.

萱
Hiuen

The iris or fleur-de-lis, called *mong yau 'ts'ò*, because it causes one to forget his sorrow; and *luk, ts'ung fá*, 'deer's onions'; a mother, because if a woman carries it she will bear a son; *hün ts'ong*, your mother.

椀
K'ien

A wooden bowl or cup; a shield made of reeds; *pui hün*, cups and bowls.

圈
K'ien

A coop or pen for animals; crooked wood for cups; a circle, a ring, an inclosure; a prison; a stop or period in grammar; to encircle, to sur-

round; to mark or punctuate; 'tá hün, to draw a circle; hün shing, to mark the tones of characters; 'ho hün 'ho 'üm, should be italicized; ngan hün, a silver ring; hün t'ò a snare, a fraud; hün ch'ut, lai, to cut out rotten or bad parts, as from fruit, cloth; ch'ut hün, to publish the cyphers of successful siútsái.

墳 Hien An ancient wind instrument of porcelain with six holes, shaped like an egg; it was blown at the apex.

僂 Hien Ingenious, expert, cunning; nimble; name of a country or tribe in primitive times.

犬 K'uen A dog; radical of ferine animals; 'hün 'sz' my son; 'hün 'má 'chí pò humble service to requite favors.

畎 K'uen A ditch or water-course between fields; a rill or runlet; to flow, as a water-course, diffused like good instruction; 'hün 'mau, rills between plats of ground.

勸 K'uen To exhort, to advise, to admonish; to stimulate, to encourage, to praise; to acquiesce; hün 'kán' to remonstrate with [a superior]; hün 'mín, to incite, to urge to exertion; 'séung hün' to advise each other, to admonish; hün 'sik, to urge to peace.

綯 Hien A tassel; an ornamented wrapper for gems or seals; adorned, variegated; quick.

券 K'uen A bond, deed, contract, or agreement; the parties each formerly retained one half; a section; proof, evidence of

in such papers; a last; hün' yéuk, a bond; t'í hün' a written tile placed in graves as proof of possession; chü hün' a boot-last.

(145)

Hung.

空 K'ung

Empty, vacant, void; at leisure; an opening or crevice; great, wide; the firmament, sky; poor, broken; unprejudiced, able to perceive clearly; abstraction as understood by the Buddhists. Read 'hung, a hole, a tunnel or opening in the ground. Hung uk, an empty house; t'ái' hung, or chung chung, heaven, sky; 'ní kóm' 'hau chung, so impudent; do n't you put in your tongue; hung 't'ò, an empty stomach; chung 'shau, empty-handed; nong chung no coin by one, moneyless; hung 'hán, unoccupied; hung 'lung, hollow; chung t'í a vacant spot; chung 'dò mò yik, lost all my trouble; chung chung hū went away empty; yat 'ch'éung chung, all gone, everything is lost.

慳 K'ung

Ignorant, rustic; dissatisfied from inability or ill luck; sincere; simple.

凶 Hiung

Unfortunate, unlucky, unhappy, unpropitious, adverse; lugubrious, mournful; judgments of heaven, calamity; malignant, cruel, bad, in which sense it is used for the next; kat chung m' chí, I don't know whether it is lucky or not; chung sun' bad news; chung 'nín, a bad year.

兇 Malevolent, cruel, inhuman; vicious, malignant; fearful, cry of fear; *hung 'shau*, a murderer; *hung 'wáng*, vicious, intractable; *hung pòt* fierce; *hung ok*, wicked, truculent; *hang hung*, to plunder like a bandit; *chung f'ò lán' 'tsai*, a reprobate, a brigand.

胸 The first character represents the breast, inclosing the heart; the breast, the heart, the bosom; the mind, the feelings; *'tun hung*, to pound the breast—a beggar's device; *hung k'am fút*, liberal, considerate; *hung kák, ai' chái* indigestible; *hung f'óng kam sau* literary, accomplished; *hung f'óng* the breast; *hung wai* the feelings; *Hung mò*, the Huns.

洶 The bubbling of a spring, the noise of rapid waters; the sound of tumult; *hung 'yung*, the gurgling of a spring.

峯 A hill in Pingliáng fú, in Kánsuh, called *Hung t'ung* the source of the River King.

紅 Red color, reddish; fiery; gentle, ladylike; *hung shik*, red; *hung fú*, the *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, or shoe-flower; *hung ngán*, rosy, ruddy; *tong hung*, prosperous, rising; *ch'éung hung*, a general notice from the people; *hung p'ai*, a ship's clearance; *hung mò yan*, the English; *shiu hung*, heated

to redness; *hung yat, tong f'ia*, the emperor's birthday, or that of others.

洪 Water rising; an inundation, a deluge; a torrent overflowing; great, vast, immense; *hung 'shui*, the deluge of Yü; *hung fuk*, great happiness; *fún hung t'at' léung* liberal minded and kind; a surname. Interchanged with the next.

鴻 A swan, or wild goose (sc. a river or marsh bird); large, vast; profound, learned; a letter-carrier, a postman; *hung ngán* wild geese; *hung hi*, great felicity—a phrase placed opposite doors; *hung pin* to send a letter by one.

烘 A flash or flame of fire; to dry at the fire; dried.

虹 Colored vapor, the rainbow, halo—all thought to be an impure effluence of the sky; *f'in hung, hung ngai*, or *f'in kong* the rainbow; called *p'o' p'ung* at Macao, because it splits the sky; connected together.

詿 To quarrel, to litigate; to denounce to officers; to involve another by speaking; domestic discords.

學 A college or gymnasium, in A.D. 200, capable of accommodating 30,000 students; *tsun' hung kung*, to enter a candidate for degree of *siú-tsái*; the *hung kung* are rooms for study adjoining the temple of Confucius; *hung mún sau' sz' a siú-tsái*.

雄 *Hiung* A cock bird; masculine, male of small animals and insects, as well as birds; courageous, martial, brave, heroic; *hung chong* burly and strong; *tau 'hi hung sam*, screw your courage up.

熊 *Hiung* A bear, the 'hybernating animal; *hung yan*, a bear; *hung 'chéung* a bear's palm—a delicacy; *hung 'ám*, gall of bears—a medicine; *Hung 'i shán*, a range of mountains in Honán.

孔 *K'ung* A hole, an orifice, a cave, an opening; a pore; hollow; thorough; excellent, great, deep; a surname; *hung tséuk*, the peacock; *Hung fú 'tsz'* Confucius; *'ung shan 'kau 'hung*, the nine passages of the body; *hung k'iu* a hole.

心 *K'ung* Apprehensive, anxious, agitated, alarmed, suspicious; to suppose, to doubt, to imagine, to reckon upon; perhaps, supposing, if it should be; *'hung p'á'* fearful of, supposing, suspicious lest; *'hung kü'* to dread, frightened; *'m 'hung*, quiet.

鬪 *Hung* The cry of persons fighting; to quarrel, to wrangle; *hung' tau'* to fight, battling.

哄 *Hung* The hum of a crowd; singing or voices mingling; to intimidate by a loud voice; to cozen, to cheat; to beguile, to tempt; *hung' p'in'* to deceive; *hung' hot*, to browbeat.

控 *K'ung* To pull (as a bow), to check or rein in; to impeach, to accuse; to inform rulers; to

hold up, to maintain; *hung' kò'* to petition against; *nip, häng'* to: falsely accuse; *shéung' hung'* to send in an accusation; *'ü, hung'* to petition the highest provincial officers directly.

韁 *K'ung* A bridle, or the reins by which a horse is reined in.

倥 *K'ung* Rude; *hung' 'lung*, ignorant; weary, hurried by press of business.

空 *K'ung* To empty or exhaust; a deficiency; to make room for; *'kwei hung'* to return a deficiency; *hung' hoi tik*, make a little room for me; *hung' hoi 'sé*, leave a space in the writing; *hung' fát*, a defalcation.

汞 *Hung* Quicksilver; *shü 'tán lin' hung'* to smelt quicksilver from cinnabar.

Hung' A halo; *'ü, 'yau hung'* there is a halo round the moon.

(146)

Hüt.

血 *Hüeh* Blood; radical of blood or bloody things; *hüt, hi'* the bodily stamina, the constitution; *hüt, 'pün*, capital in trade; *ch'ut, hüt*, bleeding; *'pò hüt*, to strengthen the system; *'ü hüt*, blood settled in a bruise; *kuk, hüt*, coagulated blood; *hüt, shü*, a letter written in blood (at the last extremity); *hüt, sing'* careful memory of, attention; *shai, hüt*, pale, white-livered; *hüt, 'ü*, hair of the head; *ch'ut, pük, hüt*, to pay another's defalcation.

闕 Looking out a door, a look-out above a gate; imperial; defective, lost; not enough; faults, deficiencies; to miss, to err; disrespectful, wanting in; to dig; *kū, mìn*, his Majesty's palace; *kam kū*, the golden gate of Olympus; *ūt kū*, the waning moon; *hul, shat*, lost, missing; *hò, mò 'shiu kū*, not the least thing missing.

缺 For these two characters, see *K'at*, their usual pronunciation in Canton.

(147) Hwé.

An exclamation; halloo, stop! *hwé, 'at kū' p'in*, halloo! where are you going?

(148) I.

衣 Clothes, specially those for the body; radical of garments; a cover, case, or wrapper; the husk of coconuts; *i fuk*, or *i shéung*, clothes; *pák, i*, plebeians; *ts'ing i*, siútsái graduates; *pín' i*, undress, common dress; *mò i shik*, improper, lewdly; *chéuk, i fuk*, to dress; *shing i tim*, a slop-shop; *shui' i*, a sleeping dress.

依 To rely on, to trust to; to agree, to conform to; as, according to; *i in*, as you say; *i hi*, like, similar; *i 'ni*, as you please; *i ū sat, hū*, dependant on parents, filial; *i shat, shū*, undoubted, can be believed.

伊 He, she, it; *i 'tang*, they, them; *i nín*, that year; an initial particle, meaning only, because that; a surname.

伊 To smile in bitterness, to moan, a forced laugh; *i 'ng*, hum of boys reading.

伊 Name of a river in Honán province, a branch of the River Loh; it runs through Sung hien in Honán fú.

伊 A fierce dog; extended, continuous; flourishing; to exclaim in praise, good! fine! an interjection; to add to, depend on.

漪 Ripples on water, the curling lines made by water in gentle motion.

噫 The tone of indignation, surprise, dissatisfaction; for shame, alas! groans, dolor; to belck; *i ló, ló yan*, a low, idle fellow.

醫 To heal, to cure; medical, medicine; a physician; *i sz'* or *i shang* a doctor; *hang i*, to practice medicine; *shí i*, a fashionable doctor; *páu i*, to assure a cure; *shan i*, a skillful doctor; *yung i shat, yan*, charlatans kill people.

鸛 A blue and white duck which frequents the seashore in flocks, and foretokens storms by flying inland.

兒 A boy, a infant, a male child; infantile, feeble; a suffix to nouns much used in the court dialect, and to denote that words are nouns; *'siú i*, i, my son; *tó' 'siú i*, my oldest son; *ho i*, a toy; *i 'nū*, children; *i sh'á*, cutch.

說
Rh

Forced laughter, unwilling compliance; loquacious. Read *wá*, the prattle of children.

而
Rh

The whiskers; one of the radicals; as a copulative conjunction, means and, also, together; and yet, even; as a disjunctive conjunction, but; yet, contrariwise, still; as; used for the person spoken to, thou; an initial particle; *í kú* now; *í 'ch'é*, moreover, furthermore; *í kam í hau* now and henceforth; *í 'í* a final phrase, denoting that is all, nothing more, no other. the utmost.

而
Rh

Warm or hot water; flowing tears; *lin í*, incessant crying.

輜
Rh

A funeral car or hearse.

桶
Rh

A king-post or girder on the top of a pillar, to support the roof; a kind of chestnut; a fungus or Peziza, called *muk*, *í*, or 'ears of wood.'

鰕
Rh

The spawn or young of fish; *pò í*, a delicious fish found in 'Tungting Lake.

宜
Y

That which is naturally reasonable, fit, right; proper, befitting, harmonizing, just; ought or should be; often is to be taken as a form of the imperative or future tenses; harmonious, accordant; title of 5th rank ladies; *í tak*, ought, it is proper; *pat, séung í*, unsuitable, not his place; *kòp, í*, done right, well done; *í 'ám 'siú 'p'ín í*, to covet little douceurs; *pin' í*, convenient, serviceable; *í tak*, to desire, to wish.

疑
Y

To doubt, to suspect; to guess, to fear; perverse; doubtful of, to dislike, unsettled; *í*, a fox's doublings, fearful; *'sz' í*, suspicious, fearful; *pi' ím, í*, avoid suspicious acts; *'ní kòm' to í*, you are so very suspicious; *mò í*, plain, certain, undoubted.

疑
Y

Name of a range, called 'Kau í, or Nine Mts., where the Emperor Shun was buried—said to be in Shán-sí; eminent, promising; to know.

移
Y

To transplant rice; to move, to transpose, to shift, to remove, to change the place or the direction of; to transmit; to convey (an infection); to migrate; *í hoi*, to move away; *í mái*, to move near; *no í*, to borrow; *í 'fún tsau' 'kan*, to accommodate one with a timely loan; *í man*, to forward a public dispatch.

屨
Y

The bar of a door, called *'im í*; *'im í wai 'ch'ui*, (Peh-lí-pí) burned the bar of his door, [from poverty].

移
Y

A kind of bullace; *í yéung*, a kind of white willow, found in Shántung.

彝
Y

A tripod or vase used in temples for libations; a constant rule or law which all men acknowledge, an invariable principle; constant, common; *í lun*, the five social relations; *'Mò í shán*, the Bo-hea hills.

訾
Y

Self-sufficient, great assurance, arrogant; shallow-minded; to despise, to look down on; verbose; to insult, to brag.

躋
I A gradation, rising one above another, as a series of weights, stairs, stories, hills, &c.; to advance, to reward the worthy; to superimpose; advantage; *fan í kok, mal*, put each in its proper rank; *í tsang* to confer honors on one's parents and self.

甌
I A pitcher or goblet, with a handle and spout; water-pot or wash-basin; shallow; *chí í*, wine and water pitchers.

頤
I The chin, the sides of the mouth; one of the diagrams; to nourish, to feed; *k'í í*, an old man, who must be fed.

沂
I Name of a river in Shantung, flowing south into Lake Loh-má in Kiángsú, and thence into the sea.

儀
I Usages of mankind; a rule, rite, a ceremony; decorum, etiquette; the external appearance, or deportment; figure, form; regular, proper, correct, what ought to be, just; to imitate to study how to effect; the principles or powers of nature; *léung í*, the dual principles; a present of money; *í chü* rules of etiquette; *tin í* or *héung í*, money sent to mourners to assist in the rites; *ch'ing í*, a present to one traveling; *ýung í*, deportment; *wai í*, a dignified carriage.

夷
I Even, arranged; to equalize, to level; to wound, to kill, to cut grass; great, ample; to class, to sort; contented, pleased; distant, remote, foreign; a tribe of people in the west,

now applied to all foreigners who do not speak Chinese; a barbarian, in the sense the Greeks used *βάρβαροι*; *í yan*, a foreigner; *í mí*, to exterminate.

洩
I Mucus or running from the nose; *wan í*, name of a marsh in Shánsí.

姨
I A wife's sisters; the older are called *tái í*, the younger *'siú í*; maternal aunts; the elder are called *í 'mò*, *í 'má*, and *í 'néung*; the younger, *á í*; *í 'lé*, my elder maternal aunt's husband.

瘡
I A wound; an ulcer or sore; to hurt, to injure; distressing to the mind.

怡
I Harmonious concord, pleased with each other, as brothers and friends; joyful, satisfied; *ching tai í í*, fraternal joy; *í 'soo*, Delighted-harmony, the name of Howqua's hong in Canton.

詒
I To hand down, to bequeath, to leave to, to communicate to posterity; to present to; mutual deception; to ridicule; to act so as to be despised. Read *'oi*, to defraud, or insult; weary; *í 'h'un*, to hand down; *ts'in 'li í ts'ing*, to send remembrances from afar (to friends).

貽
I Same as the preceding; to induce, or bring on one's self, to cause; *í tsung* to leave a legacy, to make a parting present; *í 'ng' hau' yan*, to mislead after ages, to propagate error; *í lui' 'tsz' 'sun* to involve one's posterity.

糖
Sweet cakes; sugared, pleasant, sweet; to feed; *khóm t*, a tidbit, sugary; *'kan s'ò, ü t*, to regard afflictions as sweet.

把
A bridge; the bank near a bridge.

倚
To rely or lean on, to lean against, trusting in; to depend on, to engage one to do; inclined, leaning; a fulcrum, a support; *'i láit* or *'i k'áu* to depend on; *tün' mò p'tn 'i*, impartial, not the least unfairness; *'i pang'* a trust, a dependance; *'i 'má 'ho toi* immediately (*lit.* waiting on horseback); *'i t'ok*, to beg a favor of one, to engage one to do; *'i k'am t k'o*, to sing in unison with a lute; *'i ch'i mat, 'yé*, what do you depend on for it?

綺
An open, variegated kind of silk, called *'i lo*; it is a kind of law or open silk, used for summer dresses.

鑪
A three-legged iron frying-pan or griddle; a stand for bows; a den or cave.

椅
A kind of hard wood, fit for cabinet work; a chair, a couch; *yal, chéung 'i*, a chair; *s'oi 'i*, tables and chairs; *t'ái' sz' 'i*, a large state chair; *hün 'shau 'i*, an arm-chair; *shui' 'i*, a couch; *kwá' tang 'i*, a chair without arms.

輦
Sides of a chariot; the place in a car where spears are placed.

展
A silken screen used by the ancient emperors in the audience-chamber; it was ornamented with ax-heads.

耳
An ear, the organ of hearing; radical of what relates to the ear and hearing; to perceive; a handle, an ear; a final particle, usually denoting merely the end of the sense, but sometimes as an intensive; *'i lung*, or *'i fat*, the ear; *'i 'to kan'* others will soon hear it; *'i nung*, black ears, thought to come from bad luck; *chong 'i*, dry ears; *'i wát*, an ear-pick; *'i wán*, ear-rings; *'i 'i*, obsequious; *'i sün*, a grand-son's grandson; *shun' fung 'i*, quick of hearing; *'i p'úi*, hard of hearing; *'i lung*, deaf; *mi*, *'i 'tsai*, to pull off your ears; *'im 'i t'ò' ling*, to cover the ears and steal a bell, to delude; *'i 'to 'ün kwó' mat*, 'very soft ears,' excessively credulous.

爾
You, thou; your; flourish; a final particle, interchangeable with the preceding, denoting that the subject is not of much consequence; also forms adverbs, as *tsut, 'i*, suddenly; *'i 'ngo s'ung sam*, we are of the same mind; *'i tang*, ye, you; *'i 'i 'ngo 'ngo*, uncertain, confused talk; *'nai 'i*, it is thus, so.

邇
Near, next to, at hand; approaching, both in time and place; to reach, to come towards, to approach; *mat, 'i*, friendly, sociable; *'i loi*, [time] nearly completed.

擬
Figure, form; like; to compare; to consider, to guess or conjecture; to decide after deliberation; to estimate;

to intend, to purpose; 'i *tak*, to think upon, to calculate; 'i *kwan*, to transport to the army; 'i *tsü* to judge crimes.

To deliberate, to consult, to discuss; doubt, hesitation; murmuring; used for the preceding, to decide; 'i *sz* 'i *ing*. a senate-chamber, a council-hall; the Senate-house at Macao is so called; *min* 'i to confer with one; *kung* 'i, a public discussion.

A final particle, denoting a plain statement, that the sense is fully expressed; 'i 'i 'i, fully, enough; *fau* 'i, certainly not.

At the beginning of a sentence, stopped, finished, just done, already, past; sign of the perfect; to terminate; to decline, to put away, to reject; as a final, excessive, no more; 'i *king* 'kong, done speaking; 'i *hü* gone off; *pat*, *tak*, 'i obliged to do, inevitable; 'i *king* 'kòu, I have made it so; 'i *hau* from this, hereafter.

By, with; in order to, that which; for, that, to the end that; the cause by which, using, taking; and; next, at, according to; a reason or cause; preceded by 'sho, means therefore, wherein, that by which, thereby; succeeded by 'wai, means deeming, to consider, by it make; preceded by 'ho, means how could; 'i is often merely a sign of the accusative, from, to, in, as 'i *yan* 's'ün 'sam, he cherishes humanity in his heart; 'i *chik*, 'wai *huk*, to bend the straight; occasionally used like the

last; 'mò 'i, not cease, no more, nothing; 'yau 'chí 'i, probable; *shi* 'i, hence; 'i 'kün 'kw'ai 'i 'in, to look at the sky through a tube; *tsz* 'i 'wai *shi* I must have it so, I'll do it.

Luxuriant, growing rank, flourishing vegetation.

The purslane (*Plantago*); 'i 'mai, or 'i 'i *yan*, pearl-barley.

The seeds of the nelum-bium; 'i 'i *yan*, pearl-barley; same as the last.

The intention, will, purpose; thoughts, ideas; motive; inclination, sentiment, opinion; meaning of a word; 'i 'mí 'ch'ung, an agreeable taste, delighted with; 'i 'sz' the feelings, the intention; 'mò 'chü 'i undetermined; 'i 'm 'hò 'i 'sz' indecent, disreputable; unwilling to refuse; 'yau *mat*, 'i 'sz' what does he say about it? 'mò 'i 'chung, unintentional; 'i 'm 'kwo' *tak*, 'i greatly obliged for it; *tak*, 'i gratified, got his wish, an exclamation of delight often used in sport; *shing* 'i 'exceeded your wishes; 'i 'pat, a rough sketch or picture; 'i 'i 'sz' 'sz' undesirable, I prefer not.

A retired, obscure place; to bury, to inter; to sacrifice to those who have been buried, to streams, or to the moon; to hide.

Mild, virtuous, excellent; admirable, admired—*applied to women*; the virtuous one, *sc.* the Empress; 'i 'chí, her Majesty's orders.

Cooked rice spoiled by mold; a sour, harsh taste; used for *it*, to choke.

殲² To kill, to put to death, to exterminate; to throw down, to prostrate; to overhang.

二式貳² Two; to divide in twain, to bisect; to help, to second; to reiterate; to suspect; *tai*² the second; *ts'hap*, twenty; *mò*² *sam*, not doubleminded, faithful, sincere; *ts'z*² twice. The two last forms are chiefly used in bills and accounts.

義² Right, proper, suitable; righteousness, equity, uprightness, high moral feeling, conformable to what the heart feels to be proper; common, free, public, by contribution or government appropriation, as *ts' tseng*, a public well; *ts' hak*, a free school; patriotic, in defense of principle or rights, public spirited, as *ts' ping*, patriot volunteers; superior, surpassing, excellent, virtuous, as *ts' sz*² an eminent scholar; *ts' hün*, a faithful dog; adopted, putative, supplied in place of, as *ts' fú* an adopted father; *ts' kai*, a false head-dress; made up, compounded; as *ts' mak*, a composition ink; meaning, signification; *ts' puk*, a faithful servant; *ts' hi*² right principled, honorable; *ts' shán*, a public burying-ground; *ts' chong*, a public depository for coffins.

誼² Right, proper, used for the last; friendly, acquainted; adopted; *chí lán chí* *ts' friends* adopted as brothers; *nín* *ts' of the same age or graduation*; *ts'ik*, *ts' relatives of different surnames*.

棧² A species of wild jujube or date-plum; the seeds used for an anodyne, under the name of *sün tsò yan*, are not from a Zizyphus.

異² Separated, foreign, of another country, different, diverse; admirable, unusual; strange, rare, extraordinary, bizarre; perverse, heterodox; to marvel at, to regard as different or foreign; to oppose; *ts' man*² strange news; *ts' yat*, another day; *shai*² *pat*, *ts' will not be forced to change*; *tái*² *lung* *siú* *ts' very much alike*.

勸² Labor, distress, toil; afflictions, sufferings; to be weary, to endure, to labor in.

肄² To accustom one's self, to practice, to be skilled in; to serve assiduously; sprouts of a stump; *ts' ip*, a resident graduate, one who lives in the college.

易² Easy, simple, plain, not hard to do; negligent, remiss, disrespectful; to extirpate weeds, to dress a field; *yung* *ts' easy to do*; *ts' fül*, *shau*, easy to rid out of hand (as goods); *ts' mai* *shau* can be done quickly; *ts' wai lik*, not hard to do, he will do it with help; *ts' ü pin* changeable in sentiment.

(149)

Im.

奄² To detain awhile; to cover, to conceal; a surplus, an excess; to remain over; suddenly, hastily; to enter into possession; *im 'yau sz* *ts'ong*, he suddenly obtained the region; a place in Shantung.

淹 To soak, to saturate; to overflow; to detain, to stay away; *im lau*, to tarry long; *im kún* to permeate; *im chái* ditatory; *im mút*, to spoil or drown in water; *im mún* asphyxiated, half-crazy, worried.

淹 Clouds rising and spreading; to soak, to make to vegetate, as the rain does.

閹 To castrate, to geld; *im wán* an eunuch of the palace; *im chú* to cut a boar. The second is a local character.

崑 The name of a mountain in the West, called *im tsz'*, fabled to contain the cave where the sun went at night.

淹 A mind exercised upon; *im ts'im*, unsteady, loquacious; *im im ts'im ts'im*, restless, nervous, anxious.

醃 To lay in salt; *im pák*, *im*, salted olives; *im ts'ong*, to lay down [flesh] in salt; *im ts'ui*, smoked hams.

鹽 Salt; to salt; *pák, im*, white salt; *im ts'in*, salt-yards; *im wan' sz'*, the salt commissioner; *shái' im*, to evaporate salt water *im áng ch'ut*, *ts'ü*, the salt-jar has produced worms! said of bad sons.

嫌 To dislike, to hold in contempt, to think meanly of; to loathe, to despise: prejudiced, suspicious, fastidious, jealous of; *im 'shíu*, to disdain as little; *'ní' im*, don't weary of; *'siú im*, petty dislikes, querulous.

簷 The eaves, or projecting part of a roof, vulgarly called *uk, yam*, and *yam 'kau*; the plate which supports the

roof; *fi im*, the turned-up cornices of a hipped roof; *im há'* under the eaves, in low life; *mok, 'k'i im 'kau*, don't stand under the eaves.

嚴 Severe, stern, strict, rigid; reserved, cold, austere; majestic, solemn, dignified, reverential; inducing respect or awe; a night-watch or guard; epithet of a father; *im ná*, strictly to seize; *im suk*, sternly dignified; *im fú'* or *ká im*, my father; *'lò sz' im*, the teacher is strict; *im mat*, extremely close or secret; *tsün im*, your respected father.

嚴 A breastwork for archers or spearmen to protect themselves; to fend off.

醃 Sour, sharp, as vinegar or spirits highly rectified; *lok, im ts'ò'* put in some sharp vinegar—be very strict with him.

蚺 A large serpent in Yunnan, described as edible and scaleless, and with large teeth; a tribe of southern savages.

髯 The whiskers; the hair on the cheeks near the ears; *'mí im kung*, the lord of the handsome whiskers, i. e. Kwánti; *k'au im*, curly whiskers.

炎 Fire blazing, flame; burning, hot; glorious, luminous; to burn; *im léung shái kái'* the inconstant world, fickle friends; *im ú*, very hot [sun]; *'fo im 'shéung*, the fire blazes up; *im tai'* the emperor Shünung.

掩 To screen or shade, to conceal from view; to shut, to close; to soothe, to stroke with

the hand; to console; to surprise an enemy; 'im mún, to shut the door; 'im hoi mún, to open the door; 'im shik, to hide away quickly; 'im mín, to cover the face; 'im 'há chū, you must improve, don't be so stupid; 'im 'im 'yéung 'yéung, afraid to be seen, hiding away as a truant; 'im 'há 'ch'au, hide it for shame.

弁
Yen To cover over, to shade, to hide (as an occultation does); 'wan 'im yat, the clouds screen the sun; to castrate; vases with small mouths and large bellies; a pass in mountains.

掩
Yen To cover anything with dirt; 'im mái, to bury in the ground.

厭
Yen To dislike, to disapprove, to reject; to loathe; to sicken at, distasteful; satiated, filled; 'pák, 'im' to be hated or avoided by all; 'm 'im' not loathsome (as food); 'tak, 'yan 'im' to get people's hate; 'im' tsuk, had enough of, tired of; 'tsang 'im' to hate, to distaste; 'im' fun, to dislike to be troubled. Read 'im, to conceal; to get away from bustle into quiet.

魘
Yen Troubled in sleep, disturbed by dreams, starting in sleep from the nightmare.

瘰
Yen Black pimples on the face or on the body, hair moles.

瘰
Yen A scab, the sloughing of a wound; spots or pimples on the face; 'tau' 'im, the vaccine scab. Read 'ip, handsome; the cheeks.

染
Yen To dye, to tinge; to steep in a dye; to taint, to catch, to be infected; to pollute, to vitiate, to copy the bad practices of others; soft, flexible; 'im shik, to dye; 'im 'im, to revise, to add to and finish up (as a picture or composition); 'fán 'im, to re-dye; 'tsáp, 'im, to learn vicious habits; 'án 'im, to dye by brushing; 'im tin' p'ò a dyer's shop; 'im ú, 'meng, to get a bad name.

冉
Jen To advance; gradually; weak, feeble; 'im 'Yau, a disciple of Confucius.

苒
Jen Luxuriant, tender herbage; by turns, gradually, alternately; 'yam 'im, going and coming, like day and night.

琰
Yen A gem of great lustre, frequently set on the apex of the tablets held by ministers at audiences; splendid; part of the name of H. M. Kiáking.

剡
Yen Sharp, pointed; to sharpen; to cut in two or off; to rise up; light, brilliant.

屨
Yen The crossbar which shuts a gate inside, called 'im í, and commonly mún shán.

轂
Yen Carrying the head high, of commanding presence; vain-glorious; same, as formerly; 'íi hon' fung kam 'im í, he came back to see, and the package of money was untouched; 'im í, 'yat, shik, just the same color.

饜
Yen Eaten to repletion; satiated; lothing, distasteful; 'im' 'pau, eaten to satiety; 'mò 'im' unsatisfied, covetous.

驗 } To verify, to examine of-
驗 } ficially for purposes of veri-
 Yen fication; to witness before
 officers, to testify; proven or
 tried by one's experience;
 proof, evidence, testimony;
im' shí, a coroner's inquest;
im' fò to examine goods [for
 the duty]; *im' mung'*, to ful-
 fill a dream; *'háu im' ming*
pák, to examine into fully;
'ying im' 'liú, the thing was
 true, the proofs are complete;
im' hon' to be examined at the
 súyuen's office; *im' ming kan*
'léung, 'look sharp after the
 catties and taels'—a shop
 notice; *im' tsong*, to identify
 stolen goods.

貌 } Beautiful, tall, handsome,
 Yen captivating; plump face; bril-
 liant; bedizened; voluptuous,
 wanton, dissipated—*applied to*
women; *kiú im' gay*, beauti-
 ful, brilliant, as flowers, colors,
 a face; *ying im' abundant*
 and gay; *im' shik, tung' yan*,
 beauty excites men.

燄 } Flame, blaze; brilliant, draw-
 Yen ing the eyes of men; *chuk, f'ò*
im' the candle flames. Same
 as **炎**, *im*.

(150) **ín.**

In Macao, many of the words under this syllable are pronounced *ngin* and *hin*.

煙 } Smoke, misty vapor; to-
 Yen bacco or opium, because they
 are smoked; *ú in*, lamp-
 black; *ming in*, excellent to-
 bacco; *in ts'ung*, an opium-
 pipe; *má kú in*, cigars;
'shui in, tobacco prepared for
 the ho'ku; *shang in*, smok-

ing tobacco; *in ip*, tobacco-
 leaf; *shíú in 'fò*, to let off
 fireworks; *in fá long' 'tsz'* a
 brothel-goer; *in chan*, light
 dust or motes in the air; a
 term applied to banditti; *'án'*
in, to smoke opium; *in 'yan*
'hi, the longing of victimized
 opium-smokers; *in 'mò chan'*
 'smoke has no rules,' said of
 great brags; *hoi tang in 'kún*,
 an opium-smoking shop; *yan*
in ch'au mat, a place thickly
 settled.

咽 } The throat; a cosmetic; *in*
 Yen *'hau*, the throat, a gorge, an
 important pass; *in ch'í*, rouge;
in ch'í fá, the *Mirabilis ja-*
lapa.

嬌 } Handsome, beautiful; a
 Yen gracious smile; the smile of
 beauty.

腐 } Corrupt, putrid, rotten, as
 Yen vegetables or food; *in ch'au'*
 stench of decaying flesh; *in*
ü, rotten fish.

焉 } A speckled bird; as an ini-
 Yen tial particle, an interrogative,
 meaning how, who, is, why,
 according to the scope; *in*
ch'í, how should I know? *in*
ying' shát, why kill him? *in*
tak, fú kwai' how can I get
 rich? also denotes the sub-
 junctive, as *in k'í ts'ung ch'í*,
 should be follow him.

焉 } As a final particle, an
 Yen adverb of affirmation, denoting
 that the sense is complete; as
tò' pat, ch'ün in, the truth is
 not taught; used in corres-
 pondence with *ü*, as *ü ts'ün*
in, as it is in heaven; forms
 adverbs, as *ching' in*, truly;
'shíú in, presently; an eu-

phonic particle, adding force and emphasis to the previous word.

言
Yen Words, speech, talk ; a sentence ; an expression ; the radical of characters relating to speech ; to discourse, to speak, to say, to address ; to express an opinion ; to speak with ; a high appearance ; a word or order ; *in 'ü*, conversation ; *sfü in*, exaggeration ; *yan in*, arsenic ; *shai, in*, an error in speaking, slip of the tongue ; *yek, shek, in*, exhortation ; *in kün*, censors ; *shik, in*, to retract, to break a promise.

欠
Jen To simmer, to burn ; to assent, to reply to ; a final particle, yes, certainly, so, truly ; used as the sign of an adverb, *tsui, in*, suddenly ; also adds force to ; as *mi' pü, in*, uncertain, probably not ; a disjunctive particle, but, then, if so, not so ; *tsz' in i in*, spontaneously and yet truly ; *in hau'* afterwards ; *'kwo, in*, truly, a kind of chimpanzee ; *yik, in*, thus, in like manner ; *in 'yá*, just so.

焚
Jen To burn, to fire, to light ; to boil, to simmer ; *in mi chi kap*, imminent danger, at extremity ; *in shiü*, to catch fire.

研
Yen To grind fine, to triturate, to dissolve, or rub or powder ; *in müt*, or rub to a powder ; *in shün*, a narrow iron mortar in which drugs are ground ; *in kau'* to investigate, to search out thoroughly—usually implies by torturing.

妍
Yen Beautiful, elegant, pretty ; witty, accomplished, skilled ; the opposite of *chi 蚩*

賢
Hien Virtuous, wise, moral, worthy ; excellent, superior, in morals or in intellect ; a term of laudation, as *in ts'ai*, my faithful wife ; to surpass ; to praise or call a worthy ; *in tai'* my good brother ; *shéung in*, village worthy ; *in ts'oi*, good and talented, superior abilities ; *in yan*, a virtuous, highminded man, a philosopher, a class of men next to sages.

延
Yen To go far ; to protract, to lengthen out, to prolong ; to involve ; to invite, to call together ; to enter or advance ; spread out, arranged ; slow, dilatory, long ; distant, to spread far, or from one to another ; *in ch'í*, slow ; *in ün'* dilatory, *in pan*, to invite guests ; *in k'ap, í'á yan*, to compromise another.

筵
Yen A bamboo mat spread out, a table spread smooth or arranged ; *met.* a feast, an entertainment ; *in tsik*, a banquet, a meal ; *king in*, the hall where the emperor meets academicians ; the shrined oratory where priests recite prayers.

咽
Yen The throat, the esophagus ; a straight or narrow passage ; *in hau í' fong*, an entrance to a river. Read *in'*, to swallow ; to tolerate, to suffer.

延
Yen Limit or border of a patch of land ; a path to a grave ; to ascend ; *pát, in*, the eight points of compass, all around.

弦
Hien The string of a bow ; chord of an arc ; the moon when she quarters, on the 8th and 23d days ; *shéung' in*, the 8th or

9th day of the moon; *há' ín*, the 23d of the month; a corded pulse.

絃
Hien Silken strings of musical instruments; *'ngán t' ín*, to play the rebeck or 2-stringed fiddle; *sám ín*, a 3-stringed guitar; *tún' ín*, 'cord broken,' i. e. decease of a wife; *tsuk' ín*, a second marriage.

舷
Hien The side of a ship or boat, the gangway or bulwarks of a vessel.

蛟
Hien The Julus or gally-worm, a sort of millipede found in dry places.

衍
Yen To inundate, to overflow; to spread out, to enlarge, to amplify; abundant, much, far; elegant, beautiful; prolix, diffuse, turgid; plains at the base of hills; *gau ín*, to ramble; *shá' ín*, a sand-spit; *'ín shing' kung*, Confucius' sepulchre.

演
Yen A stream flowing far; long, extended, ample, widely; to moisten, to lead; to practice, to exercise, to perform, to drill; *'ín hí' to perform theatrical plays; 'ín m'ò*, to train in military exercises; *'ín tsáp*, to practice; *'ín 'há 'shau shai'* try your hand at it for once.

兗
Yen The department of Ínchau fú in Shántung.

偃
Yen To cease, to desist; to sleep, to lie down, to recline; to throw prostrate; to fall along; *'ín 'hí ko' hung*, throw forward your chest; *'ín sik, 'há*, to lie down, take a nap; *'ín 'kin*, undecided, lost his wits.

鰕
Yen A kind of silure or mudfish, with a white head, which lies near the bottom.

蟪
Yen A species of cicada, called *'long ín*, and many other names; *'ín 'sing*, a kind of house lizard, livid and harmless.

鼯
Yen A mole, called *'lai 'shū*, or 'plough rat'; also a fabulous, ox-like animal, said to lie in the water.

睨
Hien To see, to regard; projecting eyes; *'ín 'ún*, pretty; the melody and beauty of birds singing.

堰
Yen A dike or dam, to dike off water; to arrest or stop.

巔
Yen The summit or peak of a mountain, likened to a boiler or jar.

唁
Yen To visit or condole with the bereaved, or those disgraced from rank; to mourn with one over the loss of country.

燕
Yen A swallow or martin; a shuttlecock; *'ín 'tsz'* a swallow; *'ín 'mí 'p'ái*, swallow-tailed bucklers; *'ín 'wo*, edible birdsnests; *'tek' ín*, to kick a shuttlecock.

燕
Yen A feast; to repose, to rest; peaceful, still, leisurely; to disgrace; *'yam ín* to feast (by officers); *'ín 'kü* to live at ease. Read *ín*, ancient name of a state, now the province of Chihlí, and still often applied to it and the metropolis.

宴
Yen Rest; a feast; merriment; used for the preceding; *'k'ing 'lam ín* a feast given by the emperor to the *'tsinsz'* graduates; *'ying 'yéung ín* a feast given to military *küjin* graduates; *'luk, 'ming ín* the one to literary *küjin* graduates.

覷 Like, to compare; to explore,
Hien to spy out; a weathercock;
lán ín, a spy; ín' ú, wán,
like the clouds.

覷 Clear light, cloudless sun-
Hien light; the clear sun in winter
melting the snow.

現 Lustre of gems; to mani-
Hien fest, to appear, to display; to
divulge, to show; apparent, to
be seen now, conspicuous, *de*
facto, present; ín' ngan, ready
money; ín' kam, now; ín' ts'oi'
in a place, existing, now here;
ín' shing, is already to be had,
is on hand; ín' jung, to lay
down security or stakes; ming
ín' bright, not dull, (as colors);
speedy reward or retribution;
ú' ín' 'pá, I must have the
money in hand; ín' shan shüt,
fál, influential, able to move
others; ín' ch'ut, to appear, to
come out.

硯 An ink-stone, used by the
Yen Chinese; 'Lò háng mak, ín'
the best kind of ink-stone;
ín' kang, or ín' 'ín, to get a
living by the pencil.

莧 Edible species of spinach,
Hien Artemisia, and Chenopodium,
are termed ín' ts'oi', distin-
guished by various adjectives;
ín' ts'oi' usually denotes spin-
ach; 'ká ín' ts'oi' pigweed.

覷 A small chissel; a sort of
Hien javelin; a hand staff.

彥 Virtuous and learned, as
Yen a magistrate or scholar; ac-
complished.

諺 A proverb, a common say-
Yen ing, tradition; a blunt speech;
ín' ú, a vulgar saying.

(151)

Íp.

餼 Provision for journeys; to
Yeh carry food to workmen in the
fields; to offer animals in
sacrifice.

腌 To salt flesh; 'pí ím íp, kwó
'k'ú, lay it down in salt; íp,
sün, pickled in brine.

葉 Leaves of plants; leaf of a
Yeh book; a thin plate or leaf of
gold or metal; posterity, ages;
an age; to collect, to assem-
ble; yat íp, p'ín 'chau, a flat
punt; 'Ming chung íp, dur-
ing the Ming dynasty; ngau
pák, íp, tripe, the manypus
of oxen; 'hoi 'chí sán' íp, to
have posterity.

業 A beam to support a bell;
Nieh that which one ought to do,
an office, an occupation, pur-
suit, calling, profession, art,
or trade; patrimony or estate;
a claim for, or an amount of
merit, from what one has
done; meritorious, deserving;
done, finished, a sign of past
time; íp, ngai' a craft, a busi-
ness; ká íp, family estate;
sz' íp, occupation; kung íp,
eligible for reward; íp, king
hü' 'liú, gone; king king íp,
íp, fearful, strong; íp, 'i shing
kuk, the matter is already set-
tled.

鄴 Name of a region in the
Nieh state of Wei, now included in
Lincháng hien in Chángtéh
fú in the north of Honán pro-
vince; íp, ká' a compliment-
ary epithet, applied to a man's
library, referring to Lí Pí, the
learned prince of Nieh.

(152)

It.

噎 } A stoppage in the throat;
咽 } to choke, unable to swallow;
 Yeh } a hiccup or sobbing; *it, hau,*
 throat stopped up; *it, sak,* un-
 able to swallow; *pi ts'ing*
'ang it, choked from grief.

謁 To visit a superior or a
 Yeh gentleman; admitted to an
 audience; to signify to, to in-
 timiate; to state or declare,
 to inform by petition; a card;
it, kin' to see a superior; *it,*
she', a guest-chamber; *po' it,*
 to announce a visitor.

熱 Hot; feverish; ardent,
 Jeh warm-hearted; to heat, to
 warm; *im it,* hot; *fāt, it,*
 feverish; *ai' it,* boiling with
 rage; very hot (as weather),
 close; *it, náu'* the bustle of a
 crowd; *it, ü ts' tsang'* hot as
 sitting in a still; *ts'in it,* hot
 weather; *'ng sam fán it,*
 feverish, nervous.

孽 The son of a concubine;
 Nieh an illegitimate child, the 'son
 of guilt,' as the composition
 of the character shows; *met.*
 the consequences or reward of
 crime; sorrow; clear; *tsü' it,*
 retribution of sin; *tsz' tsok, it,*
 evil of one's sins; *it, chéung'*
 a retribution for undutiful acts
 by having wicked sons one's
 self; *it, it,* adorned, neat.

藥 The stock of a tree; shoots
 Nieh from a stump; *mang it,* suck-
 ers.

臬 A target; a law, rule; the
 Nieh judge or ruler of a city; *it, sz'*
 the provincial judge; he is
 addressed as *it, t'oi.*

闕 The little side door in an
 Nieh entrance; a post in a gate-
 way; a threshold.

驚 Dangerous; unquiet; *it,*
 Nieh *ngai,* uneasy, disturbed, mov-
 ing about.

(153) Iú.

天 Pleasing, winning; delicate,
 Yáu flourishing vegetation; docile,
 gentle.

妖 Beautiful, strange, bewitch-
 Yáu ing; ominous, unaccounta-
 ble, supernatural, monstrous,
lulus natura; heretical, magi-
 cal, silly, not conformable to
 the classical usage or doctrine,
 a word much used by officers
 to stigmatize things and peo-
 ple; a phantom, sprite or trans-
 formed being; to blandish, to
 flatter, to enchant; *ü kwái'*
 unnatural, ominous; *ü it,*
 monsters, prodigy, ominous of
 wo; *ü tsing,* a metamorpho-
 sis; *ü shü,* heretical books; *ü*
in, seducing talk, cozening.

么 Small, tender; the last pig
 Yáu in a litter; the ace face of a
 dice; name of a tune on the
 guitar; the radical of little
 things; *hau ü,* to turn up
 a doublet and one ace with
 three dice.

要 To adjust, to agree to; to
 Yáu seek, to importune; to assem-
 ble together, to call one; to
 scrutinize, to examine into;
ü k'au, to seek for carefully.

腰 The loins, the waist, the
 Yáu lumbar region, the body be-
 tween the ribs and pelvis; the
 middle of a thing or act; *'mò*
ü kwai, a poor stick, a witless

fellow; 'fai iú kwat, lookout for your backs!—a porter's cry; iú kwat, 'fau han, your back itches (for me to whip you); iú páu, a fob; iú 'lám, to nurse or bring up; iú tái? a girdle; pún' chung iú, in the middle, half done; iú kwat, the haunch-bone, shú iú, the back of a book.

蔞 Yau Yau Grass, herbage, vigorous growing vegetation.

腰 Yau The murmur of insects, chirping of grasshoppers, &c., in the grass.

吟 Yau A word used mostly by women to quiet one; iú! iú lok! be still!

邀 Yau To stop, to interrupt; to conceal; to invite, to send for; to look for, to seek, to salute; to want; séung iú, mutual invitation; iú 'ts'eng, to invite; iú yau to invite to a ramble; hū iú, a polite phrase of a host, meaning my entertainment is a poor one.

徭 Yau Service of a villain, feudal vassalage or labor of a serf; iú léung, scutage money or escuage; iú yik, labor given by fiefs.

獠 Yau A kind of wild beast; iú yan, a tribe of Miäutsz' mountaineers in Lien chau and its vicinity, supposed by the Cantonese to have tails.

瑤 Yau A precious gem; iú kwong, the star Benetnasch in Ursa Major; iú tsin, your 'pearly epistle,' a complimentary term; iú ch'í, a lake in fairy land.

謠 Yau A rustic ditty or ballad; called iú ko; an impromptu song; to injure by rumors;

'sung iú, childish ditties; pò' sán' iú im, to spread idle tales, to defame.

遙 Yau Remote in place, far off, distant; iú 'ün, a long way off; iú iú tsz' tak, to take one's leisure, or ease without care.

窑 Yau A furnace or kiln for bricks or pottery; 'ngá iú, a pottery-kiln; iú 'hau, a shop where opium is sold; 'tá iú, to frequent a brothel; chü' p'o' iú to live in old kilns, vagrant, beggarly.

飀 Yau The wind shaking things, as a flag; fluttering, waving from the breeze.

鷂 Yau A solitary hawk with a variegated plumage; also a variety of pheasant, akin to the medallion pheasant, is called iú chí'.

恹 Yau Sad, troubled, and without any one to disburthen to; depraved; tempted.

搖 Yau Moved, agitated, disturbed; to shake, to wag; to make; iú 'lò, to work a scull; iú tung' to move, to disturb, either mentally or physically; fú iú, a violent wind, to rise rapidly in office or rank; iú yuk, unsteady, not firm on its base; iú chung, to ring a bell; iú 'lau to shake the head, to refuse; iú iú, disturbed, troubled; iú iú yuk, not firm, unstable; iú iú 'pái 'pái, swaggering, proud.

堯 Yau Earth heaped up; eminent in worth; a famous sovereign who reigned B.C. 2357.

輶 Yau A small carriage, a one-horse cart.

僇
Yáu A tribe of pygmies in the south of China, three cubits high. Read *hiú*, false, hypocritical; *hiú hang* 'lucky.

僇
Jáu Pleasant, winning, witty, fascinating, graceful—applied to females; to perturb; *hiú iú*, agreeable; *kwai iú*, ghost of a murdered man.

僇
Jáu A short oar; to row; *iú shün*, to row a boat.

藁
Jáu Thorns, rushes, stubble, or twigs, used for fuel; *ch'o iú*, light fuel for kindling; *san iú*, faggots for fuel.

饒
Jáu Plenty to eat; abundant, satisfied, affluent; an overplus, the leavings; exceeding, a superfluity; liberal, indulgent; to acquit, to excuse, to forgive, to give in, to forbear; *iú ming* to spare life; *iú shí*, 'liberal of tongue,' wrangling; *fung iú*, abounding in, ample.

夭
Yáu To die before puberty; shortlived, an untimely death; to kill children; calamity; *meng iú*, shortlived; *iú chü*, a premature death.

窈
Yáu Obscure, still, profound; good, retired, reserved; *iú tiú* gentle, quiet—applied to females.

鸞
Yáu The cackling of hen-pheasants, calling for their mates.

窅
Yáu Deep, sunken, cavernous, eyes; deep, profound, extensive, remote; *iú an*, inconsolable.

擾
Jáu To give or bring trouble to, to incommode, to embarrass; to chagrin, to confuse; to disorder, to infest, to stir up, as banditti do a region; to breed, to rear; to tranquillize; *luk*,

iú, the six domestic animals; *iú lün* to raise a broil, to unsettle people's minds.

舀
Yáu To bale or lade out water; *yat, hak, iú 'hi 'k'ü*, all lost at once, a clean sweep; *iú 'shui*, to dip out water.

繞
Yáu To wind around, to twine around; to be entangled in; to environ, to go around, to make the tour of, to compass; *ch'in iú*, to cord about; *iú tó* to make a circuit.

要
Yáu To want, to wish, to desire; requisite, important; urgent; the important or essential parts of; an abstract; *'ní iú* 'm iú', do you want it? *teng iú* very necessary; *p'in iú* can't do without it, wont be refused; *ts'ü, iú* an abridgement; *iú 'sun* an important letter; *shéung 'há iú 'sz* near death, about to die; *iú 'kóm tsau' kóm*, just as you like.

耀
Yáu To illumine, to shine on; lustrous, glorious, splendid; celebrated; *kwong iú* magnificent; *wing iú* great distinction.

曜
Yáu The effulgence or light of the sun; *ts'at, iú* the 'seven lights,' are the sun, moon and five planets.

(154) Ká.

家
Kíá What is within doors; a household, a family; home, a dwelling; domestic, domesticated; title of a husband or master of a family; term applied to some dignitaries; the country, the government; to dwell, to live at; a sect, pro-

session, or class; a region of the body, as *fai'ká*, the lungs; a suffix of nouns to denote persons, as *tái'ká*, all of us, the whole, all at once, together; *'léung ká*, both of us; *tsz'ká*, I, myself; *fú'ká*, the rich; *ká yan*, domestics, official attendants; *tái'ká séung tsú'* all met together; *ká shat*, a husband and wife, household; *hóp ká*, the whole family; *'kún ká*, your servants, your assistants; *ká fú'* my father; *ts'an ká*, term by which the parents of a married couple call each other; *'pún ká*, a namesake, one of the same clan name; *ch'ul ká*, to become a bonze or nun; *ká 'chéung*, our clan elder; *ká 'há*, this instant, just now; *ká 'lai*, family rites, usages pertaining to marriage and burial; *ká yung'* for 'family use,' superior quality of goods; *ká shan*, courtiers; *tai' yat ká*, excellent, "first chop," skillful; *fú ká 'tsai*, you little scamp; *'yau ká 'li*, I am married; *ká kwok, sz'* national affairs.

To add to, to superadd or place upon; to confer on; advanced as officers are; to charge (as interest); *ká tsang*, to increase; *ká tik, t'im*, put a little more in; *ká kún*, to 'put on a cap,' at marriage, answers to putting on the *toga virilis*; *ká fung*, to double envelop a letter; *ká kún*, to rise in office; *ká f'* beyond expectation.

Ká fí, the name given in Canton to coffee.

加
Kíá

A flail; a cangue or wooden pillory in which criminals are exposed, called in irony *muk, fung' leng*; a stand; *tám ká* or *kong ká*, to wear the cangue; *ká hò'* the superscription on it; *ká ch'ong*, a sort of chair hired of the turnkeys to ease up the cangue; *ká chū' k'ü*, put him in the cangue; *muk, tséung' tám ká*, a "carpenter wearing the cangue," a phrase like "Phalaris' bull."

珈
Kíá

Gems on the hairpin of a headdress; a sort of browband or fillet.

笳
Kíá

A kind of flageolet, made of a reed; also called *pü, lut*, or *pat, lüt*.

袈
Kíá

A kind of sleazy camlet; *ká shá*, a sort of stole or surplice; *ká shá pò'* muslins.

嘉
Kíá

Good, excellent; to praise, to commend; to eulogize; to make happy, to rejoice in; *'ho ká*, praiseworthy; *ká ü*, a kind of barbel; *ká 'lai*, fine presents; *Ká hing'* the reign Kiáking, A.D. 1796-1821.

假
Kíá

A boar; "hogs are called *ká* in Corea and Chihlí."

葭
Kíá

A bulrush or reed, sedgy plants like *Arundo*, of which a pipe can be made; *ká fú*, the white medullary lining of some sedges, *met.* related, distant connexions; lightly esteemed.

麋
Kíá

A buck, the male of deers.

由
Kíá

Ká tsát, the common name of the cockroach.

賈
Kíá

Price of a thing; a surname.

加
Kíá

加
Kíá

欖 A shrub, supposed to be the same as tea; its infusion used to be drunk.
Kia

罍 A three-legged goblet with an ear, made of stone, holding six pints; it was used in the Sháng dynasty.
Kia

遐 Great felicity or prosperity; great; distant; firm, stable; blessed, propitious; *chuk, 'ká,* to bless, to implore blessings.
Kia

假 False, fictitious, illusive, feigned, hypocritical, unreal, simulated; a pretext, to pretend; supposing, if, because; to borrow, to get an accommodation, to avail of; to suppose, to instance; great; *pat, 'chí 'chan 'ká,* I don't know whether it is so or not; *chong 'ká 'kau,* a skin dog, a man with great pretensions; *'ká 'shau 'ü 'yan,* to get the help of another; *'ká 'ü,* for instance, if; *'ká 'shai,* supposing that, granting that; *'ká 'pán' dis-*guised like another; *'fá 'ká,* unreal, lying, not genuine; *'ká 'meng,* an alias; *'ká 'tsé' to borrow, to ask of; to use for, or as a substitute; 'ká 'ngai' hypocritical, spurious; 'ká 'ts'z' 'kán,* take an instance; *'ká 'kuk,* all humbug; *'ká 'í 'chí,* blustering, threatening.
Kia

假 Leave of absence, a furlough; *kò' 'ká' to apply for a furlough; 'fún 'ká' to extend a furlough; 'fong' 'ká' to give a vacation.*
Kia

嫁 To marry a husband, to send a bride to her husband's house; to cast imputations on another, to implicate; *ká' 'fú,* to marry;
Kia

ká' 'nü, to give a daughter in marriage; *ká' 'lín,* a dowry; *ká' 'wo' to bring evil on one; 'fún 'lau 'ká' a second marriage; 'sung' 'ká' last visit to a girl before her wedding.*

稼 To sow or plant grain; *met.* farming; the spike of grain; wild cerealia; *hok, 'ká' to learn husbandry.*
Kia

駕 A horse in the harness, to harness a carriage; a chariot for the sovereign's use; to drive or manage a horse; to sit in a carriage; to mount, to ascend; to embark, to go aboard; to embrace or avail of; a title of respect (as if addressing one in a chariot), Sir, Your Honor; *ká' 'shéung' 'tsün 'ká', or 'loi 'ká' are all terms of address; 'pí, 'ká' title of an assistant prefect; 'shing' 'ká' his godship, his Majesty; 'án' 'ká' death of a sovereign; 'ká' 'tsi' 'lá' pompous.*
Kia

架 A stand, a press, a rack, a case, a dumb-waiter, an open frame on which things are placed, a scaffolding or framework; classifier of screens, pictures, pier-glasses, and whatever is framed; to lay on a frame; to lay up or heap; to uphold, to support; to fend off, to ward; *'á 'ká' to fight, to come to blows; 'ká' 'kák, to ward off with the arm; 'kam 'chung 'ká', or 'uk, 'ká' a truss on four posts supporting a roof; 'pat, 'ká' a peucil-stand; 'ní 'tsò' 'ká' 'léung 'mé, are you going to be a ridge-pole? said to one who interferes in or backs up a*
Kia

quarrel; *'shui ká'* a washstand; *shap, tsz' ká'* a cross; *ká' k'íú* *k'ú k'wó'* to help one over, to assist one in a dilemma.

價
Kiá The price or value of a thing; *ká' ts'in*, the price; *shí ká'* the current price; *lam ká'* or *ká' ts'in 'chung*, dear, high-priced; *shing ká'* fame, reputation; *'mò ká'* priceless, inestimable; no sale; *shat, ká'* the lowest price; *toi' ká'* price to be settled afterwards.

卡
Tsáh A pass or station, where guards are posted; *ká' lò'* a guardhouse; *sun' ká'* a post-house; *kái ká'* a street guard, a police-station; *ká' lú'* mid-dling, obsequious, undecided.

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Kai.

雞
Ki The cock; the gallinæ; *kai kung*, a cock; *kai 'ná'*, a hen; *kai hong'* a pullet; *shán kai*, a pheasant; *kam kai*, the golden pheasant; *kai 'tsai*, a chicken; *kai ming*, or *kai 'ai*, cockcrowing; *ngan kai*, a boatswain's whistle; *kai 'ngán*, corns; *'ín kai*, a frog; *'fo kai*, a turkey; *'shui kai*, 'water hens,' a term for prostitutes in boats; *kai kán*, sodomy; *tau' kai*, cockfighting; *kai k'at, kóm' ts'ò*, early as the cockcrow.

簪
Ki A hair-pin, broad and bent, laid on the back of the head, put on when married; the coiffure; *mel.* puberty; *kai á'*, a hair-pin; *kai 'lai*, braiding up the hair when about to be married; *nín k'up, kai*, marriageable.

桁
Ki

A tie-beam connecting two pillars, or supporting the roof; *kat, kai*, the projecting end of a tie-beam holding up the plate.

髻
Ki

The coiffure of Chinese women; *sho 'kai*, to arrange the hair; *á kok, 'kai*, the hair dressed in two horns as children's is. Also read *kai'*.

計
Ki

A complete number, a deliberation in full assembly; to plan, to consider, to devise; to calculate, to estimate, to reckon, to count, to compute; stratagem, scheme, plot; *kai' 'm chan*, reckoned or counted wrong, not guessed right; *'m kai' káu'* was not included in it, I said nothing about that; *'yau mal, kai' káu'* what plan or contrivance have you? *kai' mau*, to plan or contrive; *sun' kai'* an injurious plot; *kai' shò'* to count; *to kai'* fertile in expedients; *tái' kai'* the triennial official examination; *ká kai'* means of livelihood; *sam kai'* to reckon mentally *kai' tò' 'ün*, to forecast, to calculate ahead; *kai' pán' 'm ch'ut*, no chance to get a loan, you can't effect it; *kai' 'm tím'* can not reckon them all, a very miscellaneous lot of things.

繼
Ki

Connected threads; a line of succession in kindred; to continue, to enter on the duties or pursuits of others; to adopt; succeeding to, successively, to follow after; *kai' 'mò*, a step-mother; *shing kai' 'tsai*, an adopted son; *kai' ts'áp*, hereditary nobility; *kai' wai'* lineal successor.

繫
K'i Usually read *hai*, to tie; to pertain to, to follow in consequence of.

薊
K'i A thistle, species of *Cnicus*; *Kai'chau*, a district of Shun-t'ien fú in Chihli.

偈
K'i An enigma or apothegm in Buddhist books; to rest, to cease; *'kong Fat, kai* to explain the apothegms of Buddhism; *chi kai* to know these enigmas, to understand one's wishes, to take a cue; *'ai 'mai 'kong kai* don't puff yourself.

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K'ai.

溪
K'i A clear mountain streamlet, a pellucid pool among the hills; a valley with a rivulet in it; the headwaters of a river; a creek, a ditch, or water-course; *met.* what is handed down, as doctrine; *tiu' k'ai*, to fish in streams.

蹊
K'i A foot or bridle-path, a narrow pathway; to penetrate through byways, to go where no road is. Often read *kai*.

稽
K'i To examine into, to deliberate, to compare; to inquire into; to detain, to stop, to embarrass; to reach to; to prostrate, to bow to the ground; *k'ai shau*, to knock head; *'fan shun seung k'ai*, mutual bickerings; *k'ai ch'á*, to examine into or search out.

嵒
Hi Name of a mountain in Poh chau in the department of Yingchau in Ngázhwui; a surname.

啓
K'i To open, to explain, to make clear; to signify to, to tell a superior; to reveal, to make known (by revelation); to inform, to state; to instruct; to kneel; to divide, to separate, to distinguish; to publish a book; the van or left wing of an army; clear sky after a rain; the morning star is called *'k'ai ming*, harbinger of brightness; *'k'ai fuk*, a horse having a white right forefoot; to begin, as spring or summer; *k'ing' 'k'ai 'ché*, he who respectfully states—opening phrase in a letter; *'k'ai mung*, to teach the ignorant; *'k'ai 'hau*, to speak, to teach; *'k'ai 'chau*, to set sail; *'k'ai tik*, to undeceive, to propagate truth, to point out the right way; *fü' k'ai*, a postscript or inclosure in a letter; *on 'k'ai*, open [the envelope] calmly—a superscription on letters.

檠
K'i A passport or sign made of carved wood; an embroidered streamer on a lance sent by way of credence with messengers, or borne in state.

檠
K'i A lasting kind of silk; cover of a lance-head; a scalloped bannerol borne by aides-de-camp or escort. Read *hing*, the sides or ribs.

契
K'i A covenant, bond, deed, lease, agreement, whatever is drawn up between contracting parties; quipos were anciently used; to compare or produce the parts of a check, to join; mournful, distressed; adopted, devoted to a god or person;

a spit used in scorching tortoise-shells for divination; frightened; *k'ai' yéuk*, a written agreement; *shü k'ai'* documents; *k'ai' fú* one honored or served somewhat as a godfather; *k'ai' 'tsai*, a child so adopted; *k'ai' tai'* a sodomite, —a term of abuse; *k'ai' shü'* to ask the protection of [the *yung shü'* or banian] tree; *k'ai' shan*, to devote one's self to a god; *'lò k'ai'* two persons whose children have interchanged homage to them; old fellow! —a compellation used by near friends. *K'ai' tán*, the nation which ruled Northern China from A.D. 1118 to 1235, under the name of the Golden dynasty.

Kái.

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皆
Kíai

All alike, things of the same sort, uniformly; all, altogether; used after a recital of items or nouns of multitude, as the sign of the plural; *kái chí*, everybody knows it; *kái pat*, *k'ap*, none equaled him, unequaled; *'lò shü'* *kái tsot'* old and young, all are here; *'sho tsok*, *kái ín*, whatever he does is as it should be; *kü kái yat*, *yéung'* all are alike.

皆
Kíai

Used for the preceding; to accompany, to take along with one, as a parent takes his child; all at once, together, coalescing; persons uniting in one effort; *kái kái*, vigorous; *kái nám*, 'with my son,' —a phrase used on cards and votive tablets.

階
Kíai

The melody of birds; harmony heard at a distance; the sighing of the wind; *kái kái*, birds singing.

階
Kíai

Kai kái, murmuring of streams flowing together; cold; incessant rain.

階
Kíai

Steps, especially the stone ones at the door; the ascent to a hall, a flight of stairs; a grade, a degree, a rank; gradation; a source or cause of some evil; to rise, to emulate; *kái k'ap*, a step, a grade in office; *'ín kái*, the large stone steps at doorways; *yau kam kái*, to 'enter the golden steps' i.e. the palace, is the privilege of the three highest Hánlin graduates; *'oi kái*, your house; *Kái chau*, a prefecture in Kánsuh.

佳
Kíai

Beautiful, fine, nice, good of its kind; excellence, goodness; *sham' kái*, exceeding good; *kái yan*, a pretty woman; *'hò kái pat*, good penmanship; *'m kín' kái*, I see nothing remarkable in it, care nothing for it; *kái yam*, good news, usually means by letter.

街
Kíai

A street in a town, a thoroughfare; market where people pass; *shéung kái*, to go ashore; *fú kái 'lau hong'* street of courtesans; *ch'ut kái*, gone abroad, gone out; *yat, 'íú kái hong'* a single street; *kái fong*, a neighborhood; the householders of three or four streets, a ward; *kái cháp*, a street gate; *kái shéung'* in the street or market; *kíi lai' kong*, street news; *ch'á kái*, to patrol the streets.

解
Kiái To split a horn in two; to open, to take off or apart; to cut up, to sever at the joints; to dissipate, to disperse, scattered; to explain, to narrate, to make clear, to understand; to comment; a commentary, a meaning, an explanation; to stop, to cease; to do away with the effects of; a trace, a footstep; 'kái hoi, to unloose (as a knot), to illustrate; chü 'kái, an explanation or commentary; 'ní kó tsz' 'ím 'kái, what is the meaning of this character?; 'm 'hiú 'kái, I don't understand it; 'kái ts'o' the explanation is wrong; 'kái lai, untie it; 'mò 'kái kau' no way of rescue, no salvation; 'kái mún' to dispel or alleviate sorrow; 'kái shau, to urinate; 'kái wai, to raise a siege, to extricate from difficulties; 'kái ch'ü hung shai, to exorcise or expel evil spirits; 'kái tsú' I beg pardon; 'kái ts'in, pay your fare! 'kái hot, to quench thirst; 'kái t'üt, to let go, to free (as a grasp), to remove (as sin from the soul); 'kái yam' to retire from office; 'kái han' to remove ill-will; 'kái sam, a cheerful ballad.

携
Hiái A colloquial word—to pass (at table), to take, to carry in the hand, to bring for use; 'kái pá tò 'tsai lai ngo, bring me a penknife; 'ní 'shau 'kái mat, 'yé, what are you carrying? 'kái ch'á lai, bring tea.

界
Kiái To transmit, to forward to, to hand over to; to exclude; to transfer an officer to another post; 'kái ün, first of the kũ.

jin graduates; 'kái fán' to deliver up a criminal; 'kái 'héung ngák, to pay in the fixed duty to the emperor. Read hái, to mean, to intend; 'kái' ? to make motions, as to the dumb; to talk by signs; to guess. This last is a local phrase.

衙
Kiái A hall or suite of rooms in a prefect's office, called *kung kái*, where subordinate officers stay; a sort of hospice.

介
Kiái To assist, to attend upon; an attendant, a domestic, a valet, one who announces visitors; numeral of persons, as yat, 'kái' mò' fú, I, a poor soldier; because; great, good, upright; firm; a single animal, one alone; small, trifling; a border of a country, frontiers; conterminous, separated, to border on; armor for the body, mail, a cuirass; carapace of tortoises, crabs, &c.; icicles on trees; to act, or represent; tsit, 'kái' well principled; 'sun kái' lui' the scaly and shelly tribes; yat, 'kái' 'chi sz' a small affair.

价
Kiái One who serves, a waiting-boy; great, good; kwai' 'kái' your servant-boy; 'siú kái' my valet. In these senses, used for the preceding.

跬
Kiái Walking awry; 'kám kái' walking in an irregular manner, not progressing.

玠
Kiái A kind of gem tablet, 12 ts' ün' long, held in both hands, when in the Presence.

界
Kiái A division between fields, to mark separate ownership; a limit, boundary, border, frontier, terminus; to draw a line

of separation, to limit; to sunder friends; *shai' kái'* the world; *'m' hò shai' kái'* a vicious age; *kái' shek*, a boundary-stone; *káu kái'* the border, a boundary; *kái' hán'* a limit in time or place, to restrict; *kái' fong*, a paper weight; *kái' t'ò*, an iron wheel used in lathes by glass-grinders; *shán kái'* the confines of a grave; *kái' chí'* limit, edge of a lot.

疥
K'iai A scratch, a little sore, a scabbiness; *kái' lár' chí' tsat*, a trifling sore, an unimportant matter; *kái' ch'ong*, an itch pustule, a pimple.

芥
K'iai The mustard plant; *kái' lán' ts'ò'* coarse kind of mustard, cultivated for greens; *ts'im kái'* unimportant, small; *kái' mül*, ground mustard; *kái' t'ai'* trifling, not worth remembering, 'like fish-bones in one's throat'; *'ts'ò kái'* a sliver or splinter, a piece of grass, a contemptible person.

蚺
K'iai A red spotted, scaly lizard, found in damp places, called *kòp, kái'*; used as an aphrodisiac medicine.

鮓
K'iai The sole fish, plaice, or flounder, commonly called *t'ái, shá, ũ, tsang 'pi ũ*, and *'pi muk, ũ*.

戒
K'iai A boundary or limit; a region; to warn, to caution; to guard against; to inform or announce to; to beware of, to refrain from, to observe a regimen; to cure of the use of; injunctions, precepts, inhibitions; *kái' 'hau*, to abstain

from flesh, to be careful of one's diet; *tsü, kái'* most carefully guard against; *kái' 'chí*, a finger-ring; *kái' 'ín fong*, a prescription for curing opium-smokers; *kái' 't'ün 'yan*, entirely cured of the habit; *fát, kái'* rules for a regimen, warnings, injunctions; *kái' t'ü*, a rule; *kün' kái'* a friendly admonition; *kái' 'tsau*, to abstain from wine; *shap, kái'* the Ten Commandments.

戒
K'iai To enjoin, to urge upon one's attention; fearful, chary of.

誡
K'iai Rule of conduct, precepts, warnings, orders, injunctions; to deter by citing the penalty, to exhort to desist, to prohibit; *'king kái'* to warn or persuade against; name of a sword; *kò' kái'* to give good counsel; *kam' kái'* to forbid.

屆
K'iai To reach to, to arrive at or tend towards, in time or place; a limit, terminus, set time; the summit, the extreme point; unfortunately, unluckily; *kái' k'í*, come at the time, punctual; *tsü, kái' há' chí'* it is now the midsummer term; *'ín kái'* the horizon, limits of things.

犗
K'iai A gelded ox; strong, vigorous animals, such as are castrated being so.

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K'ái.

楷
K'iai A straight, durable, and graceful tree, which grows on Confucius' grave; a pattern, example, model, rule; a square form of characters, called *'k'ái*

shü, or pattern writing; *jün*
'*k'ái*, elegant writing; *k'éung*
'*k'ái*, fixed in one's principles,
straightforward.

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Kák.

革
Keh

The hides of animals, after
the hair is taken off; radical of
hides and things made of them;
the human skin; to change,
to put off, to renew, to molt;
to degrade one from office;
musical instruments of skin;
defensive armor; leathern; a
wing during molting; *kák*,
yik, to dismiss a man from a
yámun; *kák*, *chik*, or *kák*,
'*teng*, to turn out of office;
kák, 'fung, to mulct an of-
ficer of his salary.

緯
Keh

To weave, or put the threads
of the woof in; to seam.

格
Keh

To strike, to attack, to box;
to fight with beasts; to fend
off or stop a thing; 'long *kák*,
to break a blow; *kák*, 'tau'
fighting; *kák*, 'k'ün 'sau, to
fence, to box.

格
Keh

The spreading of branches;
to come to, to reach, arrive at
the end; to examine to the
bottom, to sift or understand
thoroughly; excellent, ex-
traordinary; to influence, to
affect, to cause; to attack; to
change, to correct; to grow
old; a line, a rule; a mark by
which one writes; obstinate;
a limit, a pattern; a statute;
a frame or stand; to raise up;
all years which have the
"branch" *yan* in their cyclic
name; *kák*, *ngoi* extraordinary,
beyond the usage or stipula-

tion; *kán* ' *kák*, to draw lines;
yan ' *tsz* ' *kák*, a copyslip; *kák*,
mat, to inquire into the nature
of things, to philosophize;
'*pan* *kák*, temperament; *kák*,
kuk, carriage, presence, bear-
ing; *kák*, *shik*, a muster or
copy; *shan* *chi* *kák*, *sz* 'divine
influences or inspiration.

骨
Keh

The skeleton of a man or
beast; the bones sticking out,
lean; 't'ai 'k'ü kwat, *kák*, look
even to his bones, narrowly
examine his character.

膈
Keh

The diaphragm; any thin
membrane in bodies; the
breast, the mind; *kák*, *mok*, the
midriff, separating the thorax
and stomach; a bell frame;
kák, *shik*, food disagreeing
with one, and vomiting it;
kák, *lák*, 'tai, the arm-pit.

隔
Keh

A partition, a bulkhead,
something which stops the
passage; a shelf; to obstruct,
to intercept, to separate off, to
interpose, to hinder; to strain;
separated, sundered; next to,
neighboring; *kák*, 'li *chü* he
lives next door; *kák*, 'hoi, to
separate, to put apart; *kák*,
yat, 'iú 'shui, a stream inter-
venes; *kák*, 'chá, strain off the
grounds; 'sám *kák*, 'ká' a
stand with three shelves; *kák*,
yé (food) left over night; *kák*,
pít, separated (as friends);
kák, 'nín luk, an old friend;
kák, *yat*, 'loi, come every other
day; 'm 's'ang *kák*, 'tseng' it
is not strained clear; *kák*, 'chü
p'án, a filterer; *kák*, 's'éung
ngáu 'yéung, to 'scratch
[one's self] through a wall, in-
effectual, useless indignation.

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Kam.

金
Kin

Metal, one of the five elements; radical of metals and metallic things; gold, *par excellence*, the metal; musical instruments of percussion; firm, strong, solid, hard; yellow, golden; a coin, a piece of money; during the Hán dynasty, a caty of gold; precious, true; imperial; *wong kam*, gold; *pák kam*, silver; *kam shik*, yellow; *kam kwó* arms; *ch'í kam*, to gild; *kam íp*, gold plates, used as bullion; *kam pok*, gold leaf; *kam kwat*, a species of small orange; *tuk kam*, pure gold; *fi kam*, bits of gold leaf stuck on cakes; *kam sing*, Venus; *Kam fá*, name of a goddess, corresponds to Juno Lucina; tinsel ornaments like flowers, used as offerings; *kam nok*, a sure promise; *chap kam*, to take up and re-inter the ashes of the dead.

今
Kin

Now, at this time, presently; *ü kam*, now; *kam yat*, to-day; *chi kam*, till now; *kam 'mán*, this evening; *kam chiú*, this morning; *kam shai*, this age, this world or life *kam hau*, henceforth.

錦
Kin

A kind of variegated silk used in ornamental work; embroidered, worked, or knit in colors; elegant, figurative fine writing; flowery, pictured; *í kam*, the gentry, official persons; *kam ch'au*, figured pongee; *shap kam 'ün tip*, colored chinaware; *kam sau' man*, an elegant style.

禁
Kin

To prohibit, to guard against, to warn or forbid, to hinder or stop the completion of; to regulate, to restrain; forbidden, imperial; to keep off; a kind of tray; *kam' sheng*, his majesty's palace; *kam' kái*, prohibitory rules; *kam' fo*, contraband goods; *kam' tsut*, a turnkey. Read *k'am*; to endure, to bear; to take by force, to overcome.

禁
Kin

Unable to speak from lock-jaw or other disease; to shut the mouth, silent; to refrain from speaking; *kam' 'hau í*, dysentery and loss of appetite.

捺
Kin

To press down, to hold fast, to lay the hand on; *kam' 'shui ch'í*, to work a fire-engine; *kum' í' yau 'shui*, to swim and keep hold of the ground, i. e. having something to depend on; *ts'o 'ün kam' 'pin*, roll it round or press it flat, *met.* an easy disposition.

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K'am.

衾
K'in

A coverlet or large quilt; a shroud; *í k'am*, clothes and shroud for the dead.

紵
K'in

Strings or tapes to fasten a lapel; the lapel or fold of a coat; to fasten by strings; a collar; *tai' k'am*, a large lapel; *tú' mín' k'am*, a coat opening down in front; *ts'ing k'am*, *siúts'ái* graduates; *k'am hing tai'* terin for husbands of two sisters; *hung k'am fút*, easy, forgiving; *k'am 'au chui'* things hanging on the lapel, as charms and fobs; *k'am wái*, the bosom of a dress.

𦍋 Firm, durable, lasting; able to endure; enduring, well placed or settled; 'pong chü' k'am tak, 'tá, tied up helpless, in a "fix," unable to resent a wrong; k'am 'shai, lasting, very durable; k'am tak, náu' patient, good-tempered; k'am 'm chü' testy, irritable; k'am 'tai, in good taste; k'am king, unalloyed, pure in heart.

琴 A Chinese lute, having seven strings; to restrain one's self; foreign instruments are called k'am, as fung k'am, an organ, seraphine, or a piano; 'siú yéung k'am, a music-box; 's'ai k'am, a theorbo or round guitar; 'kú k'am, or 'án k'am, to play the lute; k'am yam lün' disconcerted, an unexpected obstacle; k'am fong, your excellency's hall,—a phrase applied to officers; 'óm fung k'am, to play an organ.

芥 A salt marsh plant, perhaps a kind of Salsola; cattle are fond of the seeds; 'wong k'am, a yellow root akin to liquorice.

禽 Flying and feathered creatures, the class Aves; pregnant animals; k'am shau' birds and beasts; ká k'am, the cock.

擒 To seize as a hawk does, to grasp, to clutch for prey; to take alive, to capture (as a prisoner); k'am chuk, to seize; shang k'am, to take alive; chong k'am chong shuk, to play at boo-peep.

楸 A kind of Prunus; lam k'am a large species of bullace; the fruit is red and much eaten by birds.

𦍋 A kind of spider; k'am ló, the shepherd spider or father-longlegs; a species of Phalangium.

𦍋 To cover over with anything; to pull over one; k'am 'p'i, to draw the quilt over one; k'am chü' k'ü, cover it over (as a dish); k'am 'shau, one who lives by his wife's prostitution.

𦍋 Sister-in-law on a wife's side, is called k'am néung; k'am 'mò, a maternal uncle's wife; táí k'am, bride-women who wait on the bride for three days.

(162) **Kám.**

𦍋 Cords for binding hampers; to close or bind up, to seal, to fill up crevices closely; kám fung, to seal (a letter), to fasten up (a box); kám 'hau, to be silent, to stop the mouth of or entrance. Read kám, the bindings of a coffin.

𦍋 To look down upon or into, as a god or emperor does; to visit subjects; to look at, to require, to control by inspecting, to superintend, to take charge of; an inspector, overseer; a jail, a prison; to imprison; a halo; kám ló, a prison; tsò kám, in prison; kám kum' or shau kám, to take to prison; kám 'ngo táí nán, forced to do, can't help it; kám 'ni tsò' to compel you to do it; kám lam, to superintend an examination; kám ch'át, to behold, to survey, as gods do; kám tuk, an overseer—the

hoppo is so called; *kám 'tan*, an old prisoner, a gallows-bird—a term of abuse; *'tsau kám fán* an escaped prisoner; *kám chū' iú'* obliged to take it. Read *kám*, to examine into carefully, to revise another's proceedings; *kám' shang*, or *tsot' kám* a purchased degree between *siúts'ái* and *kūjin*; *t'ái' kám* an eunuch; *yam tsín kám* an astronomer royal.

慙 Embarrassed; *kám kái'* at a loss what to do; walking awry.

械 A casket, box, or case, for holding things; *kám chong*, a dressing-case; *kal, kám*, a letter with good news.

減 To diminish, to subtract, to take away part; to keep back, to contract, to abbreviate; to lighten, to retrench; *'kám ká'* to cheapen, to lower the price; *'yan tak, 'kám*, the price can be lessened; *'kám pat, 'sé*, to write an abbreviated form, to write short-hand; *ts'ing 'kám*, poorly, tired out, overworked; *'kám 'sháng*, laconic, plain, divested of useless additions; *'nung 'kám*, thank you for the abatement [in price]; *lok, tik, 'kám*, come down in your terms; *'kám 'sháng tak, kwó'* less will do, there is no need of so much.

鑒 A tub in which the moon shines; a mirror, a speculum; an example, that by which one may take warning, term given to historical works; a precept, or admonition; to examine for purposes of approval, to audit or revise; to survey;

to reflect light; *shing' kám* his Majesty's revision, the 'sacred glance'; *'ming kám* perspicacious, to examine fully; *'foi kám* for you, Sir, to see—a phrase used in letters; *kám' shang tsong'* to implicate a man out of revenge; *kám' ts'in kú*, to heed previous examples.

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Kan.

根
Kan

Roots of plants; the origin, beginning, root, bottom, foundation; fundamental; classifier of trees; *'mò kan 'pún*, singular, peculiar; baseless, without foundation; *kan 'tai*, cause of, the bottom; *kwai kan*, to revert to a former state, to return to a first condition; *ch'ü kan* to eradicate, to destroy utterly; *kan müt*, first and last, the whole; *kan yau*, mode of originating, circumstances of its beginning, the rise of; *kan kái 'chéung yéung*, may he have a vigorous, healthy growth,—a petition used by mothers.

跟
Kan

The heel; *kéuk, kan*, the heel; more commonly called *kéuk, cháng*; to follow at one's heels; to follow up, to pursue an inquiry; according to; *kan pán*, a lacquey, personal attendants; *kan kau'* to search into; *kan yan tsò'* do it as he does; *kan wái'* 'pan, to injure by bad examples; *kan ts'am*, hunt it up, look for it; *kan ts'ui 'ngo*, follow me; *'yau yan kan 'mí loi*, there is somebody coming behind.

巾
Kin

A kerchief or cloth bonnet, anciently worn; a napkin, a neckcloth, a handkerchief; radical of things made of cloth; *'shau kan*, a towel or napkin; *ch'an' kan*, a girdle-napkin; *hon' kan*, a handkerchief; *ü kan*, the literati; *kung 'tsz' kan*, a cap worn by young noblemen; *ch'ëung kan* a scarf; *táp, pok, kan*, a cloth to protect the shoulders; *pok, kin kan*, a shawl; *fau kan*, a turban, a kerchief.

斤
Kin

To chop, cut down; an ax, a hatchet; a test or machine for weighing; a catty of 16 taels, or 1 lb. av.; *'ki to kan 'éung*, what is the weight? *kan kan* to examine clearly; *'tá kan 'au*, to turn a somerset; *'éung kan 'au*, to measure out by pecks. The second form is in common use, though unauthorized.

筋
Kin

A sinew, a tendon; also a nerve, for the Chinese do not distinguish; sinewy, muscular, strong; *'hò kan 'ik*, vigorous, in full health; *luk kan*, stag's sinews; *'ngán kan 'ts'in*, right before your eyes; *p'i 'hái kan* cobbler's ends; *min' kan*, rolled dough; *'yau kan kwat*, can be depended on, sagacious, prudent; *hüt, kan*, veins.

謹
Kin

Diligent, careful, vigilant; serious, attentive, solemn, respectful; to venerate, to sedulously watch against, or consider, to heed; *'kan shan'* heedful of, circumspect, watchful; *'kan kü'* to send presents to one; *'kan ki'* carefully remem-

kin

僅
Kin

ber it; *'kan 'tséung sz' pán'* the business is nearly arranged.

Exactly, nothing wanting, nothing over; hardly, just missed (an injury), scarcely, almost, a little short; *'kan kau' 'shai*, just enough; *'kan 'hò*, it will do; *'kan 'kan tsò' tak*, can make it do, a little scrimped; *'kan tò'* just arrived; *'kan tsuk, yat, k'ap*, just able to meet expenses; *'kan 'ho*, nothing to spare.

堇
Kin

Tenacious clay, mud; yellow loam; adhesive; to smear, to lute; time; in these senses, the next is generally employed. A plant, also called *'ü 'fau*, or crow's head; *'kan 'ts'oi'* the violet, pansy.

壙
Kin

To plaster or stop up with clay, to lute; to cover a corpse with earth; to inter; clay, argillaceous earth, mud; a way over a drain.

槿
Kin

A tree whose flowers blossom and decay in a day; perhaps a species of Malvaceæ; used figuratively for human glory, transient happiness; a handle.

殮
Kin

To die of starvation by the roadside, to cover a wayside corpse.

謹
Kin

A dearth or blasting of vegetables; *ki' kan*, a want of grain and vegetables.

盃
Kin

A nuptial vase; the bride and groom pledge each other, after exchanging them; they are often made of half of a cocoa-nut, anciently were made of half a gourd, or of metal; *hòp, kan*, to exchange and pledge the nuptial cup.

緊
Kin To bind fast, to compress; a cord; urgent, strict; diligent, prompt, on the point of, in haste, pressing; strait, confined; rapid flow of water; *shui 'kan*, rapid, swift water; *met*, a careful guard of, very watchful; *'kan iú* indispensable, urgent; *'tang 'kan*, waiting for, in instant need of; *'kan kap*, be quick; *'kan 'chí kóm* to, only want just so much; *shéung 'kan tsò* do it immediately; *'kan 'kan 'ho*, will just do; *'shau 'kan*, in need, hard up; *sheng 'kan*, a husky, hoarse, voice; *jai 'kan ch'ü* almost here; *yák, 'kan ch'ü* they are now eating; *'kon 'kan yák*, eat as soon as you can; *'pong 'kan*, tie it tight.

庵
Kin A small dwelling, a lodge, a hut, a cottage; few, in a slight degree; *and fán 'kan sim* you need have no anxiety about me; *'kan chák*, narrow, cabined.

覲
Kin To see or have an audience with a superior or the emperor; to look to the north, i. e. towards His Majesty; the autumnal audience; *ch'ü 'kan* to be introduced at Court.

靳
Kin The collar-strap of a harness; firm, vigorous, strong; to hold back, to restrain; to ridicule, to make odious; avaricious, parsimonious, sparing of, to take.

艮
Kin Hard, firm; perverse, obstinate; a limit, to bound; the third of the eight *kuá*; radical of characters denoting force. This character is much used as a contraction for *ngan*, silver.

近
Kin Near, proximate, both in place and time; to touch, to approach, to bring near, to close upon, to urge; according to, like; familiar; *ts'an 'kan* intimate, near one; *'kan' shí* nearly so; *'kan' shí 'ngán*, near-sighted; *fú' kan* not far off; *'kan' yat*, or *'kan' shí*, these few days; *tséung 'kan* about to be; *'kan' 'hoi*, near the sea; *'kan' loi*, recently; *'kan' 'li*, consonant to reason; *lò' kan* the way is short; *'kan' chü' k'ü*, get near to him.

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K'an.

芹
Kin Celery or parsley; cress; *'shui 'k'an ts'oi* water-cresses; *'hon 'k'an ts'oi* celery; *'ts'oi 'k'an*, to 'pluck the cress,' i. e. to become a *siúts'ái*; *'k'an in* a festal cup given to *siúts'ái* graduates.

勤
Kin Diligent in one's post, laborious, industrious; sedulous, attentive to, kind; to stir up, to assist one in diligence; *'k'an lik*, diligent, be industrious; *'k'an hok*, to study hard; *'k'an 'woong*, loyal, diligent in one's office; *'k'an 'ká lap*, *ip*, to try to exalt one's family; *'k'an kim* diligent and frugal.

慇
Kin Diligent; *'yan 'k'an*, bowed down, anxious regarding one's work or duties; overlabored, no rest.

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Kán.

間
Kien A crevice, an interval, a space between; between, in the midst of, during, whilst; amongst, to allow, to make

room for, to set apart; a classifier of buildings, gardens, rooms, &c.; *yat, nin kán*, within a year; *sin tí, chí kán*, in the world, on earth; *há kán*, the kitchen; *song kán*, in the room; *sáp, shí kán*, just now, only a moment; *taí 'kí kán*, which house is it? *k'í kán 'tín yéung*, how does the affair get on? *yéung kán*, this life, in this world.

艱 *Kien* Hard, intractable soil; difficult, distressing; the origin of; *kán, nán*, troubled, in unhappy circumstances, hard to do; *kú kán*, an officer in mourning for a mother; *kán san*, miserable, bitter, wretched.

奸 *Kien* Inordinate, unregulated desire; to violate decorum, to confuse propriety; to disobey; cunning cabals, plots; vicious corrupt, selfish, malicious; clandestine; villainous, unprincipled, intriguing, crafty, traitorous; adulterous; *kán chá*, false, fraudulent, swindling; *kán shan*, a traitorous officer; *hon' kán*, a traitor, a disaffected Chinese; *kánt's'ák*, a villain; you traitor! *kán'kau*, subtle, wily, slippery; *kán 'tai yan*, a scamp, a rascal; *kán 'tsai*, a slippery fellow. Used interchangeably with the next.

姦 *Kien* Illicit intercourse, criminal connection; adultery, rape, incest (for the word itself does not distinguish); to de-flower, to debauch; *kán yam*, illicit connection of any kind; *k'éung kán*, a rape, to force a

woman; *kán 'fú*, an adulteress; *kán 'sing*, adultery.

菅 *Kien* A sort of rush, whose fibres, after retting, are fit for making cords, thatch, or mats; perhaps a kind of Phragmites.

鹼 *Kien* A kind of barilla obtained from marine plants in Shántung; *kán 'shui*, lye, lixivium; *fán 'kán*, soap; *héung 'kán*, scented soap; *ún 'kán*, coarse barilla soap; *kán 'shá*, a sediment of lye; *lap, kán*, Castile soap.

繭 *Kien* A cocoon; the silky pupae of other moths; *ts'am 'kán*, the silkworm's cocoon; *kán 'ch'au*, a sort of crape pongee; *ch'ing 'héung 'kán*, a kind brought from Kíaying chau. Sometimes read 'kia.

簡 *Kien* A slip of bamboo used formerly for making notes on; an official writing; documents; to abridge, to condense, to retrench; laconic, terse in style; to select, to distinguish, to choose from; to treat lightly, negligent or rude to; classifier of slips or sheets of paper, as *dán 'kán*, a single or unfolded slip of paper; also, a single-fold visiting-card; sincere; great, large; *kán ch'ák*, a letter, a dispatch; *kán léuk*, to abridge, to make a digest of; a resumé, a synopsis; *kán mán*, to treat disrespectfully; also used as a polite phrase, "I think you will deem me rude;" *ngá 'kán*, an ivory tablet for writing; *kán kú*, a term applied to offices, to show that they are not very important.

乘 Often used for the preceding; to select, to sort; to reduce or abridge; a visiting-card; a classifier of slips of paper; *'lai kán*, a marriage card; *'hung kán*, a common red visiting-card; *'ts'ün kán*, a 5-fold visiting-card; *'kán shū*, a letter; *'kán t'ip*, a card.

揀 To elect, to choose, to discriminate; *'kán sūn* to select (persons for a duty or office); *'kán chák*, to choose from; to specially select one of; *'kán ch'á*, to sort tea; *'kán fo* to garble goods; *'kán shing* that which is rejected; *'kán ūn*, finished picking; *'kán tseng* picked clean.

諫 To point out the right of a thing; to reprove, to remonstrate with, to testify against, to plead with a superior; to advise, to urge to reformation; remonstrance; *'hūn kán* to urge one to reform; *'kán kún*, a censor to His Majesty, a historiographer; *'fú kán* unpalatable advice.

間 To make a space between, to divide, to interrupt, to alternate; to sunder; to part friends, to interfere, to slander; a spy; far removed; vacant, unoccupied (as a road); to bear with; *'kán shik*, colors alternating; *'kán kák*, to disjoin, to set apart; *'kán fong*, to divide off a room; *'kán p'it*, *'hò noi* separated a long time; *'sho kán yan*, a tale-bearer; *'kán sho tik*, separate them a little more; *'kán wák*, *'m loi ní*, what if I do not come? *'fán kán* a spy.

澗 A stream in a valley, a mountain torrent; *'shán kán* a streamlet.

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Kang.

(The first two characters under this syllable are usually pronounced *káng*, the second chiefly in its meaning of a watch.)

耕 To plough, to cultivate fields; the period for ploughing; a ploughing; to labor, to be diligent in any occupation; *'kang fú*, or *'kang f'in yan*, a ploughman, a farmer, an agriculturist; *'muk kang*, to labor with the eyes for a living, as a physiognomist; *'shít kang*, to teach for a living; *'lik kang*, to work hard at a business; *'kang tsai*, hired laborers on a farm; *'hoi kang*, to begin ploughing.

更 To change, to alter, to renew; substitution, emendation, reparation; a watch, of which there are five, commencing at 7 o'clock P.M., and reaching to 5 o'clock A.M.; to watch; *'kang koi*, to alter, to correct, to make proper; *'kang ún* to change for another; *'kang fú*, a watchman; *'kung lau*, a watchman's lookout-box; *'kang kú*, the bamboo and drum of the watchman; *'lok kang*, to set the watch; *'shau kang*, to call in the watch; *'kang lau* the striking of the quarters by the watch; *'lò kang*, or *'kang lín* a head watchman; *'hon kang*, or *'tai kang*, to keep watch; *'tá kang*, to strike the hour; *'ún kang*, to relieve the watch.

Kang 梗 A kind of rice, a little fragrant when cooked, called *h'ung kang 'mai*; it has very little viscosity.

庚 *Kang* The seventh of the 'ten stems;' to change, to alter; a way, a path; ages, years; to restore; to bestow as a reward; *t'ung kang*, of the same age; *kang 'k'an*, a card containing the record of the births of two persons proposing to marry; *'ai kam nin kwai kang*, what is your age this year? *ch'ung kang*, the evening star; also, old, aged; *fú kang kwai* to ask charity.

庚 *Kang* To repeat a song, to encore a song or music; to join to, to continue; *kang ko*, to repeat a song.

鶇 *Kang* A kind of pie, with yellow plumage and black tail, called *ts'ong kang*; perhaps a species of thrush.

羹 *Kang* A thick soup or broth, a savory porridge, made of flesh and meat; a spoon or small ladle; *kang t'ong*, soups; *ch'á kang*, a tea-spoon; *shí kang*, or *shí kung*, a spoon; *tá' kang*, a table-spoon; *ü kang*, fish chowder; *wo kang*, a well seasoned soup; *met.* harmony between states.

梗 *Kang* A spinous tree, like an elm, good only to burn; thorny, to prick, as a thorn; sickness; to ward off sickness; a résumé; to obstruct, to close; straight; strong; a stem or petiole; *kang k'oi* on the whole; *'ang chik*, upright, high-minded. A colloquial word, mean-

ing fixed, finished, unchangeable; the whole of anything; *'kang 'pán*, it is already too late, it can not be changed; *'kang hai 'kóm*, the thing must be so; *'lau kang 'kang*, a stiff neck; *shang shing 'kang ké* it was so born or made, unimprovable, irremediable; *'ouu kang*, selfwilled, obstinate.

梗 *Kang* A well-rope; *'kang 'tán pat*, *'ho k'ap*, *sham*, deep water can not be drawn up with a short rope.

鰓 *Kang* Fish-bones; bones or anything sticking in the throat; stiff as a bone, decided, unyielding, blunt (applied to officers); *'kang 'm kwó 'keng*, the bone won't go down, you can't impose on me that way.

互 *Kang* A limit; the highest point; to fill everywhere; relics of antiquity.

(The two next characters are often pronounced *hang*.)

耿 *Kang* Large ears reaching to the jaw-joint, thought to be indicative of nobility or long life; constant, firm, ingenuous, sincere; something sad imprinted on the mind; restless, unquiet, melancholy; *'yau sam 'kang 'kang*, disquieted, full of regrets; *'kang kái* noble-minded, sincere, *'kang kwong*, bright, to illumine.

熾 *Kang* Used for the last; brightness of fire; a little bright.

更 *Kang* A word of comparison, more, better; again, further; *'kang 'hó*, better; *'kang 'shí* still more proper; *'kang 'nau*, more angry.

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K'ang.

押
K'ang

To oppress, to extort from, to vex; to hinder, to obstruct; to detain or take by force; 'k'á 'hò k'ang' he is very oppressive or arbitrary; k'ang' lak, to levy black mail, to extort money; k'ang' 'shau, to catch the hand when rubbing something, or as a knot does when planing a board; 'mang k'ang' imperious, willful; k'ang' 'hau shüt, wá' abusive language.

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Káng.

徑
King

A by-path; a shady path, leading across fields; wan' káng' hū' find a short cut to go; tsü, káng' to rob in a retired path; káng' ló' a short path, a side road.

梗
King

A colloquial word; to wind off thread, to reel; to stir about in water, and seek for; to stir up; to wade; káng' 'kán, to reel cocoons; káng' 'shui kwó' ho, wade across the stream; nim chuk, káng' kwó' bring a bamboo to feel for it.

(169)

Kap.

急
Kih

Hasty, impatient, urgent, pressing; anxious, solicitous, afflicted, unquiet; to urge, to expedite; deprived of every resource, at extremity, poor, wretched; 'ní mok, sam kap, don't be in such a hurry; h' kap, out of breath, breathing fast; 'kon kap, tsò' be prompt, kap, the matter is urgent; tsai'

kap, to relieve one's necessities; kap, kai' of ready invention; do it quick; chéuk, kap, anxious about, straitened; s'z' tion; kò' kap, an officer reporting the necessities of his position; 'm 'shui t'ái' kap, don't be in too much haste; kap, kap, quick, "chop-chop!"—this word in the Canton jargon, is corrupted from this phrase; kap, ching' a virulent disease; kap, shái, nonplussed, at his wit's end.

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K'ap.

假
Kih

'Hung K'ap, the name of the grandson of Confucius, the author of the Chung Yung. False, empty.

吸
Hih

To draw in the breath; to make an inspiration, to inhale; to imbibe, to suck in, to drink; k'ap, yat, 'hau hi' take a long breath; shái k'ap, k'ap, very rough.

岌
Kih

A lofty hill, a slender peak projecting out of the range of other hills; dangerous.

汲
Kih

To draw water from a well; to lead, to draw out; to drag; k'ap, 'shui, to draw up water; k'ap, k'ap, unremitting, hand over hand; unceasing effort.

篋
Kih

A box or satchel to contain one's books; fú' k'ap, ts'ung s'z', to take up one's books, and follow a teacher.

級
Kih

Threads arranged in a regular manner; an order, a series, a gradation; a step in a stairway or ladder; a degree or grade of office, a grade of honorary merit; classed, sorted;

classifier of decapitated heads; 'pán k'ap, a step in a stairway; 'pan k'ap, a grade or rank; 'lang k'ap, a sort or class of persons; 'shing yat, k'ap, to be advanced in rank; yat, k'ap, k'ap, 'shéung, to gradually rise in office; 'ká shap, k'ap, 'promoted ten steps,' refers to honorary grades of merit as recorded in the books of the Board of Rites.

給 Kih To give to, to supply with, to provide what is necessary; abounding, to suffice; to receive or suffer from one, to be the recipient of; a sign of the passive; 'kung k'ap, to offer to, to supply; 'shéung k'ap, to confer on; 'hau k'ap, a ready wit, prompt, a retort; yat, k'ap, daily necessities; 'ngo k'ap, 'tá má I was scolded by him.

關 Hih Leaf of a door; a kind of lance with tassels placed in chariots; a chariot so guarded; standing erect; settled.

及 Kih As a verb: to effect, to reach to; to stretch or extend towards, to arrive at, to go to, to influence at a distance; to communicate; to connect, to implicate; effected, completed—in which senses it is often a sign of the past tense. As a conjunction: and, with, also; at; to; about, concerning; much used with a negative, to denote what is impracticable, or unavailing; 'tsò k'ap, just done, effected; 'yá 'ts'ang 'kong k'ap, we have already spoken [of that]; k'ap, 'shí, seasonable, in good time;

'tséung k'ap, 'tò almost here; 'k'ap, 'kam 'ü 'ho, how is it getting on now? 'mò lap, k'ap, inapt, no tact; 'má pat, k'ap, exceedingly quick; 'fúi' pat, k'ap, no place for repentance.

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Káp.

甲 Kiah The plumula or scaly covering of a growing seed, the budding forth of a plant; a sprout or bud; the first of the 'ten stems'; met. the first, number one, the head, excellent, the best—from the common use of the 'stems' as ordinal numbers; to begin, to get the start of; to excel, to surpass; armor for the body, a cuirass, a corselet; military; applied to the hard defensive covering of animals, as the carapace of turtles, the elytra of beetles, the large scaly plates on some fishes, the finger nail, &c.; graduates of the degree of 'tsins'; the first on a tripod paper is called 'ting káp'; káp, 'üt, the first and second of the 'ten stems,' are used hypothetically for persons, like "J. Doe and R. Roe;" 'héung káp, jingling scales hung to the girdle of actors; káp, 'chéung, headman of a tithing; káp, 'ch'ák, a bud, a sprout; 'luk, káp, the gravid uterus; káp, 'ping, cavalry.

袷 Kiah A garment lined, without wadding; doubled or lined; a neck-covering; káp, 'shám, a lined dress; káp, 'náp, a skirt with a lining.

韌 Kiah A knee-pad of leather; a sort of leathern sash or apron for soldiers.

夾 Kiah To take or press under the arm; to carry secretly; to succor; assistants; to take up with pincers, to nip up; to squeeze; to press between two; doubled, lined; to take to one's bosom; *káp, kwan* an instrument to torture the ancles; *káp, mái*, or *káp, chū* to press between; *káp, pán*, two boards for pressing or supporting the sides of things; *shū káp*, boards used to press books; *káp, chí*, to press paper; *káp, 'kau*, press it tight; *káp, tái* 'sz' *fo* to smuggle with one's baggage, or with other goods; *káp, ch'ut, lai*, nip it up; *káp, tsáp*, mixed with, as poor fruit with better; *hai* 'tán *hai* 'káp, *ai*, is it single or double?

筴 Kiah To take up, with as chopsticks. Read *káp*, chopsticks. Read *ch'ák*, divining sticks of bamboo.

莢 Kieh Pods of leguminous plants; legumes, including the seeds; an Acacia; a petiole sheath in grasses; *káp, ts'in*, a kind of coin in the Hán dynasty, resembling the seeds of the elm; name of a lucky plant which grew in the emperor Yú's courtyard.

頰 Kieh The jaws, the sides of the face; the cheeks; utterance, articulation; *soi káp*, the cheeks; *káp, ch'é*, the jaw-bone; *sz' káp*, slow of speech; 'ní 'm *ngap, káp*, you never opened your mouth, you said nothing about it.

(172)

Kat.

吉 Kih Felicitous, lucky, fortunate; gainful, advantageous, prosperous; happy, good, as indicating success or good luck; the first day of the month; *kat, yat*, a lucky day; *kat, ts'éung*, blessed with prosperity; *kan* 'loi *náp, kat*, I hope you have been well lately; *puk, kat*, to cast for a lucky day; *kat, yan*, a good man; *kat, sing* 'kung *chú* may a lucky star shine on you (or, it does shine); *wan* 'kat, to play a trick on.

信 Kih Strong, robust, firm; unwearied; exact, upright.

割 Kiah To flay the face; to tattoo; a colloquial word: to stick a knife or sharp instrument into one, to stab; *kat, tak, yan t'ung* to prick so that it pains; *kat, sz* to stab to death.

拮 Kih Occupied, laboring with the hands and mouth; to grasp a plant with the hands and nails to pull it up; to perplex, to press upon; *kat, kú*, embarrassed in business for want of funds.

桔 Kih A well-sweep, called *kat, kò*; a kind of water-wheel or bucket, worked by a pulley; *kat, 'kang*, a common medicine, used in coughs; *chū shá kat*, the mandarin orange (*Citrus nobilis*); the second character is the proper one, but the first is mostly used to denote this fruit; *kat, 'tsai*, a small loose skinned orange; *sz* 'kwai' *kat*, the

nutmeg orange; *kam ts'in*
kat, gold nutmeg orange; *kat*,
'peng, a kind of comfit made
 of oranges or lemons; *ts'ín*, *mún*
kat, an orange hung on the
 lintel for good luck; *ts'ín*, *mún*
kat 'yam *kon*, a miserably
 inane, shriveled up fellow.

吃 To stutter, slow of speech;
Kih kat, 'haw, to stammer; *kat*,
shít, slow of speech.

訖 To close, to stop, to desist,
Kih to finish a speech; to clear
 off an account; to exhaust;
 to prohibit; ended, terminat-
 ed, carried to the end; *tsing*
kat, [accounts] are settled;
kat, *kam*, till now.

明 A colloquial word: to turn
 up the end, to perk up; to
 make one end higher than the
 other; *kat*, *kò*, to curl up (as
 a dog's tail); *kat*, *kò* 'au, to
 look at on tiptoe; *kat*, 'hi 'au,
 to set up in bed; *kat*, *kat*, *tí*
kéuk, to walk on one foot or
 irregularly, to limp; *kat*, *lá*,
 begone, avaunt! *kat*, *kai*, the
 end of a tie-beam; *kui kat*,
tok, the cackling of a hen.

(173)

K'at.

咳 To cough; *k'at*, 'sau' to
Keh cough; *kon k'at*, a dry, irritat-
 ing cough; *k'at*, 'ám, to
 throw up phlegm; *há k'at*, an
 asthmatic, hacking cough.
 Read *hoi*, the laugh or smile
 of an infant; to belch.

歎 To cough, in which sense
Kai it is synonymous with the
 preceding. Read *k'oi*, to hic-
 cup; to belch, to call out in
 alarm, the voice of terror.

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Kau.

溝*Kau*

A water-course in a field, a
 ditch, a canal; *kau*, *k'ü*, a
 sewer, a gutter or drain; *ts'in*
kau, a drain in fields.

勾*Kau*

To reject; to blot or strike
 out; to mark off for punishment;
 to inveigh, to entice; to crook-
 ed, hooked; *kau küt*, to mark
 off for execution; *kan ch'ü*,
 to mark out from a list items
 wanted; *kau tong* business,
 affairs; underhand, illegal do-
 ings; *kau chi* 'fan, to fondle
 women, lustful dalliance; *kau*
 'yan, to seduce to evil, to
 entice; *kau shang* 'i to fish
 for custom. Often interchang-
 ed with the next.

鉤*Kau*

A crooked iron, a hook, a
 barb, a fluke; a sickle, a crook-
 ed sword, like a bill-hook; a
 clasp, a hasp; crooked, hook-
 ed; to hook, to drag along;
 to make hooked; to detain, to
 stop; to influence, to induce,
 to tempt to do evil; *kau* 'tün
 the mark in writing to indicate
 a paragraph; *ü kau*, a fish-
 hook; *kau ch'ut*, *lai*, hook it
 up; *chéung* 'kau, a curtain-
 hook; *lim kau*, a reaping-
 hook; *kau tung*, to draw to
 one's party; *id* 'kau *sü*,
 'caught on the hook's barb,'
 gulled in the price; *ch'ing*
kau 'ü *teng*, 'ch'é *chik*, the
 steelyards' hook is straight as
 nail; we are now square.

紉*Ka*

Embroidery on shoes, the
 fanciful devices on the front
 of shoes; thread used for such
 work.

鳩
Kiu A pigeon, a turtle, the genus Columba; to call together, to assemble; to rest, to sojourn, to live in quiet; *pán kau*, the pigeon; *kau chéung*, an old man's staff; *shí kau*, the brown pigeon, or turtle; *kau kú*, to live with or upon one; *kau kau sheng*, the noise of wrangling, coarse angry hootings; the word "cow-cow," used in the Canton jargon for quarreling, is derived from this; *'mai kau hū* don't go, then! *pan kau*, the virile member.

攪
Kiu Pendulous branches; to twist, to twine; to lay across; *kau lau*, to go wandering about.

開
Kiu A lot, a ballot; to draw lots, to take out a ticket; *nim kau*, to draw a ticket in bidding for things. This character is often read *kuai*.

九
Kiu Nine; to collect together; *met.* many, the highest, from nine being a square number; *'kau 'kau* or *'kau kwai*, arithmetic; *'kau 'kau hòp, shò* a multiplication-table, reaching to 81; *'kau 'pan*, the nine grades, or the ninth grade; *'kau ch'ung*, the emperor's palace; *'kau 'ng chí tsün*, the emperor; *'kau chau*, the nine regions, i. e. China; *'kau lau*, nine sorts of professions; *'kau 'in*, the highest heaven; *'kau ch'ing 'kau*, most likely, ninety-nine to a hundred.

玖
Kiu A black gem, not of much value, perhaps black jasper. Used as the complex form of the preceding.

久
Kiu A long time, enduring, lasting; to make or continue long; *ch'èung 'kau chí sz* a long affair; *'kau 'kau fàn lai*, come back here often, don't stay away long; *'kau 'ün*, antique, of old; *'i 'rai 'kau 'kau*, for a long use, intended to be permanent; *'hò 'kau*, a good while; *'nin 'kau*, some years; *'mò 'ki 'kau*, not long since, not very long, erelong; *ch'èung ch'èung, 'kau 'kau*, for ever; *kò'm 'kau*, so long!

枸
Kau A high tree, shaped like a willow, with long sweetish seeds; probably a leguminosae; curved branches; *'kau 'ki 'tsz* a fruit, allied to the medlar, used in ophthalmia.

狗
Kau A dog; little, contemptible, as *'kau 't'au*, a mean thief; *'kau 'tsai*, a puppy, you puppy! *'kau 'kú*, a male dog; a name often given to babies, as *'á 'kau*; a second boy is called *'i 'kau*, 'the second dog,' and the former *tái 'kau*; *tái 'kau* is also applied to waiters, like "John;" *'hon mún 'kau*, a nickname for porters; *'shàn 'kau*, watchers of graves, rustic grass-cutters; *'tin 'kau*, a mad dog; *'kau 'ná*, an adulteress.

筍
Kau A bamboo trap or wheel for catching fish or shrimps; they are cylindrical and open at the end; *'há 'kau 't'eng*, a boat, smaller than a fast-boat, used by fishers, and for passengers.

耆
Kau A face grimed with dirt and furrowed with age; very old, senile; *'shau 'kau*, very aged; *'cong 'kau*, extreme age.

Kiu
 苟 *Kau* Grass, herbs; to the right or left, illicitly, devious; inconsiderate, irregular, heedless, in any manner; carelessly; if, nevertheless, only; but, if so; 'kau 'ch'é, improperly, rude, remiss, anyhow; 'kau 'ch'é 'liú sz' to do a thing heedlessly; 'kau hóp, illicitly united, fornication, lewdness; 'kau 'fi hai' kóm, if it be not done so; 'tsok, sz' pat, 'kau, to do business properly; 'kau 'ch'é sz' a lewd act, vile.

垢 *Kau* Dust grimed in, dirt, filth, scurf; impure, sordid, disgraceful; 'ch'an 'kau, dirty, sordid; 'kwát, 'kau, to scrape off the dirt.

詬 *Kau* To shame one, to rail at, to reproach, to taunt; unprincipled; 'kau peng' ashamed, blushing; 'kau má' to abuse, to rail at. Also pronounced 'kau.

Kiu
 韭 } Scallions or chives, a salad
 韭 } onion; a plant which grows
 韭 } a long time from one root;
 Kau 'kau ts'oi' scallions; 'ch'éung 'ch'éung 'kau 'kau, entrails and scallions, sent to a mother by her parents on the birth of a child, symbolic of their wish for its long life.

糾 *Kiu* A threefold cord; to twist, to wind up; to collect, to bring together, to combine; to examine into, to bring to light; to inform; to head a sedition; perverse; to raise, to elevate; 'kau 'kau, loose, easy, cheerful; 'kau 'ch'át, to examine; 'kau hóp, 'fi 'fó, to join hands with thieves; 'kau chung' to join the multitude.

Kiu
 赴 *Kiu* To carry the head high; one who acts energetically and wisely; 'kiú 'kau, martial, brave, gallant.

媾 *Kau* To marry a kinswoman or a wife's sister; fondness, affection, love; to unite; sexual union; 'fan kau' a second marriage; 'kau hóp, carnal union.

構 *Kau* A winding path among hills; a defile between mountains.

構 *Kau* To drag, to pull; to scheme, to plot, to stir up, to implicate; 'kiú, kau' pat, 'kái, to form an indissoluble connection with one; 'kau' ün' to contract a dislike for one; 'kau' wó' to bring misfortune on one.

構 *Kau* The truss of a roof; to roof over with beams; to construct; to unite, to join together; to copulate; finished, completed; to burst forth or take (as fire); 'kái kau' to sow enmity, to set at variance; 'kau' tsing, provocative action or operation.

購 *Kau* To buy, to procure for sale; to barter; hire one; 'kau' sin' to start a man on the track of one; 'kau' 'mái, to purchase.

覩 *Kau* To see one suddenly; to occur, to happen; accidentally; to complete; 'kau' kin' happened to see.

遑 *Kau* Used with the preceding; to bolt upon, an unexpected meeting with; happened to; 'kau' ü' to happen, a chance affair.

鞣 *Kau* A sort of vambrace or vambrace made of leather, used by archers, called 'pi' kau'.

究
Kiú To examine into, to inform one's self of, to search out, to push to the utmost; to devise, to scheme; finally, at last; an examination; 'háu kau' or 'sham kau' to investigate thoroughly; kau' 'king 'tín yéung' how was it finally? kau' kau' to dislike, mutual ill-will; 'k'ung hok, kau' a poor but unsuccessful scholar.

穴
Kiú Poor and diseased and drawing to one's end; to dwell long in one place.

痲
Kiú A chronic disease, long ailing; dolorous, disheartened; 'tsot' kau' still sick; noi' 'sing pat, kau' conscious of innocence.

灸
Kiú To cauterize with moxa, or the dried powdered leaves of the Artemisia; kau' 'ch'ong, to cauterize a sore; yung' 'fo kau' the actual cautery.

咎
Kiú A fault, defect, error; crime, wickedness; judgments, providential calamities; to blame, to reprehend; kau' 'yau yau kwai, the blame charged to the proper one; 'koi kau' to reform; man' 'yau kau' to ask about one's luck; ki' 'wong pat, kau' not to criminate for what is past.

厩
Kiú A stable; a stall where horses are housed; usually called 'ná kún'.

簞
Kau A bamboo frame for drying clothes upon over a fire; a 'chanffe-lit; kau' 'lung, a drying frame.

够
Kau Enough, sufficient for use; in excess, adequate, filled up; completely, thoroughly; 'm kau' yung' insufficient; kau' 'm

'kau' is there enough? kau' kau' fully enough, an abundance; kau' 'pún, got first outlay; 'm kau' 'pún, not prime cost; kau' 'sün' enough, that will do, we'll stop now; kau' ok, thoroughly bad; kau' 'k'i, odd, unusual, singular; 'pá pat, nang kau' it is my sincere wish; kau' 'kong 'hò, superlatively good.

救
Kiú To stop, to cause to cease; to assist, to rescue, to liberate, to succor, to save from evil; to protect, to defend; to prohibit, to prevent from going wrong; salvation, rescue; a tassel; kau' 'sik, 'fo, to put out a fire; kau' 'nán' to save from distress; kau' 'ká' to save the emperor; kau' 'meng' to save life; kau' 'shai' to deliver the world (from misery); kau' 'shai' 'chü, the Savior; kau' 'ü' to deliver and protect from impending evil; 'lá kau' to run to the rescue; kau' 'p'an, to relieve the poor; kau' 'tsai' to succor and assist.

舊
Kiú Old, worn out, not new or recent; formerly, anciently, before; venerable, venerated; passed away, defunct; kau' 'shí, anciently, in olden time; kau' 'káu, an old customer; kau' 'yan, an old friend; kú' kau' bygone, ancient; ním' kau' to remember former things; kau' 'pín, last year; kau' 'üt, last month; kau' 'yan, an old servant; ying kau' 'tsò' do the same work as before; kau' 'ká fung, relics of former prosperity; kau' 'kú' 'chí, an old and dear friend.

俗² A colloquial word; a loaf, a lump, piece, clod; *yat, kau² shek*, a stone; *yat, kau² muk*, *k'au*, a bit of wood, a dolt; *lün, m'ai yat, kau²* all doubled or bent over, as from cold or pain; *'ta fung kau²* a high gale.

柩² A corpse laid in a coffin; a coffin with the body in it; *ch'ut, kau²* to carry out a corpse; *sung² kau²* to accompany a funeral; *kau² ch'é*, a hearse; *kau² ká* a bier; *t'ing kau²* to keep a body unburied; *wan² kau²* to remove a corpse home.

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K'au.

搨² To lift up the dress, when going up stairs; to feel for with the hand; to dilute, to mix with, to weaken or adulterate; *k'au m'ai*, to mix with; *k'au wan*, mix thoroughly; *tú² k'au*, mixed equally; *k'au shá*, mixed with sand; *k'au lün* mingled confusedly.

彌² A notch or catch at the end of a bow, to fasten the bow-string to; a ring.

求² To search for; to seek, to aim at; to beg, to ask, to supplicate, to wish for; ardently desirous of, to invite, to call out; to class with or make like; *'fú 'fú oi k'au*, to intreat urgently; to implore with tears; *ho k'au*, to demand, to force from, to importune; *k'au tsak, tak, chi*, he asked and obtained; *k'í k'au*, to pray for; *k'au 's'oi*, to seek

gain; *k'au mau*, to contrive for; to suggest a plan; *k'au tsé* to request the loan of.

俵² A cap, a fancy cap, an ornamented cap; *k'au k'au*, a grave and complaisant mán.

掾² Long, curved like a horn; to free: to help, to defend. Read *k'ü*, to fill a hamper or basket, to put earth into a basket.

椽² The cupule or cup of an acorn; a raft; the haft of a chisel.

球² A ball, large enough to play with, made of wool or leather; a bladder-ball; a globe, a sphere; *'ta k'au*, to play ball; *t'ek, k'au*, to kick a ball; *p'áu sau² k'au*, to throw the embroidered ball (and choose a husband); *sin² k'au*, a cap-knob made of cord.

球² A sonorous jade stone, a precious stone, usually made round; a sphere, a globe, a ball; *'in k'au*, a celestial globe; *tí k'au*, a terrestrial globe. Interchanged with the last.

裘² Fur garments; furs after they are made up; *hing k'au*, fine fur dresses; *ching k'au*, taxes paid in peltry; *'ú k'au*, a fox-skin dress.

觥² Crooked, like a rhinoceros horn, a long horn; a bow made of horn, usually of the buffalo.

絳² Urgent, pressing; testy; *pat, king² pat, k'au*, neither contentious nor hasty; rem- easy with, *festina lente*. Interchanged with the next.

逮
K'iu To collect, to gather together; to pair, to mate; to seek an alliance; a union, a marriage; pressing, urgent; *hò' k'au*, to seek an alliance; *Hò' K'au chün*, the Fortunate Union,—name of a popular story.

仇
K'au Same as the preceding, in meaning to pair, to couple, to match, to unite in marriage; to join two together; a surname. Also, to hate; resentment, enmity; an enemy; proud;—in which senses it is usually pronounced *ch'au*. *K'au'ngau*, to pair; *süt, k'au*, revenged.

賂
K'iu To corrupt, to suborn, to bribe; to seek in an underhand manner; to pervert or swerve from the right; a consideration, a request; *k'au tsé* to seek for by means of bribes; *shau' k'au*, to receive bribes.

鉞
K'iu A single headed ax or pick; a sort of stone-chisel.

戟
K'iu A spear with a three-sided head; vapor ascending high.

荒
K'iu A remote and sterile wild, far from habitations; the lair or form of a wild beast; *k'au 'yé*, a howling wilderness; *k'au sháu*, burrows of a sort of hog (or *hyrax*?) which are found arranged in a regular manner.

頤
K'iu The protuberance of the cheek bones; thick.

軌
K'iu The nose stopped up and running from the effects of a cold; a cold in the head.

虬
K'iu A dragon with horns; to wriggle in going; an agitated, quick, movement; *k'au am*, a long, curly beard.

繆
K'iu A sounding gem; a beautiful precious stone.

舅
K'iu Maternal uncles, called *k'au fu* and *'mò k'au*; a wife's brothers, called *ts'ai k'au*; *tái' k'au*, wife's elder brother; *sai' k'au*, wife's younger brother; a father-in law; *á' k'au*, a brother-in-law.

臼
K'iu A mortar, either a hole or made of stone; to pound in a mortar; radical of mortars; *shek, k'au*, a stone mortar.

柏
K'iu The tallow tree (*Stillingia sebifera*), called *á k'au muk*; in Macao, this tree is known as the *kung shü*; *á k'au yau*, vegetable tallow.

叩
K'au To ask; to prostrate, to knock head on the ground, when saluting a superior or in worship; *met.* humbly, respectfully; to agitate or discuss a subject; to strike, to knock upon, to tap; to raise the hand to the head; *k'au' lau*, the kotow; *sám kwai' k'au k'au* three kneelings and nine knockings—the highest act of worship; *k'au' man* to humbly inquire; *k'au' pan*, to humbly petition.

叩
K'au A colloquial word, heard in Macao; to cry, to wail or scream, as children do.

扣
K'au To strike, to knock upon, to rap; to lead a horse; to deduct, to discount, to cut off; to hook in, to link on; a clasp, a buckle; to buckle, *k'au' sho*

to reduce an account; *k'au'* *ái*, to deduct advance money or a loan; *k'au' áu* discount; *pat, chí, pat, k'au'* no deduction allowed, the fixed price; *k'au' kung ngan*, to cut wages; *k'au' 'ng k'au'* 5 per cent. discount, i. e. the available sum is 95; *k'au' 'nau*, to button; *k'au' 'ch'ü*, to deduct from; *k'au' 'mún*, to knock at a door; *k'au' 'lái'* a girdle and clasp, to buckle.

K'au 𢵑 'To stretch a bow to the full; archers or bowmen; enough, full, in which senses 𢵑 is now generally used.

K'au 寇 'To rob, to plunder and murder; to do mischief; banditti, thieves, robbers, highwaymen, ladrones; an enemy; an abundance, plenty; tyrannical, cruel; *k'au' 'ts'ák*, robbers, band of outlaws; *sz' k'au'* a criminal judge; *'hoi k'au'* pirates, dacoits; *'ts'ò k'au'* marauders, freebooters.

K'au 筧 'The reed or slat of a loom, made of bamboo.

K'au 蔻 'The nutmeg, called *tau' k'au'*; *tau' k'au' fá*, mace; the *yuk, k'au'* is the best sort; *tau' k'au' 'hóm pá*, 'the nutmeg fills the mouth,' said of marriageable girls.

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Káu.

K'au 交 'To blend, to unite, to join; together, jointly; to deliver or hand over to, to communicate with; to pay to, to exchange; joined to other verbs to denote their action, as *káu ki'* to

transmit; trade, barter, dealing; contiguous, counterminous; intercourse in society, a friend, friendship; *káu yik*, trade; *káu k'auk*, to cross the legs; *káu kwán*, unmerciful, cruel; *lá' káu*, to fight, a row; *ái' káu*, to wrangle; *káu' i*, an arm-chair; *'m káu tak*, 'at 'chun, I can't come up to your standard; *káu p'un*, to deliver [an office or shop] over to one; *káu 'shau*, to deliver to one's hand; a trading constituent; *san káu*, new acquaintance; *káu tsip*, to give to and receive from; *káu 'pi' k'ü*, give it to him; *káu 'sing*, sexual intercourse; *Káu' chí*, Cochinchina; *káu chung'* give it for the public use; *san káu*, a cordial friendship; *káu 'ch'i*, to dovetail; *káu ngá' kóm*, biting each other (like two crickets), maddened; *p'ing 'shui' sung káu*, a slight acquaintance.

K'au 菱 'Hay, fodder; pasturage; a kind of cress; *káu 'sun*, an esculent water vegetable; *Káu' t'ong sz'* the township in Pwányü hien, in which Whampoa is situated.

K'au 蛟 'The dragon of thickets and morasses; the Chinese description corresponds nearly to the iguanodon; *káu lung*, a dragon, like a boa.

K'au 郊 'Waste or forest land near or beyond the frontiers; waste common, fifty li beyond a city; the imperial worship of heaven and earth at the solstices; to worship heaven and earth;

the place where this sacrifice was held; *káu ngoi* remote wilds, where civilization has not reached.

鮫
Kiáu A sort of shark, whose skin furnishes shagreen; *káu yan*, a mermaid, which weeps pearls; *'ná káu long*, mango-fish (*Polynemus*), common at Macao; *káu kák*, shagreen.

膠
Kiáu A cock's crow. Read *hiú*, verbose, to talk big, extravagant; *káu káu sheng*, bragging, boastful talk.

膠
Kiáu Glue, glutinous or adhesive jellies, viscid gums; to glue; glued, or sticking together; obstinate, stupid, pertinacious, bigoted; to deceive; adhesive; compacted, intimate, bound by friendship or pledge; sound of fishes; *ngau p'i káu*, cow's glue; *'ü káu*, isinglass; *min' káu*, wheaten glue mixed with lime for joinery; *káu lin'* anything boiled till it is thick and viscid; *tung káu*, an ancient college; *káu yap, ts'at*, very intimate.

膠
Kiáu Something indistinct and distant; *káu kot*, a row of spears, the glancing of arms; to transfer (as a debt), to hand over in charge to.

教
Kiáu To cause, to induce, to make, to enable; *káu 'ní hò*, make you well; *shui káu 'ní wai*, who enabled (or made) you to do it?

覺 *Káu 'káu*, a lullaby, used by nurses when hushing a child to sleep. This character is merely used for these sounds.

姣
Kiáu Beautiful, pretty, winsome, flattering. Sometimes interchanged with the next.

狡
Kiáu A little black poodle, found in the north; doublings (of a fox); artful, crafty, specious, mendacious, deceitful; maddened, wild; cruel; *'káu wát*, cunning, knavish; *'káu s'ò*, a wily fellow; *'káu kwan'* a fraudulent villain; *'káu sing*, one who leads others into wickedness, a blackleg; *'káu kai'* a tricky plan.

皎
Kiáu The brightness of the moon; splendor of the sun; effulgent, bright; an immaculate, pure white; *'káu kú*, white and spotless.

絞
Kiáu To bind about, to wrap around; to twist; to strangle; unceremonious; a sash; *'káu lám'* to twist ropes; *man' káu*, to execute by strangling; *'káu mái*, to twist together; *'káu ch'èung sha*, cholera morbus; *'káu 'kan tik*, bind it a little tighter; *'káu ai'* to hang one; *'káu s'au pò'* a turban, such as the Fuhkien men wear; *'káu fá*, to spin cotton; *sám 'káu shing*, a three-stranded cord.

攪
Kiáu To stir up or about, to mix up; to beguile to evil, to disorder, to confuse, to trouble; to annoy, to incommode; to excite commotion; *'káu lün'* to make a disturbance; *'lá 'káu 'ní*, I have incommoded you—said by a visitor; *'káu 'iú*, to embroil a community, to stir up sedition; *'káu wan*, mix it well; *'káu shi' 'káu*

fi, to dispute warmly; yat, 'káu yé' 'káu, constantly doing evil; 'káu 'chün ch'ü' to interrupt, to hinder.

校 Kíáu Stocks for the feet, in which prisoners are nightly secured; a lockup; a pen for wild beasts; to examine, to compare things; to collate or revise books; to judge criminals; to join battle, to fight; 'káu' ching' or 'káu' ting' to correct a book for publication; 'pi káu' to compare.

琖 Kíáu A pair of stones of a plano-convex shape, called 'káu' 'pui, used in worship, to divine the answer; now made of bamboo roots split; Arca shells are also used; in throwing, if both plane surfaces come up, it is called 'yam káu'; if both are convex, 'yéung káu'; if one of each (the most favorable), 'shing' káu'.

較 Kíáu To compare; to measure strength; to try the accuracy of; generally speaking; 'káu' léung' to discuss, to argue upon; 'káu' chung' to compare weights; the heavier; 'káu' shé' a trial of archery; 'káu' ch'ing' to test weights; 'm' 'shai káu' no need to test, trustworthy; 'káu' 'chun, like the measure or gauge.

鉸 Kíáu Pivots on which a door turns; a hinge; a joint; a clamp, a hasp; to inlay metals; yat, 'pá káu' 'trín, a pair of shears or scissors; 'káu' teng, the pin of a hinge; 'ch'áng' 'ngá káu' to boast of one's ability; 'ün káu' immaterial, either way is the same.

窖 Kíáu A receptacle or bin in the ground for storing grain; a cellar; a souterrain; 'tí' káu' an underground store-room; 'káu' ts'ong, stored up.

濬 Kíáu An unauthorized character. A side passage, in which boats can enter at high water; the mouth of creeks; 'shün kwo' káu' the boat has entered the creek; forms part of the name of many places in Shunteh hien; 'Tái' 'wong káu', Macao Passage fort, near Canton.

教 Kíáu To instruct, to teach, to show how; to command, to order; precept, principle, rule; doctrines, tenets; a religious sect, a school, or those who hold to the same opinions; 'tung' 'ngo káu' 'ní, let me show you; 'hò káu' 'mín, an able teacher; 'tú káu' to be severe in teaching; 'mí' 'ts'ing káu' what is your surname? 'káu' 'kín, to teach school; 'káu' 'tá 'pá shat, to teach boxing; 'káu' 'shau' a superintendent of education in a fú; 'káu' 'ü' the same in a hien; 'ng káu' the five virtues; 'sám káu' Confucianists, Buddhists, and Táiists; 'ts'at, káu' the seven social relations; 'Tín' 'chü káu' Romanism; 'káu' 'mán, usually refers only to Mohammedanism; 'ch'ün káu' to propagate a creed.

酵 Kíáu Leaven, yeast; it is the residuum left after distilling samshoo; 'fát, káu' to raise dough; 'tsau káu' barm cakes; 'ch'ü káu' tsü, feast of unleavened bread. Read 'háu in the Fan Wan.

(177) K'áu.

靠
K'áu To lean against; to rely on, to depend on another for aid; contrary, opposed to; *k'áu mat*, *shui*, whom do you depend on, who supports you? *dò k'áu shang t'* trust wholly to trade; *k'áu fu*, to warm one's hands before the fire; *k'áu cham*, to lean on a pillow; *k'áu shán*, to rely on a stable friend; against a hillside—said of a grave; *k'áu tak, ch'è* he can be relied on.

(178) Ké.

嘅
Ké The sign of the possessive; a possessive pronoun, mine, yours, his; that; for, to use for; *'ngo ké shú*, my book; *mat, shui ké* whose is this? *'ní ké* your's; it often ends a sentence, or follows an adjective, the noun being implied, as *'m tak, chan ké* not a true [saying]; *iú fí ké, iú shau ké* do you like fat or lean? *'kóm ké* is it so! why! indeed! *sú ké p'eng*, the plain is the cheaper; *fat, man ké* for killing musquitoes.

(179) K'é.

茄
K'ia The culm of the lotus; the lotus itself; brinjal or squash; *fán k'é*, tomatoes; *lín k'é*, mad apple, dwale, or belladonna; *ho páu k'é*, the bottle squash.

伽
K'ia A Buddhist word; *k'é jām*, name of a Budha; *Lok, k'é shán*, a mountain where the goddess Kwányin dwells.

(180) Kéuk.

脚
Kioh The foot; but applied to the whole leg; stable, based; *'ün kéuk*, placable, spiritless; *'hò t'í kéuk*, well established, trustworthy, possessed of means; *'káu kéuk*, to lead one into bad habits; *kéuk, cháp*, stocks for the feet; *kéuk, shik*, profession, character, rank; *kéuk, 'ngán*, the ankles; *kéuk, 'pán*, sole of the foot; *tám kéuk, 'lò*, a coolie, porter; *kéuk, nong 't'ò*, calf of the leg; *kéuk, 'áu* the knee-pit; *'tá ch'ik, kéuk*, bare-foot; *kéuk, lík, t'ái* influential, of high character; *dou kéuk*, to detain one; *kéuk, tsik*, traces, footsteps; *fo kéuk*, poor goods, left after garbling; *váh, 'kwai kéuk*, 'write devil's feet,' is to guess by lines; *'p'ò Fat, kéuk*, to clasp Budha's feet—when in distress; *chong kéuk*, actors disguised as women; *ch'í kéuk*, a hanger on, one who sponges for a dinner.

屐
Kioh Shoes or sandals made of twisted hempen cord. The next is sometimes used for this.

蹠
Kioh Proud, valorous; *kéuk, kéuk*, caperings of a child; the immoderate antics of a successful fool; hempen sandals or shoes.

(181) K'éuk.

却
Kioh To stop; to curb desires, to refuse, to deny, to decline doing or accepting; to retire, to go backwards; to look up; a particle used to strengthen an assertion, certainly, really, truly—and often needs no

translation; *k'éuk, hai* evidently; *k'éuk, yau' loi*, come again, eh! behold, again! *mong k'éuk*, I forgot it; *k'éuk, 'yá*, preceded by *sui*, is a disjunctive phrase, but that, still, nor, yet therefore, although—yet; an interrogative word, as *k'éuk, shí' wai*, ho, but why so, pray! then, therefore; *k'éuk, shíu*, turn now to speak of, it is said; *nán k'éuk*, not easy to decline it; *liú k'éuk*, to disdain, to complete and put away; *k'éuk, hang*, to walk backwards, to go away; *ts'ui k'éuk*, to decline, to put off with excuses.

(182)

Kéung.

K'iang 僵 } Lying as if dead, senseless;
 僵 } prostrate, stretched out; to
 僵 } push over, to throw down;
K'iang rigid, stiff, yet uncorrupted;
kéung shí, a body in a trance;
 a corpse; *chik, kéung kéung*,
 stretched out stiff.

K'iang 疆 } A boundary, limits, borders;
 疆 } to draw a limit, to bound;
kéung kái a limit; *kéung wik*,
 the frontiers; *mò kéung*,
 boundless, illimitable; *kéung*
ts'ám, exuviae of silkworms;
ch'ut, kéung, to emigrate.

K'iang 耨 } The helve of a hoe, a hoe-
 耨 } handle; a lasting kind of wood
 called *mán' nín muk*, used for
 bars and parts of carriages;
kéung kéung, vigorous, abun-
 dant.

K'iang 薑 } Ginger; *t'ong kéung*, pre-
 薑 } served ginger; *shang kéung*,
 fresh ginger; *ts'eng 'yam*
kéung tsau, to invite to drink

ginger wine, after a birth; *hoi kéung mi' ts'ang*, have you any children? *wong kéung fan*, curry powder; *tsz' kéung* tender ginger; *léung kéung*, galangal root; *pún ts' kéung*, *m lát*, home ginger is insipid, e. foreign things are best.

K'iang 蠶 } The white exuviae of the
 蠶 } larvæ of silkworms, called
kéung ts'ám; it is used as
 a medicine.

K'iang 韁 } A bridle; the reins of the
 韁 } bridle; *fong' kéung*, to give
 loose rein; *shau kéung*, pull
 in the reins; *'yé 'má, mò*
kéung, an unbridled, wild
 horse, a runaway, a demirep.

K'iang 姜 } The surname of the emperor
 姜 } Shinnung; *Kéung t'ai' kung*,
 a famous general, B.C. 1122.

K'iang 羌 } A tribe of aborigines in an-
 羌 } cient Tangut, shepherd no-
 mads, belonging to the Scy-
 thian race; an initial particle,
 ah! strong, forcible; contrary,
 cross purposes; elegant; some-
 times erroneously used for
 the last.

K'iang 蜣 } Coleopterous bugs found in
 蜣 } ordure; *k'it, kéung*, or *kéung*
long, the tumble-dung or
 Ateuchus.

(183)

K'éung.

K'iang 强 } A black bug or weevil in
 强 } rice; a strong bow; violent,
 彊 } headstrong, surly, firm; over-
K'iang bearing, boisterous, by force,
 regardless of right, obstinately;
 able-bodied, sturdy, brawny,
 strong, full grown; a remain-
 der (in arithmetic); all years

with the 'stem' *ting* in their cyclic name; *k'éung chong* 40 years old, vigorous, hale; *chàng k'éung yéuk*, to wrangle, to quarrel; *k'éung 'shui*, acids; *'ni mok, ch'ing k'éung*, don't brag of your abilities; *k'éung 'mái*, a forcible purchase, to compel one to sell; *k'éung 'kang* resolute, fearless; *shít, k'éung*, double-tongued, specious; *tsz' k'éung*, self-willed, fixed in purpose; *k'éung hai*, to beg with violence.

強
K'iang To compel, to force; to invade, to strengthen; to try, to attempt; *k'éung k'au pat, tak*, can not obtain with strong intreaties; *k'éung hang*, to force to do. Read *k'éung* 'reaction; *wat, k'éung* 'renitency, resilience, springing back; *'ni kòm' k'éung' sing* 'why are you so set in your way?

根
K'iang Small roots, the branches of roots; a lily; *chuk, k'éung*, whangees, bamboo canes; *shū' k'éung*, roots of trees.

襁
K'iang A swathing-cloth to carry infants pickapack; to carry pickback; *k'éung 'pò*, a cloth to strap infants in.

繩
K'iang The cord which runs through a string of cash; a string of a thousand cash; to string cash; money, coin, cash; *pák, k'éung*, silver.

Kí.

幾
Kí The springs of motion, subtle, hidden, mysterious; what is within, interior, recondite; moderately, a little, few; dan-

gerous; having stated periods, the proper time; an omen, prognostic; to expect; to examine; almost, several; a qualifying word, nearly, about, rather, somewhat; *kí ú*, or *kí k'í ú*, at the point of, almost, not far from; *shu' kí*, expecting, probably, yet for all that; *kí kán* to gently remonstrate with a superior.

機
Kí Used for the last; changes, permutations; the origin, or spring of; subtle or moving influences in nature; the motive power in an operation or a machine; machinery, a trap, a catch, hidden contrivance; stratagems, secrets, schemes; a loom; *'ín kí*, the natural and fixed bent of a mind, fate, destiny; *kí ú* 'opportunity, occasion; *kí kwán*, intentions, designs; the springs in machinery; *kí fong*, a weaver's shop; *yat, kú' kí*, a loom; *shat, kí*, lost a battle; *kí mat*, secret, undivulged, not frank; *kín' kí & tsok*, do it at the right moment, mind your chance; *kí lám* 'a trap, a pitfall; *shan kí*, skilled in the fates; *kí mau*, an artifice, a dodge; *Kwán kí ch'ü* 'the Imperial council chamber.

界
Kí The park belonging to H. I. M. in ancient times; it measured 1000 *li* on each side, the court being in the centre; a border; inside of a door; a threshold; the Court; the lands of princes; *wong kí*, the imperial domains; *'kau kí*, nine principalities under the court.

Kí 環 *Kí* Pearls not perfectly round; a sort of armillary sphere, called *sún kí*, provided with a tube, which is called *yuk, hang*, by means of which observations on the stars were taken.

Kí 磯 *Kí* Stones or rocks in a stream, producing a ripple; eddies caused by stones, a stumbling-block; to impede; to rub.

Kí 腮 *Kí* The cheeks, the flesh which covers the jaws.

Kí 蟻 *Kí* A louse; a nit; *kí shat*, a louse. Read *k'í*, same as 蚤 *Kí* a bloodsucker.

Kí 肌 *Kí* Flesh or firm muscle under the skin, and near the bones; *kí fú chong* solid flesh, robust.

Kí 譏 *Kí* To slander, to speak against; to ridicule, to mock, to satirize, to blame, to reprove, to remonstrate with; officious and contumelious speeches; to examine into, to test; machinations; *kí siú* to laugh at; *kí ts'íú* to reprehend; *cháu kí* to scold over another's shoulders.

Kí 饑 *Kí* Failure of the harvest; famine, death, scarcity; hunger; to be hungry, famished, necessitous; *kí ngo* starving; *'á kí fong*, to pretend hunger, to act the beggar; *kí shik*, a cadaverous, starved look; *kí hot*, hungry and thirsty; *kí 'sz* starved to death.

Kí 魃 *Kí* A sprite, a demon of the south, as Kwángtung; *'á kí*, an elf, which bewilders men; *chong' á kí*, to meet a devil, to see a foreigner; the last are so called in Canton from their shrill voices.

*Kí**Kí*

Kí 基 The foundation of a wall, a dike on the river banks, or between fields; foundation, a rest, a basis; a beginning, a commencement, a starting-point, that on which a family or nation depends; fundamental; a patrimony, possession; farming utensils; place inside of the second door of a house, where visitors wait; *kí í* basis, material, character, the quality of a thing, that from which it is made; *kí íp*, honors or possessions inherited or transmitted; *ang kí*, to mount the throne, to enter into possession; *san kí*, land gained from the river; *ch'ung pang kí*, the dike is broken in; *pang kí wai*, to burst in the dike; *hoi kí*, to begin, to lay the foundation of [a state].

Kí

Kí 基 An anniversary, the full revolution of a year, 354 days; *kí chí song*, a year of mourning; *pat, chéung kí*, distant relatives who wear mourning a year; *kí ú*, a return of the same month.

Kí

Kí 箕 *Kí* A corn-fan; a winnowing-fan; a sieve; a refuse-basket; to spread out like a fan; the long striæ on the finger's ends; part of Sagittarius, the 7th of the 28 constellations; *met*, rain, because this star forebodes rain; a kind of wood, used for quivers; *p'o' kí* or *pái' kí*, a fine corn-fan; *shui kí*, a coarse sieve; *ím' ming kí 'tau*, look sharp at the rings and lines on his fingers (to find his future luck); *shíú' kí 'k'au*

'to connect sieves and furs,' to carry on the profession of one's father.

其
Kí

Blue and gray color, variegated; shoe-strings; the highest degree, very, the utmost; *kí kan*, a grayish coiffure used by girls.

其
Kí

The stalks of pulse; tendrils of vines, pulse, &c.; *kí ts'ò*, a sort of aquatic grass woven into garments; an edible plant resembling fern.

姬
Kí

The surname of Hwángtí; also of the emperors of the Chau dynasty; a queen; term for the imperial concubines; beautiful, noble women (like Houri, Hebe), because of the fame of the family of Kí.

羈
Kí

A halter; a bridle; a girl's tuft of hair, a woman's coiffure; bridled; to bridle, to restrain, to hold in, to pull the bit on one; to economize; to detain in confinement, to arrest; to detain, to hinder; *kí 'sho*, or *ngoí' kí*, a lockup, attached to a yámun; *kí lau*, to stop, to seize; *tsin' mò' kí shan*, I was detained by business; *mò' sho kí*, unoccupied.

驛
Kí

An inn, a hospice; *kí 'lū*, a wayfarer, a lodger; *kí hák*, a visitor, a sojourner.

几
Kí

A bench or stool to lean on; a stand, a side table; the 16th radical; *ch'á kí*, a teapoy, a light stand; *man kí*, a study-table; *kí kí*, tranquil, unaffected.

奇
Kí

Odd, a single one; odd numbers; a surplus; *i' shap*, 'yau *kí*, twenty and odd; 'yau *kí* something over; *ts'è' kí*, not upright, deflected.

己
Kí

One's self, I, myself; self, added to pronouns; selfish, private, special; the 49th radical; to record; the sixth of the 'stems,' answering with *mò' to earth*; 'ngo *tsz'* 'kí, I myself; 'k'ü *tsz'* 'kí, he himself; 'nt' 'ngo *chí' kí*, you and I know each other; *fi' kí*, it benefited me, specially advantageous; 'shau' *kí*, self respect, to mind one's own affairs; *sz' kí*, selfish; privily applying to one's own use.

岷
Kí

A bleak bare mountain, such as a hermit chooses; a high hill.

杞
Kí

A willow-shaped tree, called 'kau' *kí*; the fruit is used in medicine; name of a state.

紀
Kí

To sort silk threads; to arrange, to separate; to record, to narrate, to book, to ascertain and write; to rule, to govern; a history, annals, chronicles, narrative; a score of 12 years; a year; a decimal or the completion of numbers; a dike; a skein of 40 threads; 'kí *luk*, to record [an officer's merit]; *nín' kí*, a person's age; 'ng' *kí*, the five divisions of time (i.e. hours, days, months, years, ages); 'kí *kong puk*, a servant who manages.

苣
Kí

A kind of succory or sow thistle, often cooked and eaten, called 'kí *ts'oi*'; a sort of white millet.

幾
Kí

Much or many of, rather, part of; nearly, few; an interrogation of quantity, how, many, how much; 'kí *to*, how many? *tai' kí*, which of them? 'kí *shí*, when? *mò' kí*, not much,

either of time or things; *ki' ko'* a few, several; *'sho cháng* mò *'ki'* very little different, almost the same.

拮
Kí To drag one side, to pull out by one foot whatever has fallen in; pull out, to bring forth.

記
Kí To remember, to recollect; to record, to register, to make a note of; a written record, a history, memorial, account of; a style or name; a mark, a sign, a signal, something to be remembered; used after the abbreviated names of hong's or shops; *'ni ki' tak, mo?* don't you remember? *'m 'hò ki' sing'* a bad memory; *'ni ki' ts'o'* you remember wrongly; *ki' hò'* a mark; *tang ki' pò'* a memorandum book; *'ta yan' ki'* to stamp; *'ni ki' chü'* you must remember it; *ki' nim'* to call to mind.

計
Kí A colloquial sound, used in the phrase *'fo ki'* a comrade.

既
Kí A slight repast; to exhaust; to lose; ended, finished; already, when; since; a sign of past time, and is placed before the verb; *ki' kin'* seen it; *ki' in, since*; *ki' hai'* 'kò'm, it being so.

寄
Kí To lodge, to remain a while in a house; to confide in, to commit to, to hand over, to deliver in charge; to send by, to transmit; to interpret; the east; *ki' kù,* to visit; a hanger on; the hermit crab; *ki' sun,* to send a letter; *ki' loi,* to receive from; *ki' ch'ong* to give away an ulcer [to a tree—a branch of it dies]; *ki'*

shang, an epiphyte, a parasite; *ki' mair'* to send for sale; *ki' sheng,* to send a message; *ki' lok,* to send it down to Miao; *'ts'eng ki'* to give a thing in charge to forward.

洎
Kí The broth or soup of boiled meats or sacrifices; fertile, rich; to reach to.

覲
Kí To hope for, to desire good; fortunate; *ki' w'* ambitious, desirous, coveting, longing.

罽
Kí A seine for taking fish; a kind of rug or carpet made of dog's or horse-hair.

妓
Kí A courtesan, a singing girl; one who is sent out to earn a living by singing and vice.

伎
Kí Ability, cleverness, talent; *ki' leung,* artful, capable of devising; *ki' 'kau,* ingenious at contriving, inventive, fraudulent; read *ki' i,* six toed. Interchanged with the next.

技
Kí Skillful, ingenious at making or contriving; *ki' ngai'* handy at making, the mechanic arts; *ki' yung,* practiced in military drill; *'hau ki'* to imitate sounds.

忌
Kí To fear, to shun, to avoid; to hold in awe or be cautious of; distasteful, to dislike trouble; to suspect, to hate what is bad, to have a superstitious dread or horror of; *chi pi' ki'* to know and avoid the dislikes of others; *ki' yat,* or *ki' shan,* the dreaded day or hour of the death of a friend, in which one feels sad; *pai' ki'* to keep the anniversary of a death.

基
Kí Poisonous, injurious, venomous; to instruct, to institute or establish.

(185)

K'í.

崎
K'í

A steep rough path among the mountains; dangerous defiles and precipices; *k'í k'ü*, a hazardous road across mountains.

碕
K'í

A stone bridge; craggy. Read *k'í*, a craggy shore; winding and stony banks.

敵
K'í

Inclined, not straight or upright; to take up with nippers; *k'í h'í* vessels easily upset, owing to their shape.

崎
K'í

One horn elevated, and the other turned down; single; to obtain; *k'í 'ngau*, single and double, unequal and equal.

崎
K'í

Land left after marking out a square, odd parcels of land; *k'í ling*, odds and ends, overplus, surplus; *K'í ling k'íu*, a bridge in the New City at Canton.

其
K'í

A relative or personal pronoun, referring to the person, place, or thing spoken of; he, his, she, it, its, they; there; an indefinite pronoun, wherever, whoever, the, that, the subject spoken of; *k'í ü*, the rest; *k'í* follows a noun before a verb, to draw attention, as *t'in k'í wan' ü*, the heavens, do they revolve? *k'í ü*, as if, supposing; *k'í sz'* that affair.

期
K'í

A set time, a fixed period, a day agreed on; times, seasons; to meet; to expect, to wait for, to aim at; to engage to do; *'mún k'í*, the time is up; *yal k'í*, the set day; *shéung k'í*, in advance of the date;

ü k'í mong' full moon; *mò tung k'í*, uncertain, no fixed time; *ü k'í*, at the time.

棋
K'í

Chess of 32 men, called *tséung k'í*, invented by Wú wáng, B. C. 1120; *wai k'í*, a game of 360 men, half black and half white, invented by Yáu, B. C. 2300; a foundation; *k'í p'un*, a chess-board; *k'í 'sz'*, chessmen; *chuk k'í*, to play chess; *háu k'í*, to take a man; *yal kuk k'í*, a game of chess; *k'í kuk*, a board set out with a game for gambling.

淇
K'í

A tributary of the Yellow river in Honán; *K'í ò*, an island near Kumsing moon.

祺
K'í

Fortunate, lucky, felicitous; composed, tranquil; *shing k'í* may you be promoted to a higher post.

其
K'í

A leach, called *ngau k'í* or *k'í 'ná*, a species of small land crab, called *p'áng k'í*.

其
K'í

A dappled horse, marked like a chessboard; a fine looking horse.

其
K'í

A fabulous animal, the Chinese unicorn; the male is called *k'í*, the female *lun*.

其
K'í

A kind of small goose, perhaps a sheldrake.

其
K'í

A crooked graver or burin; *k'í k'ü*, a gouge used in carving.

奇
K'í

Extraordinary, rare, surprising, out of the common way; monstrous, miraculous, unnatural; unexpected, strange, new, wonderful; *k'í kwai'* strange; *ch'ut k'í*, surprising;

k'í ts'oi, remarkably clever ;
k'í tak, unique, best of a sort ;
k'í wáng, perverse, stupid.

琦
 K'í A valuable stone ; precious ;
 a curiosity, a plaything, such
 as are got for presents or rari-
 ties.

騎
 K'í To ride horseback ; to sit
 crosswise or astride ; to mount
 a horse ; cavalry, horse ; *k'í*
má, (usually pronounced *k'é*
má) to ride horseback ; *fí*
k'í, light horse, used in the
 Táng dynasty.

旗
 K'í A flag, a standard, a banner ;
 with devices or markings on
 it ; *k'í há* Bannermen ; either
 Manchus or naturalized Chi-
 nese ; *k'í man*, persons con-
 nected with the Bannermen,
 not getting pay ; *pút*, *k'í*, the
 eight Banners, under which
 they are marshaled ; *wong*
k'í, Danish flag ; *k'í kon*, a
 flag staff ; *k'í hò* a signal flag.

旂
 K'í A kind of pennon or mark-
 ing flag, with bells or jingles
 attached to it ; interchanged
 with the preceding.

祈
 K'í To pray, to invoke, to sup-
 plicate the gods for happiness ;
 to beg, to intreat, to request,
 in the language of courtesy ;
k'í 'tò, to pray, to beseech the
 gods ; *k'í 'ü*, to pray for rain ;
ts'in k'í, earnestly request.

圻
 K'í A border, limit, confines ;
 imperial domains ; *mò k'í*,
 boundless ; *k'í 'fú*, a colonel
 of the household troops. In-
 terchanged with *k'í 畿*.

祇
 K'í Repose ; to console, to quiet ;
 to reverence, to venerate, to
 hold in respect ; to invoke ;

much ; the god who ani-
 mates the earth ; *t'í k'í*, the
 divinity of the earth, he who
 produces things on it, like
 Hecate or Cybele ; *met.* Earth
 or Terra ; interchanged with
 the last. Often confounded
 with and used for *'chí 祇*

齧
 K'í To ask for, to seek ; bit of a
 bridle ; a labiate plant, used
 in ulcers, &c., called *k'í*
ngár ; a district in Húpeh.

祁
 K'í Full, abundant, much ; ex-
 ceeding, very ; large, great ;
k'í k'í, numerous ; gently, re-
 miss.

輈
 K'í A nave or hub of an axle,
 which projects beyond the
 wheel.

頎
 K'í Long, tall ; an erect head ;
k'í k'í, elegant, graceful in
 stature. Read *'han*, to beg.

耆
 K'í A sexagenarian, an old man
 who should advise others ; old,
 aged, a superior or elder ;
 strong, violent ; to adjust ; a
 scar on a horse's back ; *k'om*
k'í, the gentry and elders ; *k'í*
'tò, old people.

鬐
 K'í A horse's foretop and mane ;
 the dorsal spines on a fish.

岐
 K'í A hill with two peaks ; a fork
 in a road ; bicuspidate ; a
 headland or cape ; to branch
 off or diverge ; *'léung k'í wá*,
 double entendre ; *'léung k'í*,
 two courses of conduct ; *k'í*
lò two ways, two roads, de-
 vious, right and wrong.

疝
 K'í Constipation, disease made
 by sluggishness of bowels ;
 also read *'ti*.

葎
K'í A medicinal plant, called *wong k'í*, used in asthma; a kind of lungwort.

踰
A colloquial word; the character is doubtful. In the house, at home, within doors; *wk*, 'k'í, home, in the house; *'m har* 'k'í, he is not in.

跂
A foot with six toes; the crawling of insects, or progress of animals; *k'í hang*, to crawl. Read 'k'í, and used for the next; to sit with the legs hanging down; to stand on tiptoe and look at.

企
K'í To stand, to stand erect; *'k'í mong* to look at eagerly, to expect; *'k'í kò*, stand up higher; *'k'í nap*, to refuse to stir; *'k'í shang 't'am*, to be very slow, *lit.* to make a hole under the feet; *'k'í lap*, to stand still; *'k'í 'm 'wan*, not stable, joggling; *hang 'k'í pat, tün*, uncertain in his actions; *'k'í 'hi shan*, get up; *'k'í ch'éung shau' òm*, to seek employment, or service; *'k'í kú'í* tired from standing; *'k'í 'tò ké wong tai* a *de facto* emperor, one who rules really.

冀
K'í To desire, to expect, to hope for, desirous, eager; *K'í' chau*, one of the divisions of China in Yü's time, now corresponding to Shansi and part of Chih-li; also a department in Chih-li; *k'í' mong* to hope for; *k'í' hang* to wish one good luck.

驕
K'í Violent, crafty, overbearing.

驕
K'í A horse of noble breed, great speed, and good points; a perfect horse; a white carp is

called *pák, k'í* in Shántung; *fú k'í 'mí*, to tag on a steed's tail, i. e. to look to one for promotion, to follow a man of power.

既
K'í The sun peeping out; and, also, further, moreover; together with; to give; the end, the extremity; exactly, just; *k'í kam*, just now; *'i king k'í k'ap*, have just got to it, or seen it; *k'í k'í* strenuously, daring; *k'í hau* to send respects; *'ü pat, tsun' k'í* the rest need not be detailed;—phrases used at the end of letters.

既
K'í To plaster and color a wall, to stop up holes or cracks in a wall; to take, to collect; to be quiet, to rest; a breathing-spell, a little.

稔
K'í To plough deep for sowing; plants set out close, thick-set; rice growing close.

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Kik.

激
Kih To impede and set back water, as rocks or a dike do in a current; a rapid place in a stream, made by an obstruction; to excite to gratitude or anger, to rouse the feelings; to stir up, to vex, to irritate; excitement, anger; *kik nau 'k'ü*, to vex, to annoy and anger him; *'kò'm kik*, deeply affected by kindness; *kik, 'z' 'ngo*, worry me to death; *kik, peng* made sick by anxiety; *kik, 'fán léung man*, to exasperate loyal subjects; *kik, 'tò hing* teased to anger.

K'uk 擊 **Kih** To strike, to beat, to tap or knock on; to rush upon or against, to charge, to attack or kill, as in battle; to interfere with to injury—as in eating things disagreeing with each other; to see, to examine one's self; *kik*, 'kú, to drum; *háu kik*, to beat, to pound a thing; *kik*, 'lá, to fight.

殛 **Kih** To put to death, to punish capitally, to leave to perish.

戟 **Kih** A lance with three points, a kind of halberd with a crescent knife on the side; it is carried in processions for good luck; *kim* *kik*, swords and spears; *ch'i kik*, to grasp the spear, to take arms; *chap*, *kik*, *jong*, imperial halberdiers in former days.

棘 **Kih** Species of *Rhamnus* or *Zizyphus*, used for hedges; thorny bushes generally, thickets, thorns, brambles; *met.* troublesome affairs; *ts'ung kik*, a lockup; also, thorny.

襟 **Kih** A collar of a coat, the part which envelops the neck.

Kik A colloquial word; to bind, to take a loop, or tie up with a chain or cord; *kek*, *chü* 'k'ü tie it fast, as a boat; *kek*, 'keng, to fasten by the neck.

K'ik 亟 **Kih** Haste, speed, in a hurry; prompt, ready; irascible, hasty; to hasten; *kik*, *ts'uk*, urgently.

K'ik 極 **Kih** The ridge-pole of a roof; hence the utmost point, apex, place, verge, degree; very, exceedingly; sign of the superlative; the end, limit; to exhaust, to carry to the utmost,

to reach to the end; to take; to let go a full drawn bow; weary, exhausted; *kik*, 'hò, the best; *kik*, 'ün, the furthest; *kik*, 'ti the verge; *met.* *done* his best, can do no more, the last resort; *kik*, *miu* admirable, excellent, first-rate; *sz* *kik*, the four quarters; *luk*, *kik*, zenith, nadir, and the four quarters; also, six calamities which happen to man; *pát*, *kik*, the four cardinal points and their halves; *pak*, *kik*, the north pole, north star; 'ái. *kik*, the primum mobile, or cause of things, the ultimate immaterial principle of Chinese philosophers; *wong kik*, indisputably correct, a fixed principle, such as are laid down by sages; *kik*, *to*, very plenty, in abundance; *kik*, *pat*, *tsok*, unserviceable; 'ni 'cho 'ngo *ch'i kik*, you hinder me very much.

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K'ik.

gick

These two characters are usually pronounced *k'ek*.

劇 **K'ih** Unhappy, sad, miserable; troublesome; to increase, to add to; very; a comedy or farce; to trifle, to play, to gambol, or sport in any way; *tsak*, *k'ek*, to skip and play, to enjoy or divert one's self; *hi* *k'ek*, plays on the stage.

屐 **K'ih** Wooden-soled clogs or pattens; *hung*, *p'i* *k'ek*, red-top clogs; *muk*, *k'ek*, wooden overshoes; 'ò *k'ek*, an open heeled galoché.

K'IM.

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兼
Kien

A conjunction, moreover, together with, and, and also, with, in addition to; equally, same; to attend to several things; to join, to connect several together; connected; to push one's self through a crowd, to squeeze through a crevice; *k'ung' kim*, or *kim' yau*, still also, there are more; *kim' mai*, put in together with; *kim' hoi*, take one with another; *kim' hoi shik*, 'shui, to contrast colors—as in a dress; *kim' ping*, to coalesce, to connect; *noi' ngoi' kim*, to oversee everywhere; *fu' seung kim*, to lump the goods; *kim' chi' k'om ching tsò' tak*, it will do when it is made complete; *kim' ship*, in addition to, assistance; *kim' yap, hū* force your way through; *kim' chū' dai tsò'* he can do all, or make him do them all; *kim' yau chi' léung'* a trencher-man, one who eats double of others.

簾
Kien

A thick kind of lustring, woven close so as to shed rain; it is now called *k'um*.

兼
Kien

A marshy plant, a kind of sedge, called *kim' ká*, which cattle fatten on.

鵲
Kien

A fabulous bird, with one wing and eye, which needs the help of another like it, to be able to fly; birds flying in pairs.

鰾
Kien

The sole fish, (called '*pi muk*, ũ, or paired-eye's fish,) supposed to have one eye, and swim in pairs, clasped to each other,

檢
Kien

An envelope; a label or title put on a book; a model, a pattern, a rule; to sort, to arrange, to collate; to compose a book; to examine; *ts'un' kim*, the magistrate of a *sz'* or township; *sau' kim k'un*, an officer who searches literary candidates on entering the examination-hall.

檢
Kien

To coerce, to repress; to gather and bind together; to collect, to collate; to choose; *kim' tim*, to arrange in order; *kim' ch'uk*, to keep in order, to restrain; *kim' p'in*, to collate a book for binding. Used interchangeably with the last. Also read *tim*.

餅
Han

Read *hò'm*, same as 餅, a species of *Arca*, or bivalves with furrowed shells. Read *'kim*, the name of a kind of silure (*Silurus sinensis?*) common in the markets and tanks of Canton.

劍
Kien

A two-edged sword, a rapier; *yau, 'pá kim'* a sword; *shū kim'* a student's sword; *fi' mò kim'* a sharp sword; *'mò kim'* to fence; *kim' hok*, a scabbard; *kim' shui*, art of fencing; *shū kim' shun ts'ung*, tongue and lips like swords, sarcastic.

儉
Kien

Moderate, temperate, frugal, economical, sparing; close fist-ed, stingy; *ts'ái kim'* over-frugal, mean; *kim' yung'* economical; *kim' lun'* niggardly, miserly; *kim' pok*, to act meanly to one; parsimonious; *kim' iu' tak, k'i' shò*, we want just enough for his needs.

拊
K'ien

Used for the next, as a verb, to pinch, to nip, to grasp; *k'im 'hau*, silent, afraid to speak, gagged; to carry under the arm; *k'im chū* to seize firmly.

鉗
K'ien

Pincers, nippers, tweezers, forceps, tongs; a ring on children's necks; a kind of collar put on prisoners; to pinch or grasp with pincers, to gripe; in Húnán. used to mean to rail at or upbraid; *t'ü*, *k'im*, iron forceps; *'fo k'im*, fire tongs; *k'im 'hau*, to gag one; *k'im káp*, to take up with pincers or chopsticks; *'shau k'im* manacles; *'keng k'im*, a torque for the neck. worn by children; *'hò 'hau k'im*, a good enunciation.

𠂔
K'ien

Often interchanged with the last in its meaning of pincers; a kind of door-lock; *kau k'im* two stars in Scorpio, used in astrology; *k'im k'í* a wooden seal, used by officers below a district magistrate.

箝
K'ien

Tweezers; to lock; used with the last two; *k'im 'ü*, to interdict free speech, to forbid or gag public opinion; *'má k'im*, the bit of a bridle.

𩑦
K'ien

Black hair; *k'im 'shau*, "black heads," a name given to the Chinese by Chi Hwáng-tí from their black kerchiefs; a name applied to Kweichau province.

髻
K'ien

To remove a criminal's hair, as a punishment; a purplish color.

堅
K'ien

Hard, solid, firm, durable; sound; stout, hale, robust; determined, persevering, constant, resolute, unwavering; to establish, to confirm, to strengthen; to harden, to congeal; *kín k'ü* solid, durable; *kín shai* firm, well made; correct conduct; *kín ngáng'* unbending, hard; *sam kín*, resolute; *kóm' kín*, so fine! elegant, indeed! *kín ying*, hardened, concrete, stiffened; *kín sam ngái'* a firm resolution; *kín chap*, fixed in one's way.

肩
K'ien

The shoulder; the scapula; to take upon, to bear, to sustain, competent to; firm; an animal three years old; *kín 'lau* or *kín pok*, the shoulder; *kín 'pong*, the fleshy part of an arm; *'ping kín*, equals, of the same grade, co-equals; *'hau 'shui kín*, a bib; *kín 'íú p'úi' fú'* hard labor, mowing and toiling for support; *sik kín*, to withdraw the shoulder, to desist; *wan kín*, a kind of mantilla worn by ladies; *yai kín 'ám lái'* to engage to do a thing, to carry it through.

𠂔
K'ien

Equal, level; hands lifted up even; a surname; name of a district.

𠂔
K'ien

A tributary of the river Wai in Shensi, and a district in that province is called Kien-yáng hien; water forming in pools, stagnant water.

𠂔
K'ien

A pig three years old, a full grown hog; a hornless animal like a deer.

健
Kien

A castrated ox, a strong ox; a fabulous monster, half leopard half man.

蹇
Kien

Lame, halt, weak in the legs; feeble, unable to work; difficult; disastrous, unhappy, unfortunate, afflicted; the 61st diagram, which denotes ill-luck; to pull up; crooked; lofty, proud; *ming' kin shi kwai*, fates against one, unlucky; *kin nan*, difficult; *chun kin*, infelicitous; *pai kin*, unfitted for work.

見
Kien

'To see, to look at, to notice; to perceive by the senses; to visit; the 147th radical; an opinion, a mental view; seeing, observing, feeling, impressed by; forms reflective verbs; and denotes the passive voice and past time; *t'eng kin* to hear; *kin' kwo* seen; *kin' sau' ch'i*, to feel ashamed, to be mortified; *ho kin* your opinion; *ts'ing kin' kau* please tell me, or let me know; *mok, kin' siu* don't smile, don't laugh at it; *kin' hi* rejected; *ho' i kin' tok*, by what will it be seen? *'ya pat, kin' tak*, perhaps it will be, it is uncertain; *kin' 'k'ü' yau peng* seeing that he was ill; *kin' li* profitable, advantageous; *'ho kin' 'ho' 'ch'au*, can thus know its quality; *kin' ts'an' m' ts'ang*, have you seen it yourself? *kin' 'tò' pán*, eaten enough; *'mò mat, 'chü kin* I do not know what to do, I have no plan; *kin' shik, kò*, extensive knowledge; *kin' 'lai*, to be polite; *séung kin* an inter-

view, to see one; *chénk, kin* see it clearly; *kin' 't*, suspicious; *'yan kin* to introduce to; *kin' 'ki' 'tsò*, sagacious, to see a chance. Read *in'* in the same sense as 現 *in'*.

建
Kien

'To establish, to confirm as laws or institutions; to erect, to place, to set up, to constitute; to build; *kin' lap*, to establish; *kin' tsò* to build, to erect; *kin' kung*, to act meritoriously; *kin' tò*, to build or found a capital; *kin' sing*, 星 in Sagittarius.

鑰
Kien

The bolt, or key of a lock, commonly called 'so' 'sò; a nave or hub; *kin' pai* the two parts of a Chinese lock.

健
健
Kien

Strong, enduring, vigorous, hale, healthy, robust; indefatigable, unwearied; *k'éung kin* able-bodied, in the prime of life; *'hò kin* healthy; *tsing kin* feeling well; *kin' tung* a legal process, to go to law; *pat, lik, kin* a rapid penman. The second and common form is unauthorized.

件
Kien

'To divide, to partake, to separate; a classifier used to denote a particular article, subject, or affair, and therefore applied very widely to dress, food, incidents, goods, things, &c.; often means merely a or an, one; *kin' kin' tò 'yau*, we have everything [we need]; *yat, kin' mat, kin'* a single thing; *yat, kin' sz* an affair; *'iú tái' sz' kin'* things hanging from the girdle; *'fan hoi yat, kin' kin'* arrange each by itself.

longing for; the style or make of dress; 'king hang' hang 'chi, striving to adhere to high principles, to act up to principle; 'king chi' a prospect, a vista; 'kwong' king, circumstances, situation, prospects; a landscape, appearance of nature or of a country; 'pái' king, to display rare things; 'yéung sheng pái' king, the eight lions of Canton; 'mò' king, has a bad face, disreputable; 'ní mok, tong' king, don't think too much of it; 'ts'ing' king, neat and tasteful; 'kái' king, fine scenery, easy, pleasant circumstances; 'ts'ai léung' king, looking sad, got the blues; 'hò' mán' king, a good sky at evening, fair prospects, promising circumstances; 'kin' king shang ts'ing, suspicious, to act according to circumstances; 'shí' king, signs of the times.

To exhaust, to finish; to examine fully; the end, the close, a confine, termination, the utmost; then, at last, finally; 'king' mò yat, in, never said a word; 'mò' king, unlimited; 'pat, king, to the last, after all; doubtless; 'king' in 'm dai mé, wont he come at all? 'king' m 'hiú, did not at all understand; 'king' tsz' hū' 'hiú, still you went.

境 A limit, boundary, frontier, border; marches, confines; abode, place where one lives; a neighborhood; a district; state, condition of life, status; 'kwai' king, your residence or

street; 'king kái' a boundary; 'shun' king, good circumstances, pleasantly situated; 'p'ung loi sin' king, fairy land, supposed to be in the west.

(As a noun, usually pronounced keng.)

鏡 A mirror, a glass, a looking-glass; to reflect, to illustrate; clear, bright; 'ngán keng' King spectacles; 'ts'in' 'li keng' a spy-glass; 'pák, fā keng' a glass cut into segments; 'mín' keng' a looking-glass; 'chiú' há' keng' o, look in the glass! keng' chong, a dressing-case; keng' kóm' ming, clear as a mirror, perspicacious; 'ming keng' kò ün, it is clearly reflected in your mind—said in praise of astute officers. 'hín' mí keng' a microscope; 'chiú' shan keng' a pier-glass.

敬 Attentive, moderate, cautious, King serious; respectfully; to show respect to, to esteem, to honor; to venerate, to worship, to adore; to watch one's self, to apply the mind to; 'king' shan, reverence the gods; 'hò fung' king' a present to a parent or friend; 'king' shan, self training; 'king' sik, tsz' 'chi, have respect to written paper; 'king' 'tsau, to present one a glass of wine; 'king' chung' to hold in high esteem; 'king' tát, 'ché, I respectfully inform you.

徑 A sideway, a path, a bye-way, a short cut, a bridle-path, a goat-path among hills; straight through, direct; the diameter; quick, prompt; to go, to pass by; 'tsit' king' an easy way, a

short mode; *king' ló* a near path; *ts'é king'* smart, underhand, tricky conduct;—the opposite of *king' ts'ing*, straightforward.

逕
King Interchanged with the preceding; to approach, to near, to pass by, to go up to; *king' ts'ing*, widely unlike, far apart.

脛
King The leg-bone; the legs of birds and animals; *k'au' king'* hit his shins—to teach him; *king' kwal*, the shank.

勁
King Hard, firm, stiff; strong, robust, vigorous; unyielding, overbearing, indefatigable; *fung king'* a stiff breeze; *king' tik*, well-matched enemies.

競
King Violent, strong; great, abundant; emulous, pragmatic, bickering, testy, boisterous; to contend, to force, to struggle for, to drive off; *hoi king'* to begin a fray; *cháng king'* wrangling; *ch'ut, yan ts'au king'* excelling others, distinguished; *mò king'* unambitious.

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K'ing.

傾
King The head leaning; one sided, aslant, inclined, falling; entirely, wholly; to overturn, to subvert, to prostrate; to waste, to squander; to smelt, to assay, to purify metals, to test; to talk, to debate, to wrangle; *king' tó*, to pour out, subverted, fallen, prostrated; *king' tó k'ü*, silenced him, I convinced him; *king' p'un*

sz' to maintain one's own merits; *king' ngan*, to assay silver; *king' sam ü, fuk*, cordial, hearty submission; *king' mong séung tsang'* gave him all his purse; *king' lan'* broken down, ruinous; *king' 'i*, to incline the ear; *king' ká* 'ch'an, to ruin an estate; *máu' tsuk, king' sheng*, the city was lost from her great beauty; *king' pái'* defeated, destroyed; *king' ché* a game of striking sugar-cane; *king' há' léung'* to discuss one's ability to drink; *king' 'hóm*, to break by hitting against each other; *king' 'hi shan ká*, spent his money; *king' yat, 'mán*, to talk the livelong night; *king' noi' tik*, stay a little longer.

瓊
K'ung A carnation or red gem; precious coral; small, pretty gems; *king' chau' fú*, the island of Hainán; *king' iú*, fairy land.

景
K'ung Alone, desolate, no relative or protector; downcast, sorrowing; *king' ngán mong'* to stare at fixedly; *king' k'ing mò kò'* without any one to open the heart to; no resource. The third character also means childless.

勐
K'ung Strong, violent; *king' tik*, a powerful enemy.

鯨
K'ing A whale, the largest of sea monsters, fabled to be a thousand li long; *king' ts'an*, to swindle, to take or swallow all; *k'é king' 'shéung ts'in*, to ride a whale to heaven—as Li Táipoh did.

king 驚 K'ing To mark the face with black spots; *k'ing min'* to brand the faces of criminals; called also *ts'ik, tsz'*; *mak, k'ing*, to ink the face, to tattoo.

* 擎 K'ing To elevate, to raise up high with the hands; *k'ing k'un*, to bow with the hands above the head; *k'ing t'in 'ch'ü*, a pillar of state, an officer who can raise the state to heaven. A colloquial word, to settle, as turbid fluids; to freeze, to coagulate, to curdle; *tang k'ing ts'ing*, let it settle clear; *k'ing kon*, to stand till dry.

擎 K'ing A stand for a lamp, or a wall-light; a frame to set a bow in when stringing it; *tang k'ing*, a lamp-stand, a wall-shade.

king 頃 K'ing A hundred 'mau, equivalent to 15 1/2 sq. acres, the largest of land measures; an instant, a moment, a glance; a basket; in epitaphs, has the meaning of trembling, respectful; the head inclined; *'king hák*, a very short time; *'king ü*, a brief glance at, a cursory reading; *mán' k'ing*, a wide range, a vast expanse; *'king man*, I've just heard; *'ki to 'king 'mau*, how many acres are there?

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Kíp.

kieh 劫 Kieh To plunder, to rob openly, to take violently; a kulpá or Buddhist period of five hundred years; ages; *tá kip*, robbery with fighting; *kip*,

léuk, yat, hung, to plunder everything; to make a clean sweep; *shau' kip*, to be robbed; *kip, shik*, to seize women for ravishing; *kái 'yau kip, shò'* all came to an end through means of the robbery. A colloquial word, meaning astringent, bitter, puckering the mouth; sleepy; *ch'á yung tò' kip*, the tea is very strong; *kip, kip, nak, nak*, sour and astringent; *'ngán kip*, eyelids heavy, dozing.

挾 Kieh To pinch; to clasp under the arm; a clasp; a wrapper, a portfolio; *hái kip, kéuk*, the shoe pinches the foot; *kip, shü kip*, take the portfolio under your arm; *kip, ts'an 'shau 'chí*, to pinch the finger.

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Kít.

kieh 潔 Kieh Limpid, pure, clear; untainted, above bribes, clean-handed, pure-minded; neat, clean, trim, tidy; to purify, to cleanse, to correct; *kít, ts'ing*, or *ts'ing kít*, clean (as water), pure, white; *kít, ts'ing'* clean, undefiled; *kít, 'ki fung' kung*, to refuse bribes in the public service; *kít, shan kwai*, to retire from office with unsullied fame.

kieh 繫 Kieh The end of a thread; a marking-line; a rule of action; to measure, to reduce to order, to bring within bounds, as a river; *kít, tok*, to adjust; *kít, ts'ing'* pure. Used for the preceding.

結
Kieh A knot, a knob made of cord ; a skoin, a hank ; to work or weave in knots, to knit ; to tie, to fasten, to bind ; to contract, to bind parties ; stiff, as dry paste or dough ; to set, as fruit ; to induce, as ill-will ; an agreement, bond, compact, engagement ; united, banded together, engaged, tied, fixed ; *k'it, hōp*, contracted, completed, as a bargain ; *k'it, chéung* or *k'it, ngan*, to pay money on account ; *k'it, ts'an*, to contract a marriage ; *yal, k'it, sz' sin* a skein of silk ; *k'it, ū*, the 12th month ; *k'it, p'ai* to pledge friendship ; *k'it, on* to decide a case ; *k'it, tsung* to open a case in court ; *'kwo k'it, 'liú*, the fruit has set ; *k'it, 'mong*, to knit nets ; *k'it, 'nan*, to braid a button ; *k'it, 'ts'oi*, to hang festoons ; *wal, k'it*, sullen ; *k'it, 'in*, the last words ; *yal, hau' kwai k'it*, to settle it up afterwards, to see how an affair turns out finally ; *k'it, 'kwo sing' ming* to take one's life ; *'shui 'shiu hai' k'it*, it will be stiff if there is too little water ; *k'it, 'nai tik, hū*, coagulated blood.

結
Kieh To carry off something in the skirt of a dress, to lift up an apron or skirt.

契
Kieh Suffering, laborious ; separated from friends ; wide, parted ; to carve, to cut off ; *k'it, fū*, open, as a place ; disparted, as friends.

桀
Kieh A hen-roost ; courageous, excelling, gifted with great qualities, magnanimous ; one of a thousand, a hero—for

this the next is used ; harsh, cruel, villainous, murderous, truculent ; to lift a stone ; *K'it, Kwai* the last monarch of the Hiá dynasty, B. C. 1818.

傑
Kieh Eminent in talents and virtue, a hero ; proud, self-willed, opinionated ; shoots of grain ; *ying k'it*, a heroine, a person of great parts.

木
Kieh Name of a famous statesman called (*Ngai' K'it*) Wei Kieh, A. D. 956, in the days of the After Chau dynasty.

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K'it.

揭
Kieh To lift up, to lift or take off, as a hat or cover ; to raise the dress ; to borrow ; to take upon, to bear, to undertake ; responsible for ; to publish or make known ; *k'it, hong* borrowed capital ; *k'it, tán*, a note of hand ; *k'it, t'ip*, a placard, a pasquinade, an anonymous statement ; *k'it, tsé* to borrow ; *k'it, 'hiú*, to issue a list of graduates ; *k'it, fung p'i*, to take off the seals from a door, remove the fastenings ; *k'it, shō* an account due ; *k'it, 'tün*, to post one, to censure.

竭
Kieh To exhaust, to carry to the utmost ; to sink away, wanting ; to carry on the shoulder ; exhausted power, like that of the five elements, which are then succeeded by others ; defeated ; *k'it, lik*, weakened, to exhaust one's strength ; *ts'oi k'it*, impoverished ; *k'it, k'it, 'i fū* to exert one's utmost strength to reach.

Kieh 倡, Martial, urgent; exerting one's strength; *k'it*, *k'it*, *wai* & sedulous or diligent in observing or doing right. Interchanged with the last.

Kieh 碣, A round stone pillar with an inscription; an ignille or sharp projecting rock like the Skillig rock near Ireland; there is one on the coast of Ohihli, near the Great Wall; the fluttering of birds.

Kieh 揭, To go and come, to depart; a brave, valiant look.

Kieh 詰, To judge, to demand of, to interrogate with authority, to inform one's self; to prohibit, to correct and lay restrictions; to reduce the rebellious to order; *k'it*, *wat*, intractable, cacophonous, as sounds; *k'it*, *'hau kung*, to take evidence of prisoners; *p'un k'it*, to examine; *k'it*, *chiú*, to-morrow morning.

Kieh 頤, A stiff or straight neck; to fly upwards; *k'it*, *wat*, difficult to do; artful speech to deceive; to rob, to plunder.

Kieh 訐, To discover secrets, to publish, to reveal, to bring to light; to charge with a fault, to question in regard to an accusation, to reprove; *k'it*, *yan 'tün ch'ü* to remark on people's faults; *min' k'it*, to personally reprove.

Kieh 褳, To lift up and put the skirt in the girdle to hold something in it; to carry something in the dress.

Kieh 孑, A man without his right arm; alone, solitary, abandoned, orphan-like; a remnant, short, left, or behind; a kind

of halberd; strong, hale; *k'it*, *k'it*, the larva of musketoes; preëminent, alone; *k'it*, *'ying kü tang*, solitary before a lonely lamp; *k'it*, *shü*, tongue-tied; *k'it*, *in yat*, *shan*, quite alone.

Kieh 挈, To raise from the earth, to hold up, to dangle or suspend; to protect; to put in order, to adjust; *tsi k'it*, to lift and carry; *k'it*, *ch'ut*, *fün ch'au*, raised him above (or beyond) the world. Read *k'ai*, and used for 契.

(197) *Kieu* Kiú.

Kiau 嬌, Beautiful, comely, graceful, delicate, tender; dear, lovely; an affected, elegant, polished, manner; a stylish figure or form; to cry or whine for, petted, spoiled; *kiú kwai* dainty, delicate; *kiú 'yéung*, to bring up tenderly, to spoil by over fondness, to wink at vice; *kiú hák*, a son-in-law; applied also to distinguished guests; *ai kiú*, like a syren, seductive, a fairy; *ch'á' kiú*, teasing, crying for, as spoiled children; *kiú sheng*, a kind, winning voice; a querulous, high keyed tone; *A' Kiú*, a beautiful woman in the days of Wúti, B. C. 100; applied as an endearing name; *to kiú*, your daughter; *kiú ts'ai*, my dear wife; *seung kiú*, the "yellow beauty," i. e. wine; *kiú ts'ái* lady-like, genteel; *kiú 'mi*, fresh, beautiful.

驕
Kiáu A stately horse, a wild, restive horse; proud, haughty, ungovernable, self-confident, conceited; to glory in, to disdain; *kiú ngò* proud, overbearing; *kiú t'wá*, presumptuous; *kiú ch'é wan*, pride and waste, showy; *kiú tsung kwán* indulged till he is conceited.

鴉
Kiáu A small species of pheasant, with a long tail, and perhaps akin to the barred-tailed or Reeves' pheasant (*Syrmatiscus*); it constantly clucks (*kiú kiú*, whence its name).

澆
Kiáu To sprinkle, to irrigate, to water; to dip; false, perfidious, ungrateful; *kiú lúp, chuk*, to dip candles; *kiú fá*, to water flowers; *kiú pok*, false, hardhearted. Read *jiú*, an eddy.

嶠
Kiáu A high peak, where no water remains; *ün 'kiú*, one of five lofty hills in Shántung, where genii dwell.

矯
Kiáu The writhings and squirmings of a snake; to stretch or wriggle one's self; a kind of ant.

矯
Kiáu Straight; to straighten; to bend to; to rectify, to correct what is wrong; martial, strong, to simulate, to deceive; fraudulent; to usurp, to exercise undue authority; *kiú 'k'éung*, to force the unwilling; *kiú ming* to feign orders; *kiú k'ia*, oppressive, seizing by force; *kiú 'yau tsò tsok*, to act for one's interest, time serving. Often interchanged with the next.

擣
Kiáu To lift up the hand, to grasp; firm, unyielding; to straighten; false, feigning; used colloquially to wipe, to rub; *kiú 'ngán tsu* to wipe away tears; *kiú 'tsui*, to wipe the mouth; *kiú 'kon tseng* wipe it clean. Read *kiú* to take a little; to pry open, to pry up with a lever; to stick in, to obstruct; *kiú 'cham* to pin; *kiú 'tín kong* a spendthrift, *li*, one who carries off land; *kiú chü* 'má kéuk, to "prevent the horse's legs," to argue with one against a plan, to hinder a thing, to interfere with; *kiú chü* 'ngán yan, he is an eyesore to me.

繳
Kiáu To bind, to wind around; to reel; to pay to; to deliver up, to hand to an officer; leg wrappers; *kiú sin* to wind thread; *kiú wán*, to pay back; *ün 'kiú*, paid up, settled; *kiú 'k'ia*, to hand in an essay; *kiú 'kún*, to surrender up; *kiú 'chong*, to deliver up stolen goods. Read *chéuk*, to tie a string to an arrow when it is shot.

繳
Kiáu White, lustrous, refulgent, like a bright gem, such as an opal; *yau ü* 'kiú yat, bright as the sun.

蹕
Kiáu To raise the feet; caracoling of horses; to march; *kiú kéuk*, to cross the legs.

轎
Kiáu A sedan; formerly denoted a covered chaise; *yat*, 'ting 'kiú, a sedan; *chuk*, 'kiú, bamboo sedan; *chong* 'kiú, tilt the sedan; *kiú kong* sedan thills; *fú* 'kiú, a bride's chair; *ming*

'*kiú*, an open chair, used by officers; '*oi kiú* 'lò, sedan-bearers; '*tso* '*kiú*, to ride in a sedan; '*pát*, '*kiú*, a sedan for eight bearers.

叫 To call, to send for, to call upon; to cry out; to name; to cause; to command, to tell
叫 K'iau to do, to persuade; named, called, termed; '*fú* '*tsz* '*kiú* '*kái*, the beggars cry in the street; '*m séung k'íu* not on speaking terms; '*kiú* '*hoi kiú* '*mái*, one who can run errands; '*kiú* '*p'o* '*hau lung*, to call till one is hoarse; '*kiú* '*mat*, '*meng*, what is your (or its) name? '*yal*, '*kiú* '*tsau* '*tò* came as soon as called; '*mat*, '*shui kiú* '*'ni tsò* who told you to do that? '*'ni mat*, '*yé kiú* '*tak*, '*'ngo kòm* '*'m on*, why do you thus disturb me? '*kiú* '*ts'ák*, to cry thieves! '*kiú* '*kau* '*meng* to cry out for help; '*kiú* '*seng*, wake him up; '*kiú* '*á* you are called.

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K'íu.

橋 A bridge; planks laid across streams; a thwart, or cross beams supporting frames or other parts, as in a well-sweep; a viaduct; the arch of the foot; a vacant part, where the ends are supported; a stately tree, whose branches grow upward like a cypress or poplar; *met.* a father, in the phrase '*kiú* '*tsz*; '*ling* '*kiú* '*tsz* you father and son; '*yal*, '*wò* '*kiú*, a bridge; '*kwo* '*kiú* '*shüt*, '*wá* news, street talk; '*kwo* '*kiú* '*ch'au*

'*pán*, to pass the bridge and raise the board, i. e. to make a catpaw of one; '*'ng* '*'ngún* '*kiú*, a five arched bridge; '*mún* '*kiú*, a door-lintel; '*kiú* '*'tan*, the buttress of a bridge; '*ts'uk*, '*kiú*, the crow's bridge; made for Chih-nü—a fairy story; '*'hang* '*kiú*, a suspension bridge; '*fau* '*kiú*, a floating bridge, a temporary bridge

喬 High, stately, lofty; looking upward, aspiring, like the branches of a tree; curved, crooked; proud, discontented; '*kiú* '*tsz* two trees growing different ways, *met.* father and son; '*kiú* '*min*, aged; '*kiú* '*muk*, '*lu* stately forest trees, an order of plants in Chinese botany.

僑 An inn, a lodging-place; a temporary lodgment; high; '*kiú* '*kü*, to visit, to sojourn. A colloquial word, avaricious; '*kiú* '*'nau* '*'ái* '*lái* very greedy, hard to suit.

翹 Long tail feathers; a kind of alarm flag; high, elevated; to raise the head, to look; to elevate, to excite; to lift up the tail; dangerous, imminent; suspended; distant; '*kiú* '*shau*, to raise the head; '*kiú* '*kiú*, high, as trees; in danger, as a house of falling; '*ts'ui* '*kiú*, a kind of feather coiffure.

莠 A kind of grain, called '*kiú* '*mak*, perhaps a sort of buckwheat; the culm is reddish, 2 or 3 feet high, flowers white, and leaves hastate; it is reaped in October.

^孔 A hole, pore, orifice, aperture; a cavity, a hollow, an interstice; *'kau k'iu'* the nine passages of the body; *kòm' tung k'iu'* 'such open passages!' i. e. clever, astute; *'tung k'iu' yéuk*, sudorifics and sternutatory remedies; *shü m' chung' k'iu'* you are wide of the mark; *hòp, k'iu'* in good time; *yat, k'iu' pat, tung*, he understands nothing, thoroughly stupid.

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Ko.

^歌 To sing in a recitative, to chant with music accompanying; a song, a ballad; *ko sheng*, the sound of singing; *ko 'pün*, a song-book; *ko sheng jiu léung*, sweet sounds of music; *ch'éung hau' ko*, the lonely wife's ditty—name of a song; *Chiú ko*, former name for Weihwui fú in Honán.

^哥 An elder brother; a designation of the emperor's sons is *á ko*; *ko ko*, a polite term for a stranger, or an elder; *tái ko*, my elder brother; *'lò ko*, venerable sir; *á' ch'o ko*, a novice, a raw hand; *'á' ko*, *sám á' ko*, the emperor's second and third sons; *pí' ko*, the nose.

^箇 The first of these is a bamboo stalk; a classifier applied to human beings, to inanimate things, particularly of a roundish or compact form, periods of time, coins,

schemes, plats of land, &c., more widely than any other; denotes objects when spoken of individually; an individual or thing, as in the phrases *ché' ko'* or *ní ko'* this one; *'ná ko'* or *ko' ko'* (often pronounced *'ko ko'*, to distinguish it from *ko' ko'* every) that one; a pronoun, this, this one, but need not always be translated; stands for the possessive case, as *'ngo ko' 'au*, my head; when following the negative *mok*, or *'mai*, specifies the following noun; as *mok, ko' hü* don't go, i. e. don't [do] that going; *'mai ko' 'hai ch'ü* don't stand there; *ko' ko' 'dò 'yau*, every body has it, we have all things; *sai' ko'* the little thing, the darling, the pet; *ko' tik*, is used with less speciality than *ko' ko'*, as *ko' tik, hai' mat, yan*, whose is that? *mat, 'yé wá' ko' 'm hai'* who says it is not so? *'mò ko' 'm nau*, who is not angry? *tai' 'ko'* another; *'kí ko' séung*, several boxes; *'m fan tak, ko' shò'* the kinds can not be sorted; *'ní ko' pín' 'yau' ts'ák*, 'mò, are there thieves in your place? *lun' ko' 'au máu'* sold by the piece; *ko' pok, ko'* one pitted against one; *ko' yat, 'sháng*, in that province; *yat, ko' 'dò hü' sai'* every single one has gone; *ko' tik, ngám*, that's right, that will suit; *'múi ko'* each; *tsak, ko'* a kind of catch note at the end of a song.

(300)

Kò.

高
Káu High, lofty, elevated; loud; eminent, exalted; excellent, sublime, noble; a high degree of; a periphrasis for your in direct address, as *kò sing' á* 'what is your surname?' the 189th radical; old, advanced; *kò tái* 'tall, well-proportioned; lofty; *kò lau' kún*, an eating-house; *kò kò*, very high; *m fan tak, kò tái*, can not nicely distinguish, not much difference; *kò hing'* pleased, gratified; *'ái kò hing'* to see the show; *kò wái tak*, a beggar; alluding to a man of that name in the Sung dynasty, A. D. 960; *ch' hí' kò*, aspiring, ambitious; *kò ká'* high-priced; *hok, man' kò*, learned, well-read; *'ngán kò*, supercilious; *kò ming*, intelligent.

篙
Káu A pole used to push boats; *ch'áng kò*, to pole; *yat, chuk, kò ch'áng hoi*, push it off with a pole.

膏
Káu Fat, grease, ointment; suet; rich food; glossy, greasy, unctuous; genial, fattening, rich, fertilizing; *chū kò*, lard; *kò yéuk*, a plaster; *kò yau*, clarified fat; *kò léung*, sumptuous fare, rich food; *kò fong*, the vitals, the part beyond the reach of medicine.

羔
Káu A lamb; a kid; *'oi kò p'í*, unyeaned lambskin; *hák, kò p'í*, black lambskin; *chan chü kò*, curly-haired lambskin.

糕
Káu Cakes, pasty, or dumplings of flour or arrowroot, steamed, with or without leaven, and

usually with fruit mixed in; *pák, 'kwo kò*, fruit cakes; *sung kò*, leavened dumplings; *nín kò*, dumplings of oldman's rice; *tán' kò*, sponge cake.

饅
Káu Interchanged with the last; pastry; steamed cakes; a bit, a tidbit; *kò 'fan*, rice flour.

皋
Káu To inform, to call to or announce; to harangue; to draw out, to whine; high, eminent; a bank; a marsh; *kò mún*, a palace-gate; *kau kò*, a marshy bank.

梲
Káu A kind of tree; a well-sweep is called *kat, kò*.

櫜
Káu A case or sack for a bow, or armor, attached to a car; *kò kín* a quiver for bow and arrows.

鞀
Káu A drum, said to be 12 *ch'ek*, long, anciently used to incite workmen in their work.

槁
Káu Dry, rotten, as wood; a kind of tree, its wood is like chestnut; others describe it as like the tallow-tree; *'kò muk, 's'í' fat'* all desire gone, wearied out; *ying yung fú' kò*, attenuated, cadaverous; *kon' kò*, dried fish.

稿
Káu The culm of grain; straw; an original, the first draft of a paper; a sketch, a proof; *'ro' kò*, paddy straw; *'ts'ò' kò*, a first copy; *'ú' kò*, to make a copy; to take a proof of (a printer's term); *'kò kung*, a head clerk, who revises papers; *ch' éung' kò*, a theme.

皜
Káu White; gray and lustrous; *'kò kò*, very white. Also read *kò'.*

葉 Interchanged with 稿 & 稿; (201)
Kau rotten wood; straw or thatch for huts; a draft or copy; 'kò kün' the rough draft, the originals of papers.

髒 Clear, pure, distinct; white, applied to hair; 'kò shan ch'ik, tsuk, bright apparel and barefeet.

絹 Plain, white and fine silk; unornamented, simple, plain; 'kò z, plain garments; 'kò sū unadorned, of one color.

果 The sun shining over trees; clear, bright; high, lofty; 'kò 'kò ch'ut, yat, glorious as the sun breaking from the clouds.

告 To gore; to accuse, to inform against, to impeach, to tell of; to announce to a superior, to inform any one, as in courteous language; to ask, to request; 'kò shi' a proclamation, an edict; 'ün kò, p' kò the plaintiff and defendant; 'kò sū the accusation and reply; to inform of; 'kò s'z' to intimate one's departure, to take leave—said by a visitor; 'kò chéung' to sue for a debt; 'kò shing, to finish [a work]; 'shéung' kò to appeal; 'kò ká' to ask leave of absence.

詔 To enjoin upon, to order, to direct, to give commands to, to signify one's wishes; a patent; a decoration; 'kò shan, letters-patent, credentials; 'kò fang, to confer a title or rank on; 'kò shū, a scroll from the emperor, honors.

Koi.

該 An agreement, an enlisting contract; to connect, to prepare, to arrange; fit, proper, just, what ought to be, or is right, necessary, permissible, or convenient; deserving; to owe; the said, the, that, the aforesaid, what has been mentioned; 'm koi, I beg pardon, I should not have done it; 'koi üi, useless, improper, foolish; 'koi shui, unlucky, disappointed; 'koi tong 'tim yéung' nī, how ought it to be? 'koi tsò' ch'ü' it (or he) ought to be there; 'há' kwai' 'koi ting' ü, it should be (or is usually) hot in summer; 'koi ngan yéuk, hon, how much money does he owe? 'koi mé, all wrong, done badly; 'koi 'kún, belongs to his rule, he has the oversight of; 'pün koi, it is incumbent on, belongs to you to do, or to see to; 'koi kòm' to, there should be so much.

該 A bank; a boundary, circuit, limit; to guard or reinforce a frontier; a hundred millions; 'kim koi, everywhere, the wide world. Interchanged with the next.

陔 Step, bank, terrace; a gradation, a succession, an order; certain music; 'kau koi, the "nine ascents," heaven, the empyrean.

蓂 Roots; 'ts'ò koi, the roots of plants; 'ts'è koi, bad roots, met. evil principles.

Kae 改 **K'ai** To change, to alter; to exchange; to reform, to do better; to correct, to amend, as a composition; 'koi yat, 'ling káu' another day I will call; 'koi kwó' exchanged; to reform; 'koi ngá mún, to carry a case to another court; 'koi ká' to leave a husband or betrothed, and marry another; 'koi ún' to exchange, to put another in place of; 'koi shéung, unusual; to grow worse; 'mò 'koi, flagitious, irreclaimable; 't'ung' 'koi ts'in ft, you must reform your misdeeds; 'koi pin' to alter, to do better; 'koi fung' 'shui, to improve one's luck by incantations.

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K'oi.

蓋 **K'ai** A kind of coarse grass used for thatch; a cover, a covering; a roof; a canopy, a vault; to cover, to hide, to roof; to screen, to conceal, literally and figuratively; to overshadow, to overtop; is; a conjunction, since, for, for that, now then; shéung' k'oi' the roof; also, heaven; 'in k'oi' to shut up or close; 'pi pán k'oi' chí' cover it with a board; k'oi' chung, a covered tea-cup; k'oi' út, now it is said; 'ché k'oi' mín' shade the face; k'oi' lak, kwó' to hide out of sight; k'oi' 'há mín' to veil the face; to hide one's real feelings; k'oi' kwó' 'lau, pull it over the head; k'oi' kwó' k'oi' 'lau hui' cover or shade it more that

way; k'oi' loi, having come, since you are here; k'oi' yan, because that; k'oi' 'hiú, seeing that he understands; sek, k'oi' yat, fú' a set of tin dish-covers; fán' k'oi' a wooden cover used in cooking rice; k'oi' shí, now at that time, then it was; k'oi' 'ngá, to lay tiles. Often confounded with and used

Kae 概 wrongly for k'oi' 蓋.

慨 **K'ai** To sigh, to lament for; k'oi' 'án' pat, nang tak, to regret with unavailing sighs and laments, to sorrow that one's desires are disappointed.

概 **K'ai** A striker to level grain; to even, to adjust; a summing, a resumé; yat, k'oi' altogether, without exception; yat, k'oi' 'tò hui' all gone off; 'tá' k'oi' generally speaking, on the whole, the most of; hui' k'oi' resolute, magnanimous, generous-hearted; k'oi' 'há' k'oi', they are all about the same.

慨 **K'ai** Generous, noble-minded, loving integrity; 'k'ong k'oi' disinterested, above meanness; 'k'om k'oi' moved by, commiserating. Interchanged with the last.

溉 **K'ai** To wash or scour cooking utensils; to wet, to moisten; to roll on like a torrent; inundating, swashing; name of a river in Liántung.

丐 **K'ai** To ask alms; to demand, to beg; to give; 'há' k'oi' to beg; k'oi' 'ts'in, to ask for money;

愠 **K'ai** Anger; gasping from rage; 'han' k'oi' furiously angry.

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Kok.

各 Koh Calling to and being disregarded; separate, apart; a distributive adjective pronoun, each, every; various; *kok, yan*, each man; *kok, yan kok, kia* each one has his own opinion; *kok, 'yau 'sho 'oh'éung*, each man has his own gift; *kok, 'yau yal, shü*, each has a different tale; *kok, shik, fo* various kinds of goods.

閣 Koh A door screen; a loft, an upper story or balcony, a look-out room; a porch, a vestibule; a corridor or gallery, a room; female apartments; a council chamber, a court-room; *met*, the officers assembled there, the court; a cupboard or safe for eatables; *kok, 'lò*, a courtier, a cabinet-minister; the word *Colao* is corrupted from this term; *kok, há* your excellency, your honor, Sir; *no² kok*, the Inner Council; *yap, kok*, to be a cabinet-minister; *'shui kok*, a summer-house over the water; *kúai kok*, the female apartments; *tsui² kok, shéung* he is upstairs; *kok, 'tò* the stars ν , ξ and π in Cassiopeia.

擱 Koh To obstruct, to hinder; *tám kok*, or *kok, 'chü* to defer, to adjourn, to impede, to put difficulties in the way.

角 Koh A horn; 148th radical of words relating to uses, appearance, &c., of horns; to dispute, to try or test one's powers or strength with another; to butt, to gore; horny, hard;

a corner, a point, an angle; a protuberance or jutting out; a tuft of hair; a headland, a cape; a quarter or one fourth (as of an hour or an orange); a wine-jar; wing of an army; one of the 28 constellations, α and ζ in Virgo; *kok, shing* to drive (as cattle do), to beat; *yat, kok, man, shü*, an official dispatch, perhaps because it used to be carried in a horn; *hoi kok*, to borrow money; *kio² tak, kok*, flush of money; (phrases taken from gambling); *'pi kok, ch'óng* to gore; *chün' wán pás, kok*, to idle about, to loaf; *kok, lok, 'd'au*, a corner in a room; *chai, mái yat, kok*, put it aside (as worthless); *kok, 'hau* or *kok, 'tsui*, to wrangle; *pát, kok*, star-aniseed; *'á kok, hai* tufts of hair on children; *tiú 'ngán kok*, to ogle, to glance; *chik, tun*, and *qui² kok*, are terms for right, obtuse, and acute, angles; *'tung kok, shí*, childhood; *tiú sám kok*, to pitch cash into a triangle.

搗 Kioh To seize an animal and drag it along by the horns; to stab an animal.

桶 Kioh A raster, the strips on which the tiles rest; a mallet; a handle; a tree in Kwángtung, called *tò kok, 'tsz*, whose fruit is the size of an egg.

塊 Kioh Rough land, hilly and rocky; bad, poor land, like barrens; a rugged country.

覺 Kioh Grand, exalted; correct, upright; to understand, to perceive; intelligent; to notice,

to advert to; awake, aroused to; conscious; to feel; to bring to light, to manifest; 'ngo, 'm kòk, p'ung, ts'an 'nì, I ran against you inadvertently; kòk, 'ng' aroused to a sense of; fùt, kòk, divulged, discovered, transpired, brought to light; kòk, wong, Budha; kòk, tak, t'ung' it hurts, I feel the pain; shat, kòk, inattentive; 'ts'z' kòk, hai' kòm, I think it was like that; Kòk, Jo, the Ghioro, the surname of the reigning family in Manchú; fan, mai pat, kòk, stupid from grief; 'ngo kòk, tak, kòm, I understood it in this way. Read káu' to awake.

kiak 戟 K'ioh Brazen horns used to support the flagstaffs and spears in a chariot; a boot in a car; to wrangle.

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K'ok.

kok 確 K'ioh A rock very prominent; hard, firm, solid; really, certainly, in fact, indeed; sincere, truthful; resolute; 'm k'ok, doubtful; k'ok, shat, hai' verily so; tik, k'ok, in fact, even so; k'ok, took, substantial; k'ok, in, surely.

慈 K'ioh Sincere, guileless, good hearted, ingenuous, upright. Much the same as the preceding.

槩 K'ioh A kind of drawbridge, where toll is gathered; k'ok, shu' toll; a species of Hovenia.

籬 K'ioh A lifting-net for fish, made of fine bamboo network.

涸

Hoh

Dry, dried up, exhausted, run out; kon k'ok, thirsty, parched by the sun, out of funds, needy; sú k'ok, ch'it, to supply one in need, to give life [to a fish] in a dry rut.

壑

Hoh

A valley, bed of a torrent, a deep gully; a fosse, a city-ditch; ngai, ngám tsüt, k'ok, an abrupt precipice, a road impassible from gulches and ravines; táz' k'ok, the ocean; k'ai k'ok, mountain streams.

郝

Hoh

A place in Táyuen fú in Shánsi, called Hoh, chiáng; a surname.

貉

Hoh

A kind of animal, allied to the fox; it burrows, and sleeps much; has a sharp nose and long piebald fur; a badger? 'tá k'ok, shu' sleepy, lethargic.

恪

K'oh

Diligent, attentive to, careful of, as one who serves in a temple; to respect, to regard, to revere.

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K'ok

Kòm.

甘

Kán

Sweet, grateful, relishing, agreeable to the taste; pleased, happy; voluntary, willing; pleasing, delightful; specious, winning; the 99th radical of characters of taste; kòm sam, pleased, contented, resigned; kòm m' luscious; kòm kòm tik, rather sweet; kòm 'chi, pleasant food, such as is given to aged parents; kòm lam, a timely rain; kòm fú, prosperity and adversity; kòm in, a soft answer, kind words; kòm lat, 'i, very sweet.

kòm yam yam, delicious;
kòm 'k'á k'e' it was stolen.

柑
Kán

The coolie-mandarin orange (*Citrus margarita*), called *ch'á ch'í kòm*; *kòm p't*, orange peel; *hoi kòm píá*, to gamble with guessing orange seeds; *fan kòm sung m't* to have the same taste after dividing the orange, to divide a delicacy with others; *kòm kòm tá' p't* a nose as big as an orange, superstitious.

昔
Kán

Liquorice, much used in Chinese pharmacy, called *kòm 'is'ò*.

泔
Kán

Water in which rice has been washed, called *'mai kòm shui*; it is used for washing sores.

疳
Kán

A disease of children arising from imperfect digestion or bad treatment; *kòm tsik*, pot bellied; *kòm ch'ong*, venereal ulcers.

橄
Kán

The Chinese olive, called *kòm lán*, the *Canarium*. It belongs to the Terebinthaceæ, and resembles the real olive chiefly in shape.

敢
Kán

To walk up to and take; to dare, to have the hardihood, to venture; presuming, bold, rash, intrepid; saucy; to offend good manners; at the beginning of a sentence, it answers to how, can; *'m kòm tsò* dare not do it; *'m kòm tong*, presume not to take it, can not venture; *'hi kòm*, how can I presume?—are all polite expressions; *tám kòm*, fearless, valurous; *kòm tsok*, *kòm mai*, not afraid of doing.

鰱
Kán

A mudfish; *'kòm ü* or *fá kòm*, a dusky green silure, the *Pimelodus guttatus*, common in Canton in the spring months.

感
Kán

To move the feelings, to excite; affected by, influenced, physically or mentally; *'kòm yan*, grateful, thankful; *'kòm f'án* moved to tears, sorry; *'kòm kák*, to act upon beneficially; *'kòm tsé 'n'*, obliged for, thank you much—the word *cumshaw* is corrupted from this phrase; *so kòm*, many thanks; *'kòm fá yan sam*, to transform the heart, converted; *káu kòm*, influence of the dual powers, conception; *'kòm m'ò' sung hon*, affected by the weather; *'kòm tak sham*, or *'kòm kik*, deeply thankful; *'kòm kòm*, thanks.

噉

An adverb of quality, so, thus, this manner; an interjection of surprise; *'kòm 'yéung tsò tak*, this will do, very well; *tsou' kòm*, stop, well; *'kòm 'yéung 'tsz'* such a style! used in depreciation; *'kòm wá'* if you say so, if it be so; *'lung tsò hai' kòm k'e'* they are all just so, all alike; *'kòm k'e'*! *'m 'hò kòm*, so! don't do so, that'll not do; *'kòm tá'm tsò' so* daring, brave.

咁

An adverb of quantity; so, such; *'kòm 'ün*, so far! *'kòm' tsò*, so early! *'kòm mai*, 'yé, why so? what is the reason? *séung' mai kòm' ch'au*, such an ugly face; *'kòm shá tá'm*, great courage; *'kòm' so*, so many.

紺
Kán A violet color, a rose red, which the good man, it is said, does not wear.

贛
Kán The prefecture of Kánchau in the southern part of Kiáng-sí; Kán hien is a district in this department.

潯
Kán The large river of Kiángsí which flows north into the Poyáng lake.

(206) Kon.

干
Kán A shield, a buckler; arms, defensive armor; what protects, or sends off; a bank of a stream; to seek, to try and obtain from, to procure; to provoke, to draw down on one; to oppose, to offend, to break laws; offense, crime, guilt; incumbent, appertaining to, concerning, bringing results to one; trunk of some plants, a stem; a frontier; *kon kwo*, arms, war, tumult; *kon fan* to commit a fault; *kon ching yan*, a witness; *m. séung kon*, no matter, does not concern me; *no mai, kon hat* no great consequences; *ü ngo mó kon*, none of my business; *kon lin*, bad results, involved in; *lin kon*, "celestial stems," or *shap, kon*, "ten stems," are ten characters used in the cycle; *ngo mó kon shíp*, I had no hand in that, I'm not implicated there; *kon k'í tai* a great affair; *koá áu chung mat, yung* no use to contradict so.

杆
Kán A valuable tree, good for spear handles; a club, a staff; post in a railing; *wai kon*, a

mast, a flag-staff; *k'í kon káp*, the clamps or fids which uphold a mast; *pin kon*, a walking stick.

竿
Kán Culin of the bamboo; slender wooden things as a rod, pole, cane, shaft, staff, &c., often made of bamboo; *ch'ing kon*, beam of the datchin; *tiá kon*, a fishing-rod; *gat, kon chuk*, a bamboo; *tsin kon*, shaft of an arrow; *chéung kon chuk*, stick for a curtain valance.

肝
Kán An inferior gem, a kind of coral; *long kon*, name given to ornaments made of branching coral of the genus *Isis*.

肝
Kán The liver; it belongs to wood, and rules the system; intimate; the feelings; a brown, umber color; *pi tong sam kon*, he is as my heart and liver, as myself; *chü kon shik*, dark brown, color of pig's liver; *kon chéung ts'ün t'ün* liver and bowels cut into inches, greatly afflicted.

乾
Kán Dry, exhausted; to dry; clean, entirely; *kon tseng* limped, pure; *maí kon tseng* all sold; *kon máu*, to defraud; a defalcation, use of another's goods; *kon fú* an adopted father of different surname; *kon fo shau*, a shopfitter; *shái kon*, to dry; *kan ts'ò* feverish, heated; *kon shong*, dry, airy; *hong kon*, to dry at a fire; *kon hong* *hi lai*, deluded by vain promises; *kon kung*, "dry work," a sinecure; *kon nái*, a dry nurse; *kon sui pò* to gull one, to report falsely, or without inquiry.

趕 To pursue, to run after; to hurry, to do quick; to expel; to strive with, to emulate;

Kán busy, urged by, hastened, in a hurry; 'kon fái' in a hurry, haste; 'kon 'kan ts' do it quick; 'kon ch'uk, to drive out, to eject; 'ngo 'kon 'shéung 'ni, I'll catch up with you; 'kon 'yau sz' hurried by business; 'kon ló' to hasten one's pace; 'kon ch'ám' to hurry home; 'kon ló' 'mò ló' driven into a corner, no means of relief; 'kon shun' 'shui, to avail of the tide; 'kon kwo' 'au, needlessly fast.

秆 Stubble, straw of rice; 'kon 'ró' a straw broom; 'kon 'yan, an effigy; 'wo 'kon, paddy straw; it is called 'Kwong lung chin, i. e. a Canton blanket; 'kon 'au, roots of grain, stubble.

幹 The trunk of a plant; the material of, the basis or original; to bribe, to give money; capable, skillful; business, affairs; to do business, to attend to; a well curb; 'ta 'kon' to bribe; 'mò-mat, 'kon' ló' indifferent to bribes; 'kon' sz' to do business; 'kon' k' 'k'út, 'ngán, to buy an appointment; 'kon' 'ying shang, to pay for a situation with a trader; 'yau mat, 'kwoi' 'kon' what is your business? 'kung 'kon' public affairs; 'kon' fú' 'chí 'kú, to follow a father's occupation; 'kon' 'sün ts' sz' to bring about a settlement of, to make peace; 'kon' 'au 'yan, to buy the post of a headman.

骨 The tibia; the ribs; applied to the bones of the body generally.

(207)

Kong.

岡 The ridge, the watershed of hills; a summit; the culminating point; 'kong pui' 'fung, a side wind; 'shá 'kong, a sand hillock; 'kong 'tsai 'kóm' 'tái' large as a hommock (speaking of waves, piles of dirt); 'kong 'teng 'ts' ung, [like a] hill-top for, unapproachable.

剛 Hard, solid, unyielding, firm, rigorous, inflexible; intrepid, enduring, valorous; an adverb of time, just now, recently; 'kong 'yung, valiant, courageous; 'kong and 'yau are opposites, odd even, hard soft, positive negative, &c.; 'kong 'sing' obstinate, overbearing; 'kong 'kong 'hü' 'liú just gone; 'kong 'ching' firm, upright, integrity; 'fong 'kong, athletic; 'sz' 'tai' 'kam 'kong, four giants which guard Buddhist temple doors; 'kam 'kong 'shék, corundum, diamonds; 'kam 'kong 'shá, emery; 'kong 'ts' oi, recently; 'kong 'kong 'kau' just enough.

綱 The large rope to which a net is strung; a bond or institution of society, great principles; 'kong 'ling a controlling or guiding power; argument of a book; 'sám 'kong, "three bonds," are the relative duties of a king, father and hus-

band; *kong muk*, a synopsis of; *kong kám* a survey of (dynasties, or) princes, a history.

鋼
Káng Iron assayed by fire, steel; hard; *lau hok*, 'yau kong' hardheaded; *kong' pin* a steel whip, a sort of mace.

星
Káng A star; *'in kong*, the seven stars in the constellation of the Great Bear, the Dipper; much used in charms.

扛
Káng To carry between two; to bear burdens on a pole; several lifting a thing; *pai lik*, *kong*, to draw and paint; *kong 'kiu*, to carry a sedan; *kong loi*, to carry; *kong 'pai kéuk*, *shik*, boasting of one's honors, a braggart.

江
Kíang A river; par excellence, the Yángtsz' kíang, also called *lái' kong*, the great river; *kong ho*, or *kong shán*, the empire, the government, the country; *kok kong fo' mat*, goods from every quarter; *kong ú hók*, itinerant professional men; *kong chü*, a cetacea found in the Yángtsz'; *'sau kong*, to drown one's self; *kwo' kong hing tai'* brothers in affliction; *ngoi' kong yan*, people from another province, northerners.

缸
Káng An earthenware jar, usually glazed; *kong 'ngá*, pottery generally; *kong ung* glazed jars, used to contain water, oil, &c.; *tin' kong*, dyeing jars; *'pi ung' kong 'ni tso'* 'ám, give you a jar for your gall-bladder—you want more spunk.

缸
Kíang An iron-tire on a hub; a sconce, a globular shade in which to hang lamps; a lamp; *kam ú kong*, globular jars for fish; ornaments or fastenings on the ends of beams.

肛
Kíang The colon; the large intestine; the anus; *kong mún*, the rectum; *'au' kong*, the piles.

扛
Kíang To converse, to talk, to speak about, to narrate, to relate; to explain, to unfold, to discourse, propound, or preach; to investigate; to plan; to confer; to reason upon; discourse, talk, explanation; *'m 'hó' kong*, don't speak about it, better be still; *kong kéuk*, to boast; *'kong wó*, to propose peace; *'kong 'kú*, to tell stories, to talk on former things; to preach the Gospel is so termed; *'kong kau* to investigate, to search into the truth of; *kám' 'kong kau* so fine! superior, beautiful, first rate; *'kong tsáp*, to hold disputations, a colloquy; *'kong 'kái man ngai'* to lecture on literature; *'kong shüt, wá'* conversation, speech; *'ngo' 'm 'ái' kong*, I know not how to speak it; *'m tsó' 'kong*, no need of telling of it, I know all about it; *'kong sam*, honest, plain talk; *'mó tak*, *'kong*, nothing more to be said; *'kong miu' 'tsz'* of good credit, worthy of trust; *'kon wáng' 'kong tim'* to carp at; *'kong tó' 'k'ú fuk*, to convince one by reasoning; *'kú 'ni' 'kong siu'* I think you are joking.

港 Streams diverging, as one ascends a river; a passage for ships, a reach; a frith, an estuary; a rivulet running into the sea, a cove; 'kong' 'hau, a port, a mart, a spot where traders meet; 'kong' kéuk, 'shün, ships from India are so called at Canton; 'pün' 'kong' 'shün, native junks; 'kok' 'kong' 'fo' the products of every port.

降 To descend, to come or fall down (as rain), to go down; to send down, to confer; to subject, to reduce to submission; to degrade; 'kong' 'fuk, to bless; 'kong' 'k'ap, to degrade, really or nominally; 'kong' 'lok, to descend (as a bird); 'kong' 'shai' to come into the world; 'kong' 'kái, to go down the steps; 'ming' 'shing' 'óm' 'kong' 'apparent gain or rise, but real loss; 'kong' 'lán' to be born; 'ní' 'kí' 'shí' 'kuong' 'kong' when will you deign to visit me? 'há' 'kong' to come down, to visit; 'lá' 'kong' to erase, to draw a line through; also to fire at a picture of 'séung' 'kong' 'shan, a custom known at Canton in the month of October.

漲 Waters overflowing, an inundation; waters swelling over their banks, and running in many directions.

紅 A deep red, like the petals of the *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, a deep rose color.

虹 A vapor on a hill-top; the rainbow, vulgarly called 't'ín' 'kong'.

杠 A cross-piece on the legs of a bed; a flag-staff; a foot bridge; the thills of a sedan; the yards on a ship; cross-pieces in frames; 'lá' 'kong' highway robbery; 't'oi' 'kong' altercation, tiresome bickering.

(208)

K'ong.

亢 The neck of a man. Read 'k'ong' strong, overbearing, domineering; unbending; to oppose, to resist; to shelter, to protect; a star near Arcturus; 'séung' 'k'ong' are equally matched.

吭 The neck or throat of a bird; an important pass into a country; to swallow. Usually read 'hong'.

慷 Generous-minded, magnanimous; 'k'ong' 'k'oi' noble, liberal, unmoved by slander, firm, grieved at wrongdoing.

仇 To compare with, to match; 'k'ong' 'lai' a pair, a man and wife, a match at a game or fighting; to hate, to oppose, inimical.

匡 A wide couch or sofa, having a low table in the middle, and placed at the head of the room; a bedstead, or sleeping-place, made of brick, so that it can be warmed underneath; 'k'ong' 'kí, the stand in a wide couch; 'fo' 'k'ong' a fire warmed bed.

抗 To raise with the hand, to lift; to oppose, to withstand, to resist, to rebel against; to screen, to shield; to rescue; 'k'ong' 'kún, to oppose the

government; *k'ong' sing'* perverse; *k'ong' k'ü*, to prevent coming, to resist, disobedient; *fan f'eng k'ong' lai*, disputing about precedence; *léung séung kú, k'ong'* the two contracted an enmity, two parties matched against each other.

(209)

Kòp.

合
Koh

A measure, containing about a gill; ten make almost a pint; to join together, to come together, to meet, to correspond, like the edges of shears, or two lids; *'hò ts'oi! kòp, tái' wá'* good! it matches his lie; i. e. he lied, but it happened to be true; *kòp, káu' tsín 'hau*, scissor blades meet; *kòp, mái*, to join, to make one. Often pronounced *hòp*, in many phrases, with the same meaning.

蛤
Koh

Bivalve shells, thin and marked, like a Tellina or Donax; *man kòp*, shells with ribs or lines; *shán kòp*, a sort of striped toad; *tsín kòp*, or *kòp*, 'ná, a frog; *kòp, kái'* a kind of gecko, brought to Canton as an aphrodisiac, and commonly thought to be a transformation of a swallow.

鴿
Koh

The Columbidae; a dove, a pigeon; *pák, kòp*, a house pigeon; *fong' pák, kòp*, to let off a pigeon; to make a false marriage; *'yé kòp*, a wild pigeon; *tí' kòp*, a ground pigeon.

Kot.

(210)

割
Koh

To cut, to gash; to hack; to wound, to injure; to cut in twain, to separate, to divide; to deduct; to take off; to cede, to make over to; to turn, as a debt to a creditor; *kot, hoi*, to cut open; *kot, tün*, to sunder; *kot, oi'* to sever friendship; *kot, ngan*, to look to another for pay; *kot, wo*, to reap; *kot, 'sün*, to wound; *kot, ho páu ké'* a cut-purse; *kot, p'ò tün' i'* to break off all intercourse; *kot, fán*, to take off, to deduct; *kot, kung ngan*, to deduct from wages; *kot, tak, oi'* or *'hò ts'ü, kot*, to part with a beloved thing; *kot, 'shé*, obliged to part with; *kot, 'k'ü 'nin yak*, [it will] cut a slice off him, said of a stingy man holding on to his money.

苜
Koh

A creeping edible plant (the *Dolichos tuberosus*), of whose fibres a yellow coarse cloth is made; creepers; *met. relatives*, posterity; *'yau mat, kwá kot*, 'ní, is there any relationship between you? *mò káu kot*, nothing to do with him; *kot, pò'* coarse summer cloth; a plant (*Dolichos trilobus*) producing a long spindle-shaped root, used for food, called *'fan kot*, the mealy taro; its stems are tough.

鬧
Koh

The rushing clamor of chariots to battle; hasty, precipitate, violent motion; *káu kot*, glancing of armor, confused *melée*.

Kú.

(211)

孤
Kú

Fatherless; an orphan; destitute, alone, singular; no protector; unequaled, solitary, applied by the emperor to himself; ungrateful, not cherishing a sense of kindness; *kú fú' ní yan*, unthankful for your affection; *kú hon*, neglected and poor; *kú ká*, I the emperor; *shai' kú*, left alone and diminished; *kú wan*, a neglected orbate spirit; *kú tuk*, alone, no kindred; *kú fú' sho mong'* to frustrate one's hopes.

沽
Kú

Name of a river in Ts'uen-chau fú in Fuhkien; to trade in, to contract, to buy or sell; unworthy, anything trashy; to abridge; *kú 'tsau*, to buy wine; *ling kú*, sold by retail; *kú meng*, to buy a name, to purchase office.

沽
Kú

To buy or trade in liquor; liquor just made or kept over night; a liquor-shop; *é'ò kú chí sz'* an eating-house. Interchanged with the last.

姑
Kú

A polite term for females; a husband's mother is called *kú* or *yung kú* by his wife; *tái' kú*, *'siú kú*, a husband's sisters; *kú néung*, a paternal aunt, a respectful term for young ladies; *kú 'mò* and *kú p'ò*, a father's and grandfather's sisters; *kú yé*, a husband's brother-in-law; *ts'ün kú*, village girls. To tolerate, lenient, lax, yielding; for the time, temporarily, just, merely; *kú 'ch'é mán'* let it be gently; *á' kú*, a girl, a miss;

sám kú, are nuns, wizards, and wives of Rationalists; *kú 'sò*, sisters-in-law; *kú sik*, indulgent, easy with, lax; *kú sik, 'yéung kán*, too much leniency nourishes treachery.

蝽
Kú

A variety of the mole-cricket, called *lau kú*; *woi' kú*, a variety of the cicada.

鳩
Kú

Ché' kú, the partridge, but seems also to include other birds of the same habits and size.

辜
Kú

A fault, a crime; guilt, sin, transgression; necessary to be, must; to engross goods, to monopolize; to dissect a sacrificial victim; *mò kú*, innocent, guiltless; *kú fú'* ungrateful, unmindful of; *mò kú shau' lui'* to compromise the guiltless.

觚
Kú

A wine vase used in feasts, holding two or three pints; square, angular; a law, a rule, a plan; *kim' kú*, a sword-hilt; *kút, kú chí yan*, a litigious man.

枙
Kú

Interchanged with the last; angular, a corner; the cornice of a house.

罟
Kú

A fishing-net, a large net dragged between boats; to fish; *yal, kú náu*, a haul, all taken together, lump them; *yal, kú kwát*, a clean sweep, take them all.

罟
Kú

Interchanged with the last; nets dragged along; nets for birds; the net of the law; *é'ò kú shün*, fishing-smacks; *tsúi' kú*, involved in guilt; *'mong kú*, nets for fishing.

菇 *tsz' kú*, the Caladium, cultivated for its tubers; *mo kú*, and *'tò kú*, are edible varieties of mushrooms, the former is brought from Tartary; *fú kú*, or *ngan 'shí kú*, a puff-ball, the lycoperdon; *'ts'ò kú*, or *tung kú*, small edible mushrooms. A sort of upland rice. These two characters are often interchanged.

古 *Kú* Ancient, that which has come down through *ten mouths*; remote, from of old; antique, old; antiquity; former, old, practiced in, accustomed; *'kú kam*, ancient and modern; *'kú tung*, antiques, curiosities; *'kú 'kú tik*, old fashioned; *kòm' 'kú kwái'* so odd, strange; *'kong chek*, *'kú 'tsai*, to tell a strange story, a funny incident; *'kú 'tò yéung'* of an ancient shape; *'kú chap*, set in his way, fixed; *'kú yan*, or *sin 'kú*, ancestors, one's progenitors; the ancients; *'kú tsik*, relics, sacred or venerated spots; *'kú man*, ancient writings, the classic style; *tsok*, *'kú yan*, to die; *tsz' 'kú 'í loi*, from of old; *sám 'kú*, the three periods of antiquity, i. e. at a. c. 2650, 1120, and 550.

估 *Kú* To price, to estimate, to value; to guess, to reckon; price, value; *'f'oi 'kú*, to raise the price; *'kú hai' mat*, what do you think it is? *'kú léung'* to suppose, to give an opinion; *tsai' pui' 'kú*, very unexpected; *'ní 'kú chung'* you guessed right; *'kú kai'* to reckon the

price of; *'kú 'kú 'há*, make a guess.

牯 *Kú* A bull; the male of quadrupeds, usually of those domesticated; *'ohú 'kú*, a boar; *'má 'kú*, a stallion. According to Káng-hí's dictionary, a cow.

估 *Kú* To explain the words of the ancients by modern illustrations; *'kú fan'* to expound; *'kú 'ts*, traditions.

鼓 *Kú* A drum, skin instrument of music once made of earthen; radical of characters pertaining to drums; earthen seats or flower-stands; a measure of about ten pecks; drum-shaped; to drum; to excite, to encourage, to arouse; to urge a fire; to soothe; a watch of the night; to play on a lute; *'kú ngok*, instrumental music; *yai, fú' 'kú ngok*, a band of music; *'lán' 'tái' 'kú*, a vile wretch; *'kú 'chéung*, to clap the hands; *'kú chü'* to melt metals; *'f'ung 'kú*, a knobbed gong; *'kú 'ts'ò'* a great hubbuh; *'pong 'kú*, a tamborine; *'fú 'kú*, a side drum; *'f' 'kú*, the second watch; *'lá 'káng 'kú*, to strike the watches; *tsz' 'p'á 'shün, tsz' 'lá 'kú*, I can myself paddle and drum—I am independent; *'shek' 'kú*, an earthenware seat or stand; *'ü 'kú*, a fish tamborine used by the Rationalists; *'hui 'kú*, to drum rapidly; *'kú fuk*, purey, corpulent; *'ho 'kú*, the stars α , β , γ in Aquila.

瞽 *Kú* Eyes without pupils, or which can not see objects; blind; a leader of an orchestra, a musician; *'ü 'kú*, musicians in the

palace; 'kú muk, *yan*, a blind man; 'kú muk, *ün* a blind asylum; 't'ung 'kú 'séung fú, a blind man leading another.

殺
Kú A ram, a particolored ram; a sheep, male or female; 'ng 'kú 'tár fú, the lord of the five sheepskins—a story of Peh-lí-hí, B. C. 660.

股
Kú The haunches, the upper part of the thigh, the rump; the leg; a strand of a cord; a share in a concern; a division; a proportion, a fold, a quota; a chapter or head of a discourse; a spoke in a wheel; strong, stable; *fan* 'kú 'tsz' to pay the portion due to writers in a yámun; *yat*, 'kú 'shang í' a share in a business; 'tár' 'kú *fan* the head partner; *fan* 'kú to divide the assets; 'sám 'kú 'shing, a threefold cord; 'kú 'chín' í 'lüt, trembling with fear; 'kú 'kuang, the limbs, met. statesmen; 'pái, 'kú, eight heads in an essay.

賈
Kú A shopman, one who trades in a market, a resident tradesman; to trade, to traffic; 'kú 'shí, a market, a bazaar; 'shéung 'kú, a merchant.

蠱
Kú Worms in the abdomen, which are thought to cause dropsy; a venomous worm, used to poison people; a slow poison; an inquiet ghost; to disturb, to disquiet; to stir up; to delude; suspicious; to trouble one with doubts, to pervert from rectitude; the 18th diagram; 'kú 'chéung' the dropsy; 'fong' 'kú, to poison one, said to be done by the women

in Kwángsí; *shau* 'kú, poisoned; 'fí 'kú, flies produced from worms in grain; 'kú 'túk, poisonous; 'kon' 'kú 'chí 'tsz' a son who atones or repairs a parent's errors; 'íú 'kú, possessed by a malicious goblin, elf-shot; 'kú 'wák, to impose on, to cozen.

鹽
Kú A salt pond in near or Shán-tung; not lasting, not durable, badly made; to suck; temporary, for the time.

故
Kú A cause, an occasion, pretext, that which affects or induces a result; a reason for; because, therefore, on that account, on purpose; that which was formerly, old, forgotten, neglected; to die, to de cease; old, long in possession; death; a matter or affair; *yat, yat, ú kú* daily the same as before; 'kú' 'héung, my native village; 'kú' 'fán' presumptuous error; 'kú' 'sz' an old affair, an ancient story; 'pái kú' 'sz' to parade old things, as in a procession; 'tár' 'kú' death of parents, the 'great death'; 'shan kú' or 'mat, kú' dead; 'kú' 'yan an old (or deceased) friend; 'ho kú' why; 'kú' 'ts'z' therefore; 'kú' í' purposely; 'kú' 'kau' old, long used; 'mò kú' causeless, unseasonable; 'sé 'sui sai' kú' a trifling matter.

顧
Kú To turn the head and look, to look after, to attend to, to care for, to regard; considerate; to reflect upon, to consider; consonant to, corresponding; to assist with one's

counsel or business, to patronize; an initial word, but, on the contrary; *kü' chü' 'k'ü* look after him, to see to; *kü' nim'* to remember, to consider; *pal, kü'* to disregard, inattentive; *kü' hau'* to lay up, to reflect on the consequences; *seung kü'* correspondent, mutual action; *kü' 'pün* to be careful of one's capital; *'ni kü' 'kan*, do you look well after it; *tsz' kü' pal, há'* I have no leisure (or not enough) for myself; *'m kü' min' p'i*, careless of one's name, disreputable; *mung kwong kü'* to favor one with custom—a shop phrase; *'m shui kü'* not heeding; *kü' mún 'hau'*, to regard the reputation of the shop. Used for the next.

Koo

僱
雇

Kü

To hire, to rent, to engage for wages; to borrow; *kü' kung*, workmen; *kü' shün*, to hire a boat; *kü' yam' kong*, to rent a house; *kü' teng 'kiü* engage a sedan.

固

Kü

Shut around, shut up; well strengthened, fortified; impervious, solid; firm, constant, obstinate, pertinacious, fixed, determined; chronic, as disease; to defend; to render stable; assuredly, certainly, firmly; vulgar, rude, rustic; *'chü kü'* lasting, strongly made; *kü' chap, put, t'ung* immovable and deaf to reason, perverse; *kü' 'in hai' 'kóm*, it certainly is so; *kü' 's'z'* to decline firmly; *kü' lau' 'yé man*, the rustic, unpolished people; *kü' tang*, or *kü' i'* willful, will have his own way.

Koo

KÜ.

鋼

Kü

To fuse iron or copper to mend cracks, to stop up carefully; *kam' kü'* to bind more carefully, to keep out, to repress, to prevent, as good men reaching office.

痼

Kü

A chronic, incurable disease, such as leprosy, gout, &c.

(212)

Kü

Kü.

居

Kü

To dwell, to stop at a place, and live there, to inhabit, to reside; to seat one's self, to remain stationary; to fill an office or station; to be acting, and thus is often merely a participial form of the next verb, as *kü song*, in mourning; *kü ü*, lying in; *kü king'* being respectful; *seung kü*, widowed; to consist in; to hoard, to collect; to engross goods; retired, not in public life; to desist; *kü k'i*, goods kept to raise the price; *kü chü'* to live at; *'hán kü*, living in retirement or otium; *kü ch'ü'* a residence; *man' hau' 'hi kü*, to inquire about one's health or circumstances; *'hi kü*, acting and quiescent, operating and ceasing; *kü sam sán' tong'* heart bent on dissipation; *san kü*, a new residence; *ch'ü kü*, a tea-shop, a restaurant; *hi, kü*, to visit, to lodge; *kü kún*, to be in office; *mò 'sho kü 'chí*, no abiding place; *kü'sz'* a retired scholar.

Kü

裾

Kü

The skirt of a robe, the tail of a coat; *ch'ung kü*, a long skirt, a train; proud, haughty.

据
Kü

A tree found in Honán, used for whip-handles, and old men's walking-staves.

据
Kü

Ornamental gems hanging from the girdle, one on each side; *k'ing kü*, precious ornaments, bijoutry; *kü p'úi* girdle trappings.

車
Kü

A wheeled barrow, vehicle, cart, &c.; the 159th radical of characters pertaining to vehicles; the jaw-bones; *yat, shing' kü*, a carriage; *fo lun kü*, a rail-car; *kung kü*, a public office; *tsò kü*, to ride in a carriage; *há' kü*, to get out of a car, to arrive at; *hok, fú' ng kü* (or *ch'é*) master of five cart-loads of books—very learned; *há' kü i' ch'í*, having just arrived here.

俱
Kü

All; altogether, at once; both jointly, together with, the two; fully supplied, all right, prepared; *kü ts'ün* complete, perfect in all its parts; *kü shí yat, yéung*, all are the same; *kai pí* all is ready; *kü hò* all are good; *kü mò*, nothing at all.

舉
Kü

To raise with the hands, to carry between two, to elevate; sometimes denotes the action of the next verb, as *kü' yam*, drinking; to raise in public opinion, to introduce to, to recommend to; to venerate, to rise in one's esteem; to speak of, to allude to, to extol, to praise; to advance, to promote; all, the whole number; to confiscate; an ancient weight of three taels; *kü yan*, or *kü pák*, a "pro-

moted man," a *küjin* graduate; *kü héung in*, to set forth (or nominate) a village worthy; *kü tsin* to recommend one; *kü tsí' tò*, to lift a falchion; *kung kü*, nominated by the public; *kü shai* mankind; *pat, chung ts'oi kü*, not worth bringing forward; *tò kü*, a whore (also called *man ngau*, from the parts of this character); *kü 'shau* to raise the hand; *kü 'chí*, deportment; *kü on' ts'ai mí*, "table even with the eyebrows," to respect a husband—refers to an old legend of Mang Kwáng.

矩
Kü

A carpenter's square; a rule, law, usage; a pattern; strict, exact; what is constant, uniform; an angle; to square, to adjust; *kw'ai kü*, usage, custom; *pat, ü' kü*, [Confucius] did not overstep equity; *kü, kü*, rules of conduct which influence others.

苦
Kü

A name for the taro in Shántung; name of an petty ancient state in that province, now the superior district of Kü chau in Ichau fú.

筲
Kü

A round osier basket, holding about half a peck of rice; four handfulls of grain, or a sheaf.

踽
Kü

A stately, solitary, independent gait; going alone, unsociable; *kü kü léung léung*, careless way, wanting no help.

句
Kü

A stop in reading, a comma; a period, a sentence; a phrase, an expression, a term, a word; a line in a stanza; a classifier of phrases, as *yat kü wá* a

kü

phrase; *yat, k'ü' shí*, a verse; *fan k'ü' tau'* divide it into sentences; *ki k'ü' shüt, wá'* several phrases; *'ün 'ün k'ü'* punctuate it; *'m tuk, tak 'ün k'ü'* you don't read it properly; *'m shing chéung k'ü'* ungrammatical, unintelligible; *yat, k'ü' k'ü' tó 'hiá*, I understand every word.

鋸
Kü
' A saw; to saw, to divide; to reduce; *k'ü' 'ch'í*, teeth of a saw; *k'ü' 'keng*, cut his throat; *k'ü' 'ch'í' t'p*, a leaf with serrated edges; *lái k'ü'* to saw; *k'ü' 'kám tik, k'ü'* cheapen it a little.

具
Kü
' Prepared, arranged; placed together orderly; to present, to furnish, to lay before; tools, implements; *'kan k'ü'* carefully prepared; *k'ü' tsai p'í* all is ready; *chí ming put, k'ü'* I omit the name, as you know it; *k'ü' fung' k'ü'* 'ai, give them to you; *ying k'ü'* implements of torture; *k'ü' k'ü'* theatrical apparatus; *k'ü' 'Shan chí, Ling 'ché*, in whom is the Spirit of God.

遽
Kü
' Hastily, instantly, suddenly, quickly; fleet, hurried, swift; agitated, trembling, fluttered; to forward, to send on, to transmit; a post, an express; *kap, k'ü'* hurried, urged on; *king k'ü'* frightened; *k'ü' kin'* a slight glance at; *ch'ün k'ü' chí yik*, a postman, a courier.

驢
Kü
' Poor, miserable; rustic, rude, uncereimonious; *k'ü' 'p'an*, poor; *k'ü' shò'* a defense for the head when carrying burdens.

據
Kü
' To lay the hand on; to defend, to bar off; to maintain a place; to seize, to take pos-

session of; to lean against or on; to have form or substance; substantial, tangible; proof, testimony, evidence; relying, according to, depending on; conformably to, it appears that; *k'ü' p'ò'* to take possession of a shop; *chím' k'ü'* to occupy by force, to eject; *pá' k'ü'* to usurp; *k'ü' shüt*, from what he says, &c.; *k'ü' 'shau*, to guard carefully; *k'ü' yéuk*, according to the contract; *k'ü' sz' lun sz'* each thing to be done in its own way; *'yau 'ho ching' k'ü'* what proof is there?

颶
Kü
' A furious wind, common along the southern coasts of China; a whirlwind, a cyclone, a typhoon; *k'ü' 'mò*, or *fung k'ü' 'uan*, the prognostics of a typhoon.

鐃
Kü
' A frame for a bell or drum; read *k'ü'*, an ancient table utensil of gold or silver.

倨
Kü
' To stand or sit carelessly; a free and easy way; a proud, sans-souci, haughty, carriage; a vain, self-confident gait; strong, as *k'ü' ngá*, strong teeth, tusks; *k'ü' ngò'* haughty.

踞
Kü
' To squat, to sit on the feet; to sit in a rude, uncivil style; *ki k'ü'* to sit like a tailor; *k'ü' tsò'* to take the best seat; *p'ün k'ü'* to sit improperly.

巨
Kü
' The chief, the great one, first of its sort, great, vast, very, mighty, large; *k'ü' mán'* a myriad of myriads, innumerable; *k'ü' 'ch'á*, the great raft, is supposed to refer to Noah's ark; *k'ü' mák*, the thumb; *chéung 'hoi k'ü' 'hau*, to open the mouth wide.

詎
Ka How, in what manner? often implying the opposite of what is said; to stop at, to reach to; ignorant of a language; *kü'ü* 'ts'z' ü, was it till this? *kü'ü* who would have thought it? i. e. it was unexpected, unwished. The last is sometimes used in this sense.

鉅
Ka Hard as iron or steel, obdurate; great, chief; fierce, implacable; *kü'kung*, a term for the emperor; *kü'ü* 't'ü, iron-hard.

秬
Ka A kind of black millet, of which spirits used in libations were anciently made.

懼
Ka To fear, to stand in awe of; apprehensive; 'hung *kü'* or *kü'p'á'* to dread, afraid lest; *wai'kü'wong'fat*, to respectfully fear the laws; *hò'mò kü'tá'u'* not afraid a bit; *chín'kü'* trembling with fear.

簾
Ka The upright posts of a frame on which bells or tinkling stones are hung; *sun'kü'* a bell-frame.

根
Ka A reddish, sweet fruit; 'chí *kü'* the *Hovenia dulcis*, used to settle spirits or wines.

屨
Ka Shoes or sandals, formerly made of coarse cloth; 'ch'ün *kü'* to put on shoes; *shü'kü'* to steal a pair of shoes.

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K'ü.

拘
Ka To grasp with the hand, to detain, to grapple with, to stop; to restrain, to moderate, to repress; to hold, to adhere to; obstinately attached to, bigoted; to take, to receive; to

hook; *pat, k'ü'wong'loi*, no limit upon your proceedings, come as you please; *k'ü chap*, or *k'ü ni'* obstinate, self-willed in one's own views; *k'ü m'á*, to seize, to arrest; *k'ü chuk*, to restrain, to keep in order, as inferiors; *k'ü hin*, to drag along; *hò'm k'ü*, intimate, perfectly free, no restraint; *pat, k'ü'ki'to*, no limit as to the number; 'm 'shai *k'ü*, don't be so particular, don't stand for trifles; *k'ü nai pat, lung*, obscure, unintelligible; *k'ü chap, kwó' s'au*, too fastidious.

駒
Ka A colt under two years' old; a fine colt; a small sized horse, a pony; 'ts'in *ü k'ü*, a swift horse, a term of praise for sprightly lads.

區
Ka A place or hold for storing or concealing; a dwelling, a hamlet, a small house or store-room; to class, to sort, to assign to its own place or rank; a line of division, a boundary; *k'ü k'ü*, trifling, petty; used to denote one's own things, gift, or opinions; *k'ü p'it*, to properly discriminate; *k'ü ts'ong*, to hide away *k'ü k'ü* 'chí *sam*, my private feelings, my trifling regard.

軀
Ka The body, the entire person; a body or substance; *yuk k'ü*, the body; *kün k'ü wai'kwok*, to offer one's self for his country.

驅
Ka A fleet horse; to run fast; to drive out beasts from grain; to drive them in to a battue; *k'ü* to lash, to switch up; to drive

on; to urge, to exhort; to move, to order into their place; *k'ü chuk*, to drive out, to expel; *sin k'ü*, the vanguard; *hau k'ü*, the rearward; *ch'i k'ü pan 'tsau*, to whip up and gallop fast; *k'ü ts'é*, to expel what is noxious; *k'ü hiü 'k'ü hü* take him out.

祛
K'ü To dissipate or expel noxious influences or malaria; to avert evil; *k'ü fung*, to expel windy humors; *k'ü k'ü*, strong; *k'ü sán* to scatter.

祛
K'ü The cuff of the sleeve, a wristband; an ornamented cuff; a sleeve.

璩
K'ü A sort of ring; a surname.

簾
K'ü A kind of coarse bamboo mat, used for floors; it is likened to a shriveled, deformed, man; *k'ü hong*, a tray for silkworms.

蓮
K'ü A kind of wild wheat, called *k'ü mak*, used in simples; a mushroom; *k'ü k'ü*, contented, satisfied.

劬
K'ü Labor, care, anxious solicitude; *k'ü lò*, the toils and troubles of parents, the pangs of childbirth.

瞿
K'ü A fearful glance of a bird, timid, apprehensive; to look at; to examine wildly, carefully, or hurriedly; a surname. Also read *kü*; carefully, circumspect; *léung sz' kü kü* a discreet, wellbred scholar; *kü 'in*, alarmed.

瘠
K'ü Thin, emaciated, poor, like a ghost; *ying yung sham k'ü*, a lean, cadaverous look.

衢
K'ü A street, a Broadway, a highway, a public road, from which others diverge; *fung k'ü*, a thoroughfare; *pò' yap, 'in k'ü*, to go to the equator, i. e. to see his Majesty.

鶺鴒
K'ü A species of thrush, or grackle called *k'ü kuk*, or *pát, ko*; its plumage is black, with a white spot on the secondaries (the *Turdus violaceus*?); *k'ü kuk 'ngán*, the grass-colored spots seen in argillite inkstones.

磬
K'ü A kind of milky stone, resembling argentine, used for cap knobs by officers of the sixth rank; it is called *ch'é k'ü*.

藥
K'ü The water lily, called *ho fú k'ü*; *ch'uk, yéuk, fú k'ü*, splendid as the lotus flower.

渠
K'ü A drain, aqueduct, or gutter; a pool, pond, or cesspool, into which a drain empties; great, ample, wide; gradual; a district of Shunking fú in Sz'chuen; a personal pronoun, he, she, it, for which the next is now chiefly used; *k'ü k'ü*, careful; *luk mak k'ü*, a large sewer passing through the new city at Canton.

佢
K'ü Used for the last; the third person personal pronoun; he, she, it; *'k'ü t'í* they, them; *'k'ü k'é* his; *'k'ü hai* it is him; *hai 'k'ü k'é* it belongs to him.

拒
K'ü To ward off with the hand; to stop, to obstruct, to withstand; to oppose a plan, to stand out against; *k'ong 'k'ü*, to resist; *lik 'k'ü*, strenuous opposition; *'k'ü pò* to resist

legal authority; 'k'ü tsüt, to repel utterly; 'k'ü shéung 'hò do yan, wounded many men; 'k'ü chü, to stop one, to defend one's self.

距 K'ü A cock's spur; a dew-claw, a hallux; to go to, to reach; to oppose, to attack; to stand over against, opposite; to border on, continuous; the distance between, distant from; to skip or leap over; to stab backhanded; 'kai' 'k'ü, a cock's spur; 'kau' 'k'ü, a sort of grappling-hook, used in war, a lure; 'ch'ü 'k'ü, to leap over.

(214) KÜ.

口 K'ü To pout; 'k'ü 'hi 'tsui, to pout out the lips.

口 K'ü To roll up in a ball; to rumple; to rub between the hands, 'k'ü 'ün, to roll up in a ball; 'mok, 'k'ü 'ch'au, don't rumple it; 'mat, 'k'ü 'kòm' lün' why is it so tangled? 'k'ü 'lù' improperly, troublesome.

(215) KUI.

脍 Kwai One who acts as a broker to keep up or settle the price of goods; 'ngá 'kúi, a midsmen in trade.

脍 Kwai To cut off, to amputate, to decapitate; to break asunder, to cut in two; 'kúi 'tsz' or 'kúi 'tsz' 'shau, a headsman.

脍 Kwei A durable kind of wood, a sort of juniper or cedar, the timber of which is suitable for coffins and ships; orna-

ments on coffins; an ancient principality in Honán.

脍 Kwai Crafty, cunning, mischief-making; 'kau 'kúi, deceitful, fraudulent.

脍 Kwai Hashed meat or fish; a salad; to cut small; 'kúi 'chek, hashed and roasted.

瘡 Kwai A colloquial word; tired, weak, without strength, worn out; 'kòm' 'kau' 'kúi' so tired and weak; 'kéuk, 'kúi' weary from walking.

(216) Kuk.

谷 Kuh A valley, a gulf, a ravine, with or without a stream; the 150th radical of characters relating to valleys; a channel for water between hills, the bed of a rivulet; an empty space; the east wind; to nourish, to sustain; difficulty, embarrassment; 'shán kuk, a valley; 'yéung kuk, and 'mú' kuk, the place of sunrise and sunset. Often used erroneously for the next.

穀 Kuh Grain, cereals, corn; real, well off, substantial; good, excellent, virtuous; a succession, connected, to continue; living, alive; income, salary; 'ng kuk, the common kinds of grain; 'pák, kuk, all kinds of vegetables; 'pat, kuk, "the not worthy," i. e. l. your humble servant; 'shau kuk, to lay up provision; 'kuk, 'tán' a lucky day; 'kuk, 'ts'ong, a granary, a bin; 'kuk, 'ts'ung, the beard or awn of grain.

轂 *Kuh* The nave or hub of a wheel, *met.* wheel, carriage; *lun kuk*, hub of a wheel; *ch'ni kuk*, to push on the nave, to recommend one; *lim' kuk*, *chi há* at or about court.

瞽 *Kuh* To inform with haste, an urgent communication; *lai' Kuk*, the emperor Kuh, B. C. 2435, or 720 years after the deluge.

梏 *Kuh* Manacles, handcuffs; sedition; a neck-collar; *chat, kuk*, fetters, stocks; *hám' ū kuk*, *mong*, involved in sedition and death. Read *Kok*; self-restrained; straightforward.

牯 *Kuh* A shed, stable, or pen, for cattle and horses; *lung ngau kuk*, a pen for calves.

鵠 *Huh* A target, a bull's eye; an end, a design; a little bird; the swan, called *ai' ngo* or sky goose; white, hoar, venerable, like an old man; *kuk*, *chi chí* high, comprehensive views, great designs—alluding to the aerial flight of the swan; *kuk, lap*, to stand on the lookout like a swan; *kuk, fah*, grayhaired.

鵲 *Yuh* A species of singing thrush, called *k'ū kuk*, or more commonly *liú ko*.

掬 *Kuh* To hold or grasp with both hands; a handful, the hand filled; the hollow of the hand; *pat, ying yit, kuk*, not enough for a handful; *siú' yung 'ho kuk*, much pleased with; *kuk, mái 'k'ū*, to drain one of funds, to bring in custom to; *kuk, hí p'áu soi*, to swell out the cheeks in anger; *kuk, si'au*, overworked, no rest.

菊 *Kiuh* Syngenesious flowers like the Aster, Chrysanthemum, marygold, &c.; *kuk, fá*, the China aster; *kuk, fá 'tsau*, spirits with petals of the aster steeped in it; *shéung kuk*, to enjoy the beauty of Asters.

鞠 *Kuh* A ball, a sort of chaff foot-ball; an awl; to bear, to bring up, to nourish, to train; to rule; a boy, a child; being, life; full, much; to bend the body; to investigate; to push to an extreme; *kuk, lung*, to incline the head; *lap, kuk*, to kick a football; *kuk, yuk*, to nourish, to rear; *kuk, 'tez* a stripling.

鞠 *Kuh* To investigate a case judicially, to question a criminal, to get at the truth; *sham kuk*, to inquire into and judge a case; *kuk, man* to strictly examine. Often interchanged with the last.

鞠 *Kuh* Leaven, barm; the slime or mother which collects on liquors; *kuk, ū*, spirit-cakes, used for fermentation.

局 *Kiuh* A square on a chessboard; a game of chess; an order, a rank, a distinction; contracted, coiled, bent up; narrow, mean, low-lived; the body confined or cooped; appearance, look, aspect; an affair, matter, undertaking; a company, a club, association; a place where work is carried on, which must be guarded or carefully looked to, as a mint, a powder-factory, or a manufactory; a gaming-house; to delude, to put out a bait for; to bake, to heat under a cover,

to make tea; curl; 'ní 'm
chí kuk, chung chí 'fú, you
 don't know what trouble will
 attend it; *kuk, chung*, a tea-
 cup with a cover; *tong kuk,*
'ché mai, besotted with [gam-
 ing or ventry]; *kuk, ló*, an
 oven; *mò shing kuk*, an un-
 finished game or affair, a still-
 born business; *p'ing kuk*, a
 fair, even, bargain, no loss on
 either side; *'t'ai mat, 'yé kuk,*
mín see what is meant by it,
 learn the real object; *'hí shí*
'liú kuk, when will the casting
 be over, when will the matter
 be finished? *'mí yan kuk*, a
 house of assignation; *ch'ú, kuk,*
 or *'pái kuk*, to do a game well,
 to take one in nicely; *kuk,*
ngoí 'chí yan, a looker-on,
 one not concerned in; *'há yat,*
kuk, 'k'í, to play a game of
 chess; *kuk, tsuk*, confined, too
 narrow or too small; *kuk,*
léung' 'pín 'siú, a little mind-
 ed, mean-spirited fellow; *kák,*
kuk, appearance of, physiog-
 nomy, symptoms, looks; *yéuk,*
kuk, a dispensary; *'s'in kuk*, a
 mint; *chan' tsai' kuk*, a room
 for dispensing food to the poor;
kuk, shai' the position of a
 game, a situation, advantages
 of; *'lò kuk*, a gaming-shop;
kuk, p'in to trick one; *shau'*
kuk, gulled; *'m 'pí yap, kuk,*
 not let him join the company,
 to black-ball one; *'hò ngoí'*
kuk, great show, all preten-
 sion, fine outside; *kuk, shai'*
'i shing, the matter is all ar-
 ranged, the contract is made;
kuk, 'lò 'k'ú, to pigeon or
 fleece one.

鞠躬 To bow the head, to bend
 Kiuh down, to humble one's self;
 crooked, bent; *k'ün kuk*, bent.

曲 This character is often pronounced
 kuk, when meaning a song; but the
 most correct sound is *k'ün*, which see.

(217)

Kün.

[The first five of these characters are
 often pronounced 'ün.]

娟 Beautiful, comely, elegant,
 Kiuen pretty, slender; pleasing,
 sprightly, *shin kün*, a lady-
 like woman; *kün kün* som-
 ber, distant; *lün kün*, arched,
 crescent; *pín' kün*, dancing,
 gesturing, pantomime.

娟 Little red larvæ found in
 Kiuen puddles; the larvæ of mus-
 ketoes; a large caterpillar;
 crawling; to stir up, to disturb,
 to agitate. Used for the last.

娟 Angry, irritated, impetuous;
 Kiuen distressed; anxious; *'fan*
kün, angered; *kün kün*,
 careworn, tristful.

捐 To reject, to throw away, to
 Kiuen cast off; to disdain, to leave,
 to renounce; to subscribe at
 a call from government, to
 buy office or title; to part, as
 at death; *kün 't'ai*, to sub-
 scribe; *kün ngan*, to pay up
 money; *kün chik*, to buy a
 title; *kün kün*, to buy an
 office; *kün náp*, to contribute
 to government; *hoi kün*, to
 open a subscription to aid go-
 vernment; *kün hí'* to risk, to
 cast away, to die; *kün pán*,
 he purchased the office.

A colloquial word; to ex-
 amine carefully, to pry; to

jek

ek

Kien

squeeze through; to stoop; to make a hole in; to guess luckily, as in lottery tickets; *kün tak, t'au* to examine thoroughly; *kün kw' hū* to squeeze through, to wriggle in; *kün lung*, to get through a hole; *kün t'oi tai*, to stoop under the table.

睜

Kiuen

Looking askance, and with displeasure at; reciprocal dislike; *kün kün*, to reprove with a look.

涓

Kiuen

A brook, a runlet, a small stream, which swells as it runs; pure, clear; to cleanse, to purify; to select; to exclude; a river in Shántung; *kün kal*, to select lucky time; *kün ok*, to exclude the bad.

韉

Kiuen

A bridle; the traces of a harness; a scabbard; long, ample, as a fringe.

鵲

Kiuen

The cuckoo, or a species of goatsucker of the same habit of laying its eggs in other nests, called *tò kün*; *tò kün fá*, the Azalea; *tò kün t'ai*, the cry of the cuckoo, continued all night till blood comes into its eyes—as the Chinese believe.

蛆

Kiuen

A worm, produced in rotten vegetables—appears to be a glowworm; bright, pure, shining; to purify, to clean; to maintain purity; to illustrate, to manifest; to put aside, to excuse, to remit government dues; haste, quickly; *kün chéung* to excuse the payment of taxes; *pat, kün*, impure, sordid; *kün mín*, to remit dues to government.

Kiō

捲

Kiuen

To roll up in a scroll; spiral, crisped, curled, rolled up; to whirl about; to seize, to carry off; *kün mái* or *kün 'hi*, to roll up; *kün fát*, curly hair; *tsik, kün shán ch'ün*, to seize the country or region; *tsik, kün t'ò*, run off with the whole; *fung kün 'ü*, the wind whirls the rain; *tán kün*, rolled-wafers; *shü* and *kün*, are to unroll and to roll up. Interchanged with the next.

卷

Kiuen

A roll, a manuscript, a scroll, a book; a section, a division, a part of a book; ruled paper for writing essays on; a classifier of things rolled up, of books, manuscripts, &c.; to roll up; *hoi kün*, to begin a lesson; *ch'ò hoi kün*, commenced his studies; *shau kün*, a scroll containing pictures; *shü kün*, books; *mak kün*, original essays of the candidates for *küjin*; *lok kün*, rejected essays. Read *kün*, a case at law; *on kün* the papers relating to a case.

綰

Kiuen

Bound with silken cord; *hín kün* attached to each other in friendship, united, inseparable.

睦

Kiuen

To look upon with affection, as parents do; *kün kün pat*, *shé*, unremitted care; *kün wai*, solicitous for, anxious. Same as the next in these senses.

眷

Kiuen

To love, to care for, to regard affectionately; those whom one loves, relatives, family, kindred; related to; gracious; *pò kün* your wife; *kü kün*

a family, one's household; *mò* *ká kün'* widowed; *kün' kú'* to regard with affection, to see to carefully; *yan kün' tai'* your relative by marriage; *t'in kün' shai' yan*, Heaven's gracious regard for men; *kün' mai*, rice for family use, best rice; *noí kün'* women are inside—a notice to visitors.

絹

Kiuen

A thin cheap silk, used for linings or covers, for painting on, &c.; a kind of lustring or taffeta, of which there are many sorts; a bird-net, once made of lustring; *wá' kün'* lustring for painting on; *séung kün' pin*, to bind the edge with lustring; *kün' pò'* cotton lustring or lutestring.

罟

Kiuen

A net or gin for taking animals; to entangle or catch in a net.

狷獯

Kiuen

To skip about, frisky, playful; hasty, prompt, light-minded; a moderate, modest man of probity, but not talented, one who must be guided.

圉

Kiuen

A pen for animals is commonly called *kün'*, as *'má kün'* a horse-stable, or shed. Otherwise read *hün*, as *hün chü' k'ü tsò'* give him this for a stint.

倦

Kiuen

Tired, fatigued, wearied; to desist from labor; *p'i kün'* fagged out; *mò kün'* unwearyed, persevering; *pal, chí im' kün'* indefatigable; *shan kün'* tired out; *'hò kau' kün'* very tired.

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K'ün.

拳

K'iuén

The hand doubled up, the fist; boxing, fisticuffs; strong, vigorous, athletic; to hold in the hand, to grasp; *k'ün t'au*, the fist; *'tá k'ün*, to learn to box; *kün fút*, pugilism; *ch'ai k'ün*, the game of morra; *hung k'ün*, empty-handed; *k'ün k'ün*, careful, respectful, attentive; *sung' 'ni k'ün t'au*, to shake the fist at; *yal, k'ün chung kwo' hū'* a blow with the fist; *mo k'ün ts'at, chéung*, itching to have a fight.

惓

K'iuén

Careful; *k'ün k'ün*, attentive, earnest about, applying one's self; to stop.

踣

K'iuén

The limbs contracted or doubled up; *k'ün kuk*, stooping, bent up.

髻

K'iuén

A fine head of hair; curly hair; *k'i yan 'mi ch'é k'ün*, he is handsome and adorned with fine hair.

權

K'iuén

The weight of the steelyard; a weight; to weigh; to balance, to equalize; to plan, to devise; power, authority, influence; influential; circumstances, position; meanwhile, for the time, temporary; contracted; *k'ün 'ch'é*, under the circumstances; *k'ün t'*, temporarily obliged; *chá k'ün ping'* to wield power; *k'ün 'tsz' 'mò*, to get interest on money; *k'ün heng chung'* weigh it; *k'ün pin'* to adapt one's self to circumstances; *k'ün ü*, in the beginning; *k'ün shan*, a powerful statesman; *k'ün*

nang, power and ability, influential; *p'ing k'ün*, military power; *k'ün mau*, to plan at the instant, sagacious; *tsung' k'ün*, according to circumstances; *'yau k'ün*, powerful, having the authority; *k'ün yam* a substitute in office, left in charge.

joⁿ
The cheek-bones; *'léung k'ün*, the cheek-bones; *'léung k'ün (kò, shát, fú tò, [a wife] with high cheek-bones is a husband-killing knife.*

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Kún.

Kwaeⁿ
官 An officer of government; the magistrates, the authorities, rulers; a title of adulation or respect; the government collectively; an office belonging to government; a public court; official; business; *'ng kún*, the media of the senses (eyes, ears, nose, mouth and eyebrows); *tsò' kún*, to be in office; *kún 'fú*, officers, an officer; *man, 'mò, hok, kún*, officers of the civil, military, and literary departments; *'ní ha' mal, kún*, what is your name or office? *Ting kún*, Mr. Ting, or Tingqua, as it is commonly called in Canton—the change to *qua* is derived from *kw'á*, the pronunciation of *kún* at Amoy; *'ki 'pan kún*, what rank is he? *'hí shan kún*, about to vacate office; *'t'ai kún 'yau 'ngán*, he has eyes for an officer, he fawns on

rank; *'á kún 'tsai*, a young gentleman; *yap, kún*, to confiscate; *kún ló'* a highway, a public road; *kún yan*, term a wife calls her husband; *'vá kún sz'* to carry a case before the authorities; *kún wá'* the court dialect, the language of scholars; *kún 't'ai*, official dignity or dress, stately, awe-striking; *kún ch'éung chung yan*, a person belonging to the government; *kún sing 'hín*, his star is rising, he will soon be in office; *tsik, kún shai'* trusting to official power; *'m p'á' kún, 'chi p'á' kún*, don't fear the officer, but the ruler; *'ín kún ts'z'* *fuk*, may the ruler of heaven send you down blessings; *kún ch'éung chung*, among the rulers; *kún kún stéung wai'* officers countenancing each other in

Kwalevil.

信 The emperor's charioteer, or one who has the care of his carriage.

棺 That which closes all affairs for this world, a coffin; the inner one, when there are two; to enc coffin, to close up; *kún ts'oi*, a coffin; *kún ts'oi tsok*, a reproachful epithet, you coffin-chissel! *wan' kún*, to take a coffin home; *'shé kún*, to give coffins—a religious act; *ts'z' hí kún ts'oi*, a crockery coffin, *met.* a skinflint; *kún ts'oi shan ch'ut, 'shau*, a hand comes out of the coffin, grasping till death; *kún ch'au'* a pall; *kún ts'oi hám'* one sick unto death.

觀 To look at carefully, to see; to observe, to travel and see; to take a wide view of; to manifest; observed, manifested, the appearance of; a spectacle; many; *kún mong* to look at; *kún kwong*, first entrance to the literary examination; *kún séung* to judge physiognomies; *Kún yam p'ò sāt*, the idol Kwányin, called the Goddess of Mercy; *kún fung*, to mark the manners and wonders of a place; *mi kún*, a beautiful aspect, a fine action; *kún fín man*, astrology; *kun yam p'ing*, a lady's man. Read *Kún* a temple of the Rationalists; a hermitage, a secluded cell or retreat; a gallery; to make known; *'Ng Sin kún* the Five Genii monastery in Canton.

冠 Kwán A conical cap or bonnet, a covering for the head; comb of cocks, crest on the head of birds; *ká kún*, to cap a young man; *'ts'ing shing kún*, please remove your caps; *kai kún fā*, cockscomb flower; *há kún*, wattles; *min kún*, off with your caps, said to officers in the presence of their judge; *kún 'min sz* with parade, showy. Read *Kún*; to cap a young man, now done at marriage, and equivalent to putting on the *loga virilis*; the chief or head; able, superior; *'yung kún' sám kwan*, the bravest "capped" in three armies—one who has been promoted for courage; *kún' ch'éung*, excelling in the three martial tests.

管 Kwán A little flute or flageolet; a reed, a tube, tubes to make pencils of; a classifier of fises, flutes, pipes, quills, and tubular things; to rule, to govern, to control; to have the management or care of; to sway, to influence primarily; *kún ká*, a butler, a major-domo; *'kún há* to rule over; *pat kún*, tube of a pencil; *'kún sz' fong*, a manager's room, a pantry; *'kún tím* a coolie, a shop assistant; *'kún lí*, to manage, to rule; *'kún kún* to see partially, as through a tube; one's imperfect views, my opinion; *chat kún* before other verbs intimates compulsion or constraint, can not be helped,—as *chat kún tsò* must be done; *chat kún kong*, talk away, let him talk; *'kún shò* a treasurer or money-keeper; *'tsung kún*, a superior ruler, to superintend; *shau kún hat*, governed by; *'kún k'ü'm*, must make the best of him, hard to manage; *'kún m chü* unmanageable.

琯 Kwán A tube of stone, made into flutes; to polish metals; a gem-like pebble.

瘠 Kwán Impotent, weak, worn out; sick from grief or disheartened by disappointment.

館 Kwán A hotel, an inn, a caravan-serai, a lodging or stopping-place for travelers; a council-room, an assembly-hall, an exchange or place for public consultations, a hall; an office, study, or counting-room, when they are built separately; a saloon; a room for any public

purpose; a school-room; *hák*, 'kún, a tavern; *kung* 'kún, a governmental hall, the lodging of an officer; *ú* 'kún, a mercantile hall, often called in Canton, a consoo-house; *shú* 'kún, a college, a school; *kún* *shé* lodgings to let, a hired hall; *sé* 'chí 'kún, office for opium-orders; *hoi* 'kún, to open school; *pán* 'kún, purveyor in a yámun; *kò lau* 'kún, an eating room; *shui* 'kún, custom-houses; *kún* *tí* a post in a yámun as a writer, a literary man's occupation; *kún* *kuk*, salary; *í* 'kún, a hospital.

Kwae~ 筊 A fife or small wind instrument like it; a string to suspend drums; to rule; a shuttle.

莞 *Tung* 'kún 'ún, the district east of the Pearl River, near the Bogue. Read *ün*, a kind of coarse grass (*Coix lachryma*?) used to weave mats; to smile, to look pleased.

貫 A string of 1000 cash; to thread, to string upon, to run thread through; to connect, to traverse; linked, joined to; to implicate, to involve; to penetrate, to go through; *yat*, 'kún 's'in, a string of cash; *kún* 'ming, to see through; *tsik*, 'kún origin and parentage, account of one's self required at examinations; *ü lui*, 'kún 'í, like thunder piercing the ear; *kún* 'ch'ün to run or get through, to bore through; *kún* 'kan 'k'ü, fasten it tightly, as by running a string through.

灌 To run or flow together; to discharge or disembody into, to water, to moisten; to give one drink, to pour down one's throat; much; bushy trees; *kún* 'k'ü 'yam, force him to drink; *kún* 'fá, to water plants; *kún* 'tsui made him drunk. Used for the next.

裸 To pour out a libation on the ground to spirits; *kún* 'tsau to offer a libation when calling upon the spirits.


罐 A jar, a gallipot, a cruse, a vase, a mug; a water or oil jar, round and having no spout; *ch'á* 'kún a tea-canister. The second form is local.


鶴 A crane; two species of it are noticed, the *pák*, 'kún' entirely white; and the *ü* 'kún' of an ashy plumage and a black tail.

(220) Kung.


公 The opposite of selfish or mean; common, public, universal; open, general; just, equitable, fair; male of animals; a duke; a lord, master or head, a term of respect and dignity added to names of relationship; *kung* 'ká, the imperial family; *kung* 'ch'ü, a princess; *ká* 'kung, a husband's father; also, my father; *kung* 'sz' a public company; in Canton, the East India Company; a mercantile firm; *kung* 'si' 'mí, E. I. Co.'s woollens; *kung* 'sho, a public hall, a town-house; *kung* 'p'ing or


kung tò fair, just ; *'m kung*, mean, dishonorable ; *kung úi'* a corporation, a public company ; *kung 'tsai*, images, playthings, statuettes ; *kung tséuk*, the rank of a duke ; *stung' kung*, a gentleman, a master ; *kung sam*, public-spirited ; *kung sz'* public and selfish, the government and private purposes ; *kung yé*, my lord duke, my grandfather ; *t'ai' kung*, a grandfather, an old man ; *Wai' kung*, Mr. Wai—used by equals ; *nai á' kung kuo' hoi*, when the clay god crosses the river—he can not secure his own safety ; *mau kung*, a certain gentleman ; *tò kung*, a husband ; *ngoi' kung*, a maternal grandfather ; *kung kung*, a eunuch ; *chü kung*, you gentlemen ; *kung mún*, a government office ; *kung fong*, the room where a court is held ; *kung hong'* public funds or articles ; *long kung mò'* for the government use ; *kung 'tsz'* a gentleman's son, an officer's son ; *'léung kung p'o*, a married couple ; *kung ü' chí' ha'* leisure from public duties.

 An insect ; *'ng kung*, the centipede, commonly called *pák tsuk*, or hundred feet.

 A laborer, a workman, an artisan, a mechanic ; labor, craft ; art ; an ornament requiring skill ; a work ; an officer ; the 48th radical ; *kung yan*, laborers ; *kung tséung'* artisans ; *kung fú*, work, labor ; *kung fú' sh'á*, congru-

ity ; *kung ngan*, or *kung ts'in*, wages ; *hoi kung*, *shau kung*, to begin work, to stop work ; *tün kung* or *sán' kung*, job-work ; *ch'éung kung*, constant occupation ; *'tá kung 'tsai*, assistants, clerks ; *kung tsok*, skill ; quality of work ; *'tá kung*, to work ; *ts'ò kung*, poor work ; *p'ün' kung*, a piece of work ; *ts'ò fú' kung*, the maker of all things ; *tsing kung*, or *'háu kung*, skillful or fine work ; *'yau kung fú*, busy, occupied ; *kung tsz' pat*, *ch'at*, *g'au*, the letter *kung* has no head—a workman can not become a boss.

 To attack, to assault, to fight with, to beat ; to put in order, to set to work at, to apply diligently to ; to rouse, to reprove for faults ; to stimulate the energies or vital powers ; urgency of desire on the heart, temptation ; strong, enduring ; *kung 'tá*, to set on, to fight ; *kung shü*, to study hard ; *kung fú*, to seize robbers ; *yat sam kung chí' ché chung'* a crowd of desires attack the heart ; *kung yuk*, to work gems ; *kün kung*, to join battle.

 Actions deserving praise, honor, reward, or merit ; meritorious ; virtuous, worthy ; a good service, work, or affair ; virtues of medicines ; *kung lò* merit, that which deserves reward ; *kung lik*, merits ; very efficacious as medicine ; *tát kung*, nine months' mourning, put on for uncles ; *'siú kung*,

five months' mourning for cousins; *ki' kung*, to record merits; *shing kung*, a finished work; *king & tsz' kung*, self-laudation, vain-glorious; *'yau kung*, meritorious; *'mò kung*, undeserving; *pat kai' kung*, regardless of the labor; *tsung kung shuk, tsui'* to expiate faults by good deeds; *yeuk, lik, kung hau'* the virtue of the medicine is great; *kung ming*, high rank; *'hai pin ch' u' yung' kung*, where do you study? *kung nan 'pò kwò'* no good acts can wipe out his crimes; *kung tung tsò' tsò'*, your goodness has [as it were] recreated me.

A bow; the 57th radical of characters relating to bows; archery; crescent, curved; a cover of a carriage; a measure of five or six *ch'ek*, the length of a bow—fifty made a bowshot; to measure; *kung tsin'* bows and arrows; *kung hai*, women's shoes; *kung ch'á*, a stretch used in archery; *kung in*, a bowstring; *lái kung*, to pull a bow; *kung, id, shek*, trials in pulling a bow, fencing, and in lifting stones—at the military examinations.

芎 Kung A medicinal plant, the root of which resembles tormentilla; the best is from Sz' ch'uen, called *ch'ün kung*; the decoction is used to purify the blood.

躬 Kung One's person, personally, one's self or body; *kung ts'an k'i sz'* to do a thing one's self; *cham' kung*, Ourselves, the

emperor; *shing' kung*, the sacred person; *huk, kung*, the bended body.

恭

Kung

To respect, to behold with regard, to venerate by an outward serious, sedate, deportment; respectful, complaisant, collected, courteous, affable in one's conduct; as an adjective, often merely enforces the next word; *kung 'hi*, respectfully wish you joy; *kung king'* respectful, venerating; *kung shun'* submissive; *kung ho'* congratulatory presents; *kung kung ü 'lai*, very polite, according to etiquette; *kung yan*, ladies of officers of the 4th rank.

供

共

Kung

To place before, to offer or present to, to lay out, to arrange; to supply with; to provide, to succor, to give; to confess, to give in evidence, to declare; *kung kap*, to furnish; *kung ying'* to provide superiors, to pay the dues of office; *'hau kung*, verbal evidence; *'ngo kung 'k'ü*, I accuse him; *kung ch'ing*, he confesses saying; *ch'ün kung yan*, interpreters for witnesses; *kung 'long*, to tell of one's accomplices; *kung p'an*, to accuse falsely; *kung chik*, to assume an office; *kung ü'* to pay back to the club one's proportion. Read *Kung'*; to nourish, to support; offerings; *kung' yeung'* to sustain one's parents; *kung' in*, to offer in worship; *ch'ü, kung'* to arrange the offerings.

貢

Kung

Interchanged with the two last; a surname; to give; respectful.

宮

Kung

A mansion, a building; now confined to the imperial residence; the palace; a wall; a temple; a district college; the first note in the octave; to castrate; to surround; the circuit of; *kung tin* a palace; *kung 'ts'am*, the seraglio; *kung 'f'i*, imperial concubines; *kung 'ying*, "punishment of the palace," castration; *kung 'ngo*, maids of honor; *hok, kung*, a college in a district or prefecture; *hang, kung*, a rural palace; *chai lok, 'láng kung*, put her in the "cold palace," said of a wife or concubine who is discarded; it refers to the harem where rejected women used to be sent; *'shau kung*, a house lizard.

拱

Kung

To join the hands before the breast as when bowing; to hold or take with both hands; to encircle; an arch; arched, bowing; *'kung 'teng*, a dome, a cupola; *'kung 'shau*, to bow with the hands even with the head; *'kung p'ü*, to bow and part; *'kung p'ung*, a kind of door-porch; *kat, 'sing 'kung 'chiü* may happy stars shine around you; *'kung 'ngá*, semi-cylindrical tiles.

拱

K'ung

A post, prop, or pillar; *'kung 'lau*, the capital or top of a pillar.

鞏

Kung

To bind with thongs, to bind securely; firm, strong, well secured; well guarded

against attack; to shrink or dry at the fire; a district in Honán fú in Honán; *'kung kú* well guarded; *'shü p'í 'kung 'hí*, the book-covers warp; *'kung kon*, to dry at a fire.

貢

Kung

To offer to a liege, to present; to offer tribute or taxes; tribute, taxes, or presents given by inferiors or fiefs, as the peltry, gems, &c., of Tartar tribes sent to Peking; to announce; offers of service—and hence merit, worthy actions; *'tsun' kung* to offer tribute or taxes; *'kung' 'pan*, articles of tribute; *'kung' 'sz* the tribute-bearer; *'náp, kung* to pay taxes; *'pát, kung* a selected siútsái; *'kung' 'ün* provincial examination-hall; *'kung' 'shün*, vessel bringing tribute.

共

Kung

Generally, all, altogether, in all, collectively; in fine, in short, to sum up; with, and, together with; the same, alike; to include in, to live with; *'kung' 'tsung*, the whole, altogether; *'hòp, kung* in all, all taken together; *'kung' 'kai* the whole amount; *'kung' 'fung 'k'ü hü* all are gone with him; *'ngó kung' 'n'í*, I and you; *'fung 'sam kung' 'shui*, of the same mind; *'pát, kung' 'yat, shat*, can not live in the same house; *'kung' 'shing 'mí 'k'ü*, it will be a good act to make up the sum; *'kung' 'kwai 'kong 'mé*, have you been talking with a ghost? Read *'Kung*, to superintend work; towards; openly.

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K'ung.

窮 Brought to the last degree; poor, abandoned, exhausted, impoverished, no means; the poor; poverty; the end, the final termination of; to make helpless or poor; to search thoroughly, to investigate to the bottom; to exhaust; *k'ung kw'an* destitute, on resources; *k'ung kik* at the end, nothing at all; *mò k'ung*, inexhaustible, endless; *'shui k'ung shàn tsun* no way to go, no way open; *k'ung kau* to thoroughly examine; *k'ung chui*, to pursue everywhere; *k'ung f'ò*, left on the road without means; *k'ung hok*, *'ché*, a poor scholar; *sung nín k'ung*, idolatrous ceremonies at the year's end; *k'ung h'p séung 'yé*, you will get poor too; *k'ung k'i ün*, to search out a thing to the bottom.

穹 Lofty; high and vast as the sky; eminent; spacious, empty; *k'ung t'ong*, the azure canopy, the empyrean; to stop up, to prevent entrance.

邛 An inferior department near Chingtú fú in Sz'ch'uen; name of a river; poorly, sick, infirm; troublesome.

筇 Bamboos fit for making walking-sticks for old men; a kind of bamboo.

鑿 The eye of an ax or hammer; *fú k'ung*, the hole of an ax.

蜚 A fabulous animal like a griffon; a kind of locust; *k'ung f'í k'ung 'mán 'yé*, the fly-ing locusts fill the plains; *k'ung k'ung*, concerned for, sad; *k'ung gam*, the locust's chirp.

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Küt.

Kiéh

決 Name of a river; streams flowing different ways; to flow, to lead streams; to spread abroad; to decide, to pass sentence, to settle, to cut off; decided upon, certainly, fixed, positively; doubtless; *küt, sh*, certainly is so; *'ch'ü küt*, to sentence to death; *küt, tsüt*, to utterly renounce; *küt, iü* must have it; *küt, yuk*, to take out of prison.

訣 Parting or dying words; to take leave, to depart; a farewell; an art, a rule, a precept; a mystery or secret; abstruse doctrine; a trick, a sleight; *pt' küt*, undivulged secrets; *küt, pü*, to take a lasting farewell; *'lau küt*, a dying legacy or words; *'ch'éung küt*, eternal separation; *mak, küt*, the doctrine of the pulse; *'hau küt*, gibberish; to teach a craft. Interchanged with the last.

玦 A broken or halved ring, formerly used to indicate breaking off all connection; a semicircle; an archer's ring; personal ornaments.

缺
Kiueh

A broken, defective, clipped, or cracked, vessel; deficient, wanting, short; defects; a deficiency; to make a vacancy in an office; duties of an official post, of which there are three sorts—*kün küt*, an easy post, *chung küt*, medium post, and *iü küt*, an important post; and the salaries are proportioned; *hoi küt*, to make a vacancy; *pò küt*, to supply a vacancy; *'hò küt fan'* a good office, a profitable situation; *küt, fát*, wanting, not enough; *pang küt*, broken, defective; *tá' küt, hò'm* a grievous thing or event; *küt, 'pún*, to affect or reduce the principal.

缺
Kiueh

To hope or expect impatiently, to long for one's return; to make known; to regard with dissatisfaction; to want; deficient.

關
Kiueh

To shut the door, to close the office; to stop, to rest; terminated, done; to prohibit; end of a song; *fuk, küt*, to take off mourning; *ko shò' küt*, several tunes or songs.

記
Kiueh

A catch, a mark by which to remember a character; to mark off; *kau küt*, to mark off criminals for execution, as is done by the emperor at the autumnal assizes.

厥
Kiueh

A personal pronoun, he, she, it; that, that one, the man; its, his; short; to project stones; to bow the head to the ground; *küt, 'tang*, they.

剔
Kiueh

A gouge, chisel, burin, or graver, used by carvers and carpenters.

槩
Kiueh

A post, a stake, a pile; used for half of a thing; a stick, a lever, a piece of wood; a post in the middle of a gateway; the bit in a bridle; a drum-stick; *kn, yat, küt*, cut off a piece, cut about a half; *'kám yat, küt*, take off half, cut it in two.

蕨
Kiueh

An edible fern; the stalks are cooked for food when tender, and a flour is made from the root; *küt, fan*, farina of the fern-root. The drawing of the *küt*, resembles an Aspidium.

概
Kiueh

Insolent; *ch'ung küt*, unruly, ferocious, disobedient, according as applied to children, robbers, or animals.

麇
Kiueh

An animal that carries another; the vague description of it may refer to some marsupial animal.

蹶
Kiueh

To stumble, to fall, to slip down; to fail in; to leap, to jump; prostrate, to go quick.

轡
Kiueh

Tongue of a buckle, a hasp; a ring on a carriage for fastening the reins to, called *küt, náf*; a ring with a tongue or hook for fastening to; part of a lock.

諂
Kiueh

Feigned, counterfeited; to impose on; hypocritical, crafty; to please or agree with one to gain an end.

鵙
Kiueh

A shrike, called *pák, jò*; it sings in the seventh month, and is said to eat its dam; *shán pák, jò*, the wild butcher-bird, an epithet for disobedient children.

Kiòh

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Kút.

活 Kwuh To unite all the parts, united strength; to tug at; to reach; to collect or assemble; *kút, kút*, tugging.

括 Kwoh To inclose or embrace; to bundle-up, to tie up, to envelop; to infold, to comprehend; to examine into; to arrive at; *páu kút*, to bundle or wrap up; to contain, to have an understanding of; *nong kút, sz* "hoi, he "bags up the four seas," i. e. he knows everything; *kút, fát*, to do up the hair in a coil.

聒 Kwoh To make a great clamor, to stun one, to make a din; importunate, bothering, distracting, noisy; to injure an affair by talking; *kút, kút*, inapt, ignorant; *to ín kút*, 'i, to din in one's ears; *kút, 'iú*, clamorous.

适 Kwoh Fleet, hasty; quick; to hasten one; a man's name; *kút, f'ung*, to understand soon; *Pák-kút*, was one of Wan Wáng's officers.

蛞 Kwoh A garden slug, called *kút, ü*; vulgarly *pi' t'ai' ch'ung*, or the snivel worm; a frog's eggs; *kút, lau*, the mole-cricket.

豁 Kwoh An open valley; to penetrate through; to understand; liberal, magnanimous; *kút, lát*, perspicacious; *kút, ín ming*, fully understand it.

(224)

Kwá.

瓜

Kwá

General name for gourds, melons, cucumbers, brinjals, egg-plant, squash, &c.; the 97th radical of characters pertaining to melons; *sai kwá*, the watermelon; *wong kwá*, cucumber; *tsít, kwá*, a hairy squash; *ai kwá*, egg-plant; *fán kwá*, small yellow squash; *tung kwá*, a large coarse squash; *muk, kwá*, the papaya; *tí' yéuk, kwá. fan*, the country is cut up (or apportioned) like the carpels of a squash; *'yau kwá kot*, there is a liaison or intercourse of some kind; *kwá ts'oi' t'an*, a greengrocer's stall; *tséung' kwá*, a kind of pickle made of the tender *pák, kwá*; *kwá k'i' t'oi'* change it when melons are ripe, i. e. next year; *kwá tú, mín, mín*, a numerous progeny, many descendants.

寡 Kwá

To distribute to several; few, little; seldom, unusual, rarely; alone; deficient, what is short; a widow; the regal We; *kú kwá*, orphans and widows, left alone desolate; *to kwá*, much or few, how many? *'kwá f'u* or *'kwá 'mò p'o*, a widow; *'kwá yan*, Ourselves, I, the king; *'kwá 'lò*, a widower, an old bachelor; *'kwá pat, tik, chung'* alone I can't stand them all; *'kwá man*, little experience.

卦 Kwá

Divining lines or diagrams invented by Fuhlí, to serve as an abacus by which to philosophize; first there were

eight, then these were involv-
ed to sixty-four; to divine;
chín kwá' or *puk, kwá'* to
divine; *ngá 'ch'í 'tá kwá'*
shivering from cold or terror;
kwá' f'au 'chun, he guessed
right.

挂
掛

Kwá' To suspend, to hang up;
to dwell on or prolong; to
divine by straws; to remem-
ber; to distinguish; to lay
aside; in suspense, anxious;
kwá' hō' to enter names in a
visiting-book, to make or keep
a list of articles or names;
kwá' 'ch'í, to make people talk
of; *kwá' mong'* to hope for;
kwá' sam or *kwá' lū'* to be
anxious for; *kwá' 'shéung*, to
hang up; *kwá' kún*, to secret-
ly leave office; *kwá' chū' 'k'ū*,
to keep thinking of; *kwá' ním'*
to bear in mind; *tō' kwá'* a
small green parrot; *kwá'*
menng, to call by, in name
only; *kwá' 'hí fán' wók*, you
may hang up the griddle—out
of business.

褂

Kwá' A jacket worn over the robe,
having short and wide sleeves;
'má kwá' a riding-jacket, a sort
of dress overcoat or sack; *tái'*
kwá' a pelisse worn by ladies,
a short robe; *p'ò kwá'* cere-
monial dress, robes; *kwan*
kí kwá' a sort of vest, with
very short sleeves.

罣

Kwá' An impediment, a hindrance;
to hinder, to obstruct; to fall
into a snare; *kwá' ngoi'* an
obstruction.

誑

Kwá' To deceive, to cozen, to
impose on; to disturb; *kwá'*
ng' to mislead; *kwá' lūn' f'in*
há' to distract the empire.

咁

A final word, indicating a
doubt, or one's opinion of; *'k'ū*
lai hiú kwá' I think he has
come; *wák, 'ché hai' kwá'* I
think it is so; *p'á' 'm hok,*
tak, kwá' I'm afraid I can't
learn it; *kò'm' kwá'* so? are
you sure it is so?

胯

Kwá' The thighs, space between
the legs, the crotch; *kwá'*
'má, to bestride a horse; *kwá'*
yuk, to shame one by making
him go between one's legs;
kwá' f'ú, one forced to submit.
The second character also
means trousers.

跨

Kwá' Interchanged with the last;
to pass over, to straddle, to
bestride; to surpass, to excel;
to border on a country; the
crotch; *kwá' tsò'* a son who
excels his father; *kwá' ú'*, to
excel; *pat, kwá' k'í kwok*, not
incroach on his territory; *kwá'*
hoi tái' 'shau, to stretch or
throw out the arms.

(225)

Kw'á.

夸

Kwá' Prodigious; to vaunt, to brag;
magniloquent; self-conceited.
Same as the next.

誇

Kwá' To talk big, to boast; to
vaunt; bragging, grandilo-
quence; conceited, arrogant;
wide, ample—said of a dress;
kwá' 'hau boastful; *kwá'*
'tséung 'k'ū, to adulate one;
tsz' kwá', self-laudation.

娼

Kwá' Vain, conceited; good, pret-
ty; *kwá' tsit*, regardless of
one's appearance or conduct,
fastidious, finical.

(226)

Kwai.

Kwai

歸

To return to the same place or state; to go, or send back, to restore, to revert to; to terminate, to end; to belong to; to go home; to marry out; to send a present, to give, to promise; to unite, to assemble; a terminus *ad quem*; a home, a country, a native place, a refuge, a center; to divide fractional numbers; *fán hū kwai*, to go home; *kwai mai, yan*, whom does it belong to? *kwai kau* to lay the blame on the right one; *kwai kan*, to trace to the end; *kwai fuk*, to return to obedience, to give up rebellion; *mò 'sho kwai*, no home, wandering—said of ghosts; *kwai wán 'ní*, send it back to you; *kwai mǎi yat, pin*, to go or put aside; *kwai 'kú* or *kwai shai* dead; *kwai ning*, a bride's visit to her parents; *kwai ū 't'ò*, to be buried; *kwai t'ín*, to resign office, to return to one's homestead; *kwai fát*, division; *t'ín há' kwai sam*, the country looks to me; *kwai 'pán tsik*, to bring a region under rule; *kwai kwai yat, yat*, put everything in its place; *'kau kwai*, a table for reducing fractions.

飯

Kwei

To conform to, to receive instruction, to comply with; *kwai i, fuk, fát*, to hearken and conform to instructions—as disciples do.

Kwai

KWAI.

圭

A sceptre or baton made of stone, given to noblemen and princes as a sign of rank, and used at levees; a measure equal to a pinch or six grains of millet; some say, 64 grains, or what can be taken up in three fingers; *chap kwai*, to hold the baton.

刳

To butcher; to eviscerate, to cut open; to stab, to stick a knife into.

奎

The stride of a man; the 15th of the 28 constellations, answering to parts of Andromeda and Pegasus, and auspicious to students.

闔

The door separating the private from the public part of a house; the apartments of the women; unmarried females, who have not yet left the harem; women; female, lady like, feminine; *kwai 'nū*, a virgin, a young lady; *sham kwai*, the inner apartments; *kwai mǎn*, to stay at home, of a retiring disposition—said of maids; *kam kwai tsik*, a rollster.

龜

The tortoise, the chief of mailed beings; the 213th radical of characters pertaining to the chelonians; *kam kwai*, a small species of *Emys*, whose carapace, divided into 28 plates on the edges, is used in divination; *kwai hok*, a tortoise's shell; *kwai kung*, a cuckold; *kwai 'chiu*, a pimp; *kwai tán* or *kwai 'tsai*, a bastard; *kwai pū* arched over, like a tortoise's back; *tái 'ngong kwai*, you stupid dolt.

𩶛
Kia

Lots made of paper or wood ; to choose by lot ; *nim kwai*, to draw lots.

𩶛
Kwei

A spirit of a dead person, a *manes*, that which the soul reverts or turns to at death ; the 194th radical of characters of demons, phantasms, &c. ; a ghost, an apparition, a spectre ; a demon, a devil ; a horrid looking object ; a miserable person, a wretch ; the Cantonese stigmatize foreigners as *kwai*, and say their shrill voices resemble the plaintive cry of spirits ; *'ni kin' kwai mé*, have you seen a ghost—what are you scared at ? *'kwai f'au kwai 'nd*, to peep, to hide and seek ; *'kwai shü*, a suspicious, dishonest, person ; *'kwai shai 'ni mé*, did a spirit get you to do this ? *chong' kwai*, to meet a foreigner ; *'kwai f'au fung*, a whirlwind ; *'ai' 'sz' kwai*, a wretch taken instead of the real criminal ; *ts' wai' kwai f'au*, done altogether wrong ; *'kwai mai 'ni*, are you possessed ! *shang kwai k'om' fan*, frisky as an elf ; *'kwai 'ü' kwai*, a joint plan to swindle one ; *'kwai suk*, the 23d of the 28 constellations, stars $\gamma, \delta, \eta, \theta$ in Cancer ; *'kwai shan*, the gods, spirits ; *'shui kwai*, ghost of a drowned man ; *'á p'in' kwai*, a besotted opium-slave ; *'ün kwai*, unavenged spirit of a murdered man ; *'kwai 'mä*, badly done, careless ; *'mün kwai*, a catch in a bolt ; *yap kwai mün kwán*, entered the door of

demons—dead ; *ship sing kwai k'om' yéung* he is like a ghost, afraid of the face of men.

𩶛
Kwei

A dish for holding grain at sacrifices, once made round within and square without ; a dish or platter ; *'kau lá' kwai*, nine platters—a set out ; *'kwai 'ün*, large dishes or basins ; *muk kwai*, wooden open dishes, used for holding the grain in the equinoctial worship of Confucius.

先軌
Kwei

An axle ; a rut ; a trace, a vestige ; an orbit, a path ; a law, a rule ; treasonable plans against a country ; to imitate ; *pat kwai*, unconformable ; *'kwai t'ò* to follow in the path, a constant path.

𩶛
Kwei

A box ; a casket for papers ; to put in a box ; to bind with cords.

𩶛
Kwei

A ruinous wall, one ready to fall ; ruinous, dilapidated ; to destroy, to demolish.

𩶛
Kwei

To deceive, to cheat, to defraud ; to blame, to reprimand ; to oppose what is good ; to vilify, to insult, to defame ; bad, malicious, perverse ; odd, strange ; *'kwai kwai*, crafty, fraudulent ; *'kwai chá* lying ; *'mò ts'ung kwai ts'ui*, do not follow cunning tales ; *'kwai 'i* extravagancies, wonderful things, incredible ; *'kwai 'mä kéuk shik*, a bad fellow.

𩶛
Kwei

A gnomon, a dial ; daytime, the day ; *yat kwai*, a sundial ; *mat yé kwai hák*, what is the mark on the dial ? *fan k'ò kai kwai*, to prolong the day by burning candles.

Kwai 貴' Honorable, noble, exalted, illustrious; dignified, worthy, good; your, thine, in direct address; dear, high-priced; precious, valuable; to esteem, to honor, to desire, to make much of; *kwai' sing'* your name; *kwai' tak, tsai'* very dear; *tsun kwai' 'yau tak,* to honor the virtuous; *kwai' séung'* a noble, ingenuous countenance; *'yau mai, kwai' kon'* what is your business? *'ai kò kwai' 'shau,* please lift up (or off) your hand, please let me off; *'king kwai'* rare, precious; *kwai' sai'* delicate, elegant, as manners; *kwai' hi'* precious things—applied to darling children; *kwai' tui'* *yan,* your excellency; *kwai' chung' 'yé,* a rare article.

Ki 季' Little, tender, junior, whatever is young and immature; the least or last of a series; a season, a quarter of the year; half of the year, when speaking of crops or paying rent; *mang' chung' kwai'*, a series of three; *sz' kwai'* the four seasons; *ch'un kwai'* spring; *ch'un kwai' ū,* the third month of spring; *kwai' 'tsz'* the youngest child; *kwai' shai'* the last generation or dynasty; *'mán kwai'* the late or second crop.

Ki 悸' To perturb; agitation of mind; the end or fringe of a belt or girdle.

Kwai 桂' Cassia tree (*Laurus cassia* and *cinnamomea*); met. literary reputation and honor; *kwai' p'i,* cassia bark; *kwai'*

p'i yau, cassia oil; *kwai' 'tsz'* cassia buds; *'shau p'an lán kwai'* to pick a cassia twig,—to become a kùjin; *kwai' fū,* the *Olea fragrans*; *kwai' fū pò'* figured calicoes; *ū, kwai'* the monthly rose (*Rosa sem-*

perflorens).
 葵' The last of the ten stems, which with *yam,* belong to water; the character is supposed to represent water flowing to a center; to consider, to calculate; *'in kwai'* the menses; puberty.

瑰' A perfect pearl, which is lustrous by night, called *múi kwai'*; hence *múi kwai' fū,* the red rose; rare, precious, excellent, admirable; *'king kwai'* a kind of jasper.

饋' Food, victuals, viands; presents of food; to prepare food; to attend to the kitchen, to present food to one; *kwai' yan,* a king's baker.

餽' To present to, to give, to offer; gifts of food. Nearly the same as the last.

簍' A basket or hamper of straw or bamboo for carrying; a vegetable like the blite or strawberry-spinach, having a red stem; name of a bill.

櫃' A case with doors, a press, a chest, a locker; exhausted, wearied out; to fail in; *shū kwai'* a book-case; *kwai' wa'*, a counter; *kwai' 'tung,* a drawer; *'fuk kwai'* a wardrobe, a bureau; *ái, kwai'* a sum put in deposit for rent; *'k'i kwai'* or *'chéung kwai'* a

clerk in a shop; *kam f'ang kwai*² state records, archives of state.

跪
Kwei To kneel, to bend the knee to the ground; the legs; a crab's leg; *kwai*² *há*² to kneel down; *pái*² *kwai*² to bow and kneel to; *kwai*² *lin*² to kneel on chains—a mode of torture; *kwai*² *sai*, knee-pads.

蹶
Kwei Quick, active, diligent; to play with the feet; *kwai*² *ts'ung sz*² to stir up one to attend to business, diligent.

(227) Kw'ai.

規
Kwei A pair of compasses; a law, regulation, custom, usage; a douceur for connivance; a rate for taking a farm; to rule men according to usage; to regulate; to calculate, to plan; to line or draw a line; the disk of the sun or moon; *kw'ai wák*, to draw lines; *kw'ai 'kú*, usage, custom; *kw'ai lai*² law; *ts' pún*² *kw'ai*, moon half full; *shau ts' kw'ai*, to receive the monthly fee; *'mún kw'ai*, the time covered by the fee is up; *tsit kw'ai*, fee due three times a year; *ngák kw'ai*, a fixed fee; *kw'ai ching*² to regulate others; *hong kw'ai*, bye-laws of a guild.

窺
Kwei To peep at, to look furtively at, as through a crevice; to spy; to look on slyly; to observe for one's own use: the length of a step; *kw'ai fám*² to spy, to go about looking into; *kw'ai shi*² to make

secret inspection of; *kw'ai sz*² to wait for one, to see what is going on; *kún kw'ai*, "a tube-view," a partial examination of, a bird's-eye view.

開
Kwei To peep from under or behind a door, or through a crack; to observe; to glance at, or have a slight view of; *sit kw'ai*, to look at by stealth. Interchanged with the last.

盔
Kwei A helmet, a casque or defense for the head; a block on which caps are ironed and fashioned; a basin or porringer; *ts'au kw'ai*, a casque made of iron plates, worn by military officers; *kw'ai káp*, armor.

葵
Kwei A term for malvaceous plants resembling the Malva, Geranium, Althea, Hibiscus, &c. *kw'ai fú*, the *Althea rosea*; *wong shuk kw'ai*, the *Hibiscus manihot*; *héung yat kw'ai*, the sunflower; *kw'ai shín*² leaf fans, made from the leaves of the *Raphis flabelliformis*; *kw'ai p'ung*, awnings or thatch made of leaves; *kw'ai ts'oi*² an esculent mallows.

携
Hwei To lead by the hand, as a child or blind man; to go with, to take along, to join, to lock arms; to carry; to take up from the ground; to leave; *ts'ai kw'ai*, to lead by the hand, to carry, to recommend one; *kw'ai tái*² to take along, to sustain from falling; *kw'ai 'shau*, to take by the hand, to take an arm; *kw'ai lám*, to carry a basket on the arm.

龜 An ivory stiletto or horn bodkin, for opening knots, anciently worn on the girdle; a kind of tortoise; the name of a star.

畦 A field containing 50 *maru*, or about 8 English acres; a plat of ground; a low wall around a field; *kw'ai ts'oi* a kitchen-garden.

道 The jaw-bones, the sides of the face; a place where nine or many roads meet, a thoroughfare; name of a mushroom; *chung kw'ai*, a man of the T'ang dynasty, now deified as a protector against devils, and drawn clutching a sword, and standing on one foot.

夔 A one-legged monster, dragon, ox and man combined; a statesman in the days of Shun; a certain plant.

揆 To consider; to calculate, to guess; to surmise the meaning, to weigh in the mind; to examine; *kw'ai tok*, to estimate, to reason upon; *pák kw'ai*, a superintendent.

睽 The sun and moon in apposition; distant from, absent from, separated; *kw'ai wai yat*, 'kau, [we have been] a long time sundered.

愧 Ashamed, abashed, disconcerted; shamefaced, bashful; to feel shame when detected; *kw'ei* conscience-stricken, remorse; *sau kw'ai* ashamed; *kw'ai ngo mò ts'oi*, I feel shame for my stupidity; *kw'ai fú* contrite.

(228)

Kwái.

Kw'ai

乖 Perverse, obstinate, to turn the back on; cross-purposes; to contradict; strange, extravagant; cunning, crafty; *kwái hau*, wily, ingenious; *mat tak kòm kwái*, so well trained—said of children; *tsing kwái*, clever, ingenious at contriving; *kwái p'ik*, malicious.

夬 Different, to pull or flow different ways; parted, dividing; absolute, certain; the 54th of the 64 diagrams.

拐 To deceive, to swindle, to gull; to seduce, to kidnap, to decoy one in order to carry him off; to entrap persons; *kwái p'in* to gull, to swindle; *kwái ts'ei* a kidnapper; *kwái p'in yan ts'ip*, to elope with a man's concubine; *kwái tai yan hau*, to cajole in order to carry off; *kwái kéuk*, crippled, lame; *kwái yan lok tam* to lead one into evil.

拐 An old man's staff or crutch, with a crooked top; *kwái chéung* a cane or staff.

蒯 A rush or grass, used for making sandals, withes, or mats; *kwái ti*, grass sandals, used by chief mourners; a surname.

怪 Strange, marvelous, extraordinary; bizarre, supernatural, portentous, monstrous; rare, wonderful, curious; to dislike, to bear a grudge against; to deem strange, sur-

prised at; *k'í kwái?* strange, surprising; *kwái? mat*, a monster, an apparition; *'m 'hò kin' kwái?* don't be surprised, don't feel angry; *'fán kwái? 'ní*, he lays the blame on you wrongly; *kwái? chák, 'k'ü*, reprimand him; *nán kwái? 'k'ü*, can not (or ought not to) blame him; *kwái? 'soi*, strange! *kwái? 'm tak*, not surprising; *chü kwái?* to bring blame on one's self; *kwái? 'lín 'chí sz'* marvelous, ghost-like; *kwai kwái?* horrid, ugly; *'yau mat. kwái? 'fau*, what wrong have I done?

(229)

Kwák.

...ak

掴

To slap the face with the hand; *kwák, yat, pá*, a single slap; *kwák, sheng*, a clap.

鐐

A colloquial word; a loop, a bight of a rope; to tie up with a loop; a stroll; *'lá yat, kó' kwák*, make a noose; *kwák, chü? 'k'ü*, catch him in a lasso, noose him; *'fung 'ní hū? kwák, 'há*, let us take a turn.

(230)

Kwan.

...b

君

Kium

A chief, head of society; a prince, sovereign, or ruler; honorable, in high station, exalted; superior, wise, one who can influence others; a term of respect given to others, and used by all persons; to rule, to fulfill the duties of a sovereign; *kwan*

'tsz' the princely man, the beau ideal of virtue; good people; *fú kwan*, my husband; *sin kwan*, a deceased father; *'lšung kwan*, your son; *kwok kwan*, the emperor; *fú kwan* and *t'ái? kwan* are father and mother in epitaphs; *wan kwan*, a blue-beard, an unkind husband; *sai? kwan*, my wife.

軍
Kiun

An army, a force of 12,500 men; the head-quarters of a troop; an inclosure; military, warlike; *kwan ying*, a camp; *hang kwan*, to move troops; *kám' shí? kwan*, servants who attend the candidates within the hall; *hon? kwan*, Chinese Bannermen; *kwan man' fú*, a sub-prefect; *kwan 'tí tá? shan*, the General Council of state; *'fau kwan*, to enlist; *'yau mat, kwan 'má*, what plan has he, what will (or can) he do? *kwan kung*, military merit; *man? kwan*, banishment to the garrisons.

昆
Kwan

Together, alike or comparable, at the same time; evident, clearly; an elder brother; descendants; many, a multitude; with, then; to take precedence; *kwan tai?* or *kwan chung?* brothers; *hau? kwan*, descendants; *kwan 'ch'ung*, all insects; *'ní 'kí kwan kwai?* how many brothers have you?

崑
Kwan

The Kwanlun or Koulkun range of mountains, lying about lat. 35° N., between the Desert of Gobi and Tibet; the Chinese regard it as the abode of everything mysterious and supernatural.

kw'ung 鯢 **Kwan** The roe or spawn of fishes; a leviathan, a whale; *kw'án fú' wai p'ang*, the whale turned into a roc.

鵲 **Kwan** A sort of gallinaceous bird; perhaps a heathcock or jungle-fowl.

kiun 均 **Kiun** An instrument for moulding pottery; equal, just, in similar parts; even, level, plane, flat; to equalize, to adjust or harmonize; a musical instrument; *kw'án fan*, equally divided; *kw'án p'ing*, impartial, equal; *fú lok, kw'án chím*, sorrow and joy equally portioned; *kw'án ts'ai song ching* all regular and proper; *kw'án chí hai* let it be so now, don't change it.

鈞 **Kiun** A quarter of a *shek*, or peculiar; a weight of 30 catties; a potter's lathe; to equalize, to harmonize; just; important; *tát kw'án* or *hung kw'án*, the Great Framer, wheel of events, heaven, nature; *kw'án ts'í* your wishes or orders—a polite phrase. Used for the last.

筠 **Kiun** The green tough skin of the bamboo, which contains silex. Also read *Wan*.

焜 **Kwan** Fire, fiery, the flame of a fire; *kw'án iú* blazing. Read *wan*; flame; *'fo wan' wan*, *ts' shéung' ching*, the lambent flame curled upwards.

棍 **Kwan** A round stick, a club; to bind up sticks; a sharper; *tsáp, 'im kwan' shing*, practice makes a thing natural; *kw'óng kw'án* a "bare-stick," a scoundrel; *ts'ín min' kw'án* a pastry roller; *kw'án ts'ò*, a

knave, a band of pestilent fellows; *tsung' kw'án* a pettifogger; *kw'án kóm' kw'óng*, bare as a stick, poor; *kw'án kéuk*, a dangerous fellow.

giun 郡 **Kiun** An inhabited place, a principality, a small district; now applied to a prefecture; *'fú kw'án* a department; *'ní hai' mat, kw'án* what prefecture are you from? *kw'án' má*, a king's brother-in-law or neice.

(231) *Kw'an.*

kiung 坤 **Kw'an** The earth, *q. d.* inferior or obsequious to heaven; hence applied to the moon, statesmen, wives, and to whatever has a correlative superior; the 2d diagram; favorable, compliant, obedient; *'tau shat, ts'ín kw'án ts'í* a cottage can contain a great mind; *kw'án 'kán*, a betrothed's horoscope.

髡 **Kw'an** A punishment of shaving the head, inflicted on the prince's family for slight offenses; bald; a leafless tree.

giun 裙 **Kw'an** The plaited skirt of a lady's dress, sometimes elegantly embroidered; rim of a turtle's shell; *chung kw'án*, or *noi' kw'án*, petticoats; *wai' kw'án*, an apron, a bib; *ch'í kw'án*, an embroidered silk apron worn by officers; *kw'án kéuk, múi*, waiting-maids; *kw'án ch'í'á*, a gore in a skirt; *kw'án ts'í' chí ts'an*, relatives of a different surname; *'héung kw'án*, a skirt with bells or jingles.

羣 *K'uan* A flock of sheep, as few as three; a herd; a concourse, a group, a multitude, a horde, a company; men of the same sort; friends, equals, companions, fellow-officers; a form of the plural number; to sort with, to agree with; *'kw'an shang*, all living; *'kw'an 'long*, a company, messmates; *'kw'an 'mai yat, tui* to form a group, to go together; *'mai 'kw'an*, to consummate a marriage.

樸 *Kw'an* Sincerity, singleness of heart; unadorned, simple, said of style; *'kw'an shat*, unaffected, simple-minded; *'yung shan tsé 'kw'an*, I can not forget your kindness—used at the end of letters.

捆 *Kw'an* To tie or put together; to plait; to make firm by beating, to work at; *'kw'an k'ui* to weave sandals. Same as the next.

綑 *Kw'an* To bind, to tie up with cords, to fetter; to plait, to braid; a border or fold on the skirt of a garment for ornament; to hem, to put on a band or fold; *'kw'an 'leng*, to bind the neck of a dress; *'kw'an 'pong*, to bind up; *'kw'an 'mai yat, ch'uk*, tie them up together; *'kw'an 't'iu*, tape used for hems; *'kw'an 'pin*, a broad fold; *'kw'an 'ang* to bind with rattans; *'kw'an shan*, to tie on the girdle; *'stung 'kw'an*, to insert a fold or band on garments.

捆 *Kw'an* To bind with rope; full, well-provided; *'kw'an tsoi* & *'kwai* to return home well laden, successful in business.

菌 *Kw'an* The mushroom; mold on bread or paste; *'fat, 'kw'an*, moldy; *'ti 'kw'an*, toadstool; *'kw'an kwai* a sort of fine-quilled cassia; *'soo 'ts'ò 'kw'an* fine mushrooms raised on muck.

閤 *Kw'an* A threshold; door-posts; a small door in a gate; door of the female apartments; females; *'kw'an not* and *'kw'an ngoi* are terms used for within and without the palace, the court and country.

麋 *K'uan* A general name for deer; perhaps specially the *Antelope gutturosa*, the doe of which is hornless, and both sexes are easily frightened.

櫛 *K'uan* To take up and put in order, to put to rights; to complete an unfinished work.

壺 *Kw'an* Paths between or among buildings or rooms in the palace; to dwell in; *'kwai 'kw'an*, a virtuous woman.

鯨 *Kw'an* A large fish; name of the father of Yü the Great, who lived B. C. 2200.

袞 *Kw'an* Imperial robes embroidered with dragons; *'kw'an 'pin*, robes and crown, a royal dress; *'kw'an 'kw'an 'ho, 't'eng* worth hearing.

滾 *Kwan* Water flowing in a rapid, bubbling manner; boiling, welling up, rolling; to roll, to go off; to boil; *'kw'an 'shui*, boiling water; *'kw'an 'pá* clear out, be off! *'kw'an 'lân* to go away; *'ts'oi 'ün 'kw'an 'kw'an*, my capital must be constantly circulating—a shop phrase; *'kw'an 'lân* boiled to rags;

'*kw'an lùn*' to make mistakes;
'*tá kw'an*', to roll about, to
make a feint in fencing by
rolling over; '*lo kw'an ngo*,
he vexes me.

綫 A ribbon, a cord; to sew, to
stitch together; to bind.

困 A ruined house; confined,
cramped, cribbed, like a
plant which has no room; ex-
hausted, disheartened, weary,
worn out, jaded; poor, beg-
gared; weak, diseased; want-
ing, insufficient, needy; to
tire, to weary, to repress; to
impoverish; to influence so as
to hinder, to be the slave of;
hampered for want of; the
47th diagram; mourning for,
sorry, afflicted, oppressed with;
to put forth labor; flustered;
kw'an kün wearied out;
pí 'tsau kw'an confused by
drink; *kw'an chü* to restrain,
to disable; *kw'an 'shau*, poor,
nothing to do; *kw'an kik*,
beggared; *hang 'li kw'an fát*,
in want of funds or baggage
on a journey.

窮 Afflicted, enfeebled; poor,
distressed, in urgent want of;
urged by; to distress, to har-
ass; *kw'an pik*, straitened;
kw'an kap, in need.

圓 A round granary; a spiral;
twisted; *lun kw'an* contort-
ed like roots, spiral.

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Kwán.

關 To shut or bar a door, to
stop up a doorway; to fasten,
to fix, to stop a thing for a
little while; the cross-bar of

a door; a gateway to a market;
a frontier-pass; a place where
goods enter, a custom-house;
a post-house; a limit, a line, a
boundary, both literally and
metaphorically; to bear upon,
to effect, to have a relation to
or connection with, to belong
to, to concern, to allude to,
to involve; consequences,
results; to pass through or by
way of; to pierce, to penetrate;
kwán mak, the middle pulse
in the wrist; *kwán pò* or '*hoi*
kwán, the collector of customs,
called a hoppo; *kwán 'hau*,
a custom-house; '*m kwán*
'ngo sz' none of my business;
'*ní 'm kwán sam*, you did not
pay attention; *pat kwán shíp*,
no connection with, indepen-
dent of; *kwán tsí*, covert as-
sistance; the circumstances or
condition of; '*tá kwán tsí*, to
give a douceur for underhand
aid; '*tsau kwán muk*, to act
on the boards; *sung kwán*, to
pass free of duty; *Kwán tai*
the God of War; *kwán sam*
chü 'liú look after it careful-
ly; *kwán hai* results, conse-
quences; '*hò kwán hai* a very
serious matter; *kwán cham*,
a pin; *kwán chung*, "inside
of the pass," is a term for
Shensi and the neighboring
regions; *kwán shü*, proposals
to engage a teacher or secre-
tary; '*ái kwán* is the money
sent with the letter.

療 Diseased, infirm, sick; in-
capable, incompetent for the
duties of; *kwán kün*, an in-
efficient ruler.

鰓 A large fish; a widower; an old man, who has never been married; alone, single, unattended; *kwán fú*, a widower; *kwán kú*, to live alone; *muk, shéung kwán kwán*, sleepless, restless.

慣 Accustomed to, experienced; habitual, addicted to; practiced in; to slip, to stumble; *kwán shuk*, used to; *hú kwán* often going there; *fán kwán* very playful; *'m kwán* unskilled, unused to; *kwán 'tò*, to stumble and fall; *kwán k'ing*, in the habit of; *yat, káu kwán 'tò*, a fall; *kwán lai* the common way or custom; *'lá kwán* to overlook, to be easy with; *'tò kwán* addicted to gaming.

𦏧 The two tufts made in dressing children's hair, commonly called *á kok, kai*.

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Kwang.

轟 The rumbling of wheels, muttering of thunder, roaring of cannon; a buzzing, stunning noise; *lái kwang*, noise of thunder; *kwang lik*, irascible, techy; *kwang kwang*, stunning, as a noise; *kwang lang*, the clang of glass, tin, or other sonorous bodies.

肱 The upper arm, the humerus; the arm; *huk, kwang í cham*, to pillow his head on his arms.

觥 A large cyathiform goblet made of rhinoceros' horn; *'tsau kwang*, a wine cup.

薨 The death of a prince or grandee; to die; many; fleet, prompt; *kwang kwang*, the buzzing or hum of insects.

𦏧 Noise of drums or bells, clatter; or; rushing of waters; din of loud voices.

洶 *Kwang kwang*, roaring of waters over stones; dashing of waves.

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Kwáng.

逛 To wander about, to ramble, to take a walk, to go to and fro; *hú kwáng* to walk abroad; *kwáng 'án 'yam ch'á*, take a cup of tea after a walk.

纏 A colloquial word; to latch, to fasten or loop two doors, with a string or hoop; *kwáng 'mái mún*, fasten the door; *kwáng 'kau*, to tie up a dog; *yat, kwáng lang* a number or load of things tied together.

To rub against, to run up on one in the street; *kwáng 'ts'an 'k'ü*, rubbed against it; *kwáng 'lán shám*, to tear one's dress by catching it; *kwáng 'k'ü lok, lai*, catch it (a kite) down; *'tai kwáng* lookout, [lest I] run against you!—a porter's cry.

筐 Colloquially called *kwáng*, as *lám kwáng*, baskets.

𦏧 *Kwáng*. A twig, a sprig, the small stems of herbs and trees; peduncles, stalks of leaves; *'lu kwáng*, willow twigs; *chí kwáng*, twigs, stalks.

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Kwat.

骨
Kuh

The bones of bodies; what ever is hard that is inclosed in something soft, as the ribs of leaves, sticks among leaves, knots in cloth, or seams in garments; the 188th radical of characters relating to bones; the figure, the person; *kwat, kák, tá²* a large frame or person; *yat, fú² kwat, kák*, a skeleton; *shü² kwat*, heart-wood; *kwat, 'tsz'* particular, exact, finical; *kwat, yuk*, brothers, children, relatives by blood; *shqu² kwat, ü ch'ái*, lean and bony as a stick; *'mò, ü kwat*, regardless of his promise; *'fán kwat*, to turn against one for a slight cause; *'sung kwat*, to crack the joints; *'tsz² 'yau kwat, lik*, the characters are vigorously written; *'tsín² kwat, 't'au*, you baseborn runt; *kwat, p'ái*, dominoes.

汨
Kwuh

The noise of waves; to confound, to mix; to unstop, to let flow out; to rise, to float; *kwat, 'ch'an*, to confuse. Read *Mut*, a river in Hú-nán, called *Mut, 'lo kong*, which enters Tung'ing Lake on the southeast.

橘
Kuh

A small kind of orange; *kam kwat*, the *Citrus madurensis*, or kumquat orange, used for sweetmeats; *kam kwat, 'tsz² tai²* a dear little fellow; *kwat, hung*, dried orange-skin brought from Hwá chau in the S. W. of Kwángtung.

K'ieh

KWAT.

誑
Kiueh

False, crafty, intriguing; to impose on; time-serving, wily, crooked; *kwat, chá²* tortuous conduct.

掘
Kiueh

To dig into the ground, to excavate, to scoop, to open, to hollow out; *kwat, lung*, to dig a hole; *kwat, kam*, to dig for gold; *kwat, 'ch'ung* to dig a grave; *kwat, háng*, to open a drain. Used for the next.

崛
Kiueh

Rising loftily like a solitary peak; eminent, distinguished; *kwat, 'hi* standing alone.

倔
Kiueh

Obstinate, opinionated; *kwat, 'k'ung*, perverse, willful. A colloquial word: to cut off short; a dull or broken point; abrupt; a way stopped up; *lò² kwat*, the road is stopped; *shüt, wá² kwat*, an abrupt sentence; *tsim* and *kwat*, are opposites, sharp and dull.

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Kwát.

K'wa

刮
Kwáh

To pare or scrape off, to abrade, to rub or rasp; to burnish; to even off grain; to raze; to extort; *kwát, séuk*, to scrape; *met*, to oppress; to cheapen; *kwát, 'tséung*, to stiffen cloth; *kwát, p'ing*, to even (grain); *'tau kwát*, a striker; *kwát, p'ing t'í fong*, to destroy a place; *kwát, muk, séung hon*, to rub one's eyes and to treat well—spoken of another's sudden prosperity; *lí² kwát*, a tongue-scraper. *Kwát*, is used in Canton for a *quarter*, in imitation of the English sound.

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Kwik.

隙

Kih

A crack, a chink, a crevice, a fissure, a cleft, a gap, an interstice; leisure-time, an interval; an occasion for, an opening for variance; suspicion, dislike; 'yau kwik, split, as a board; suspicious, resenting; 'ts'am kwik, to seek occasion against; 'hán kwik, at leisure; yat, kwik, 'chí kán, in an instant.

漁

Hieh

A water-course in fields; a moat; a sluice for water; overflowing.

減

Yih

Same as the last. Read 'wik, to flow rapidly; a current; water foaming and rising.

恤

Hiueh

Quiet, silent, peaceful; taciturn; kwik, 'tsing' peaceful, undisturbed.

賊

Kwoh

To take the heads, or to cut off the left ears of persons killed, or prisoners taken in battle, and send them to court—this was done in ancient times as evidence of victory; the face.

號

Kwoh

The gash or marks made by a tiger when seizing his prey; a surname; name of a state in the 'Tsin dynasty, now Yungyang hien in K'áifung fú in Honán.

驚

Kih

To terrify, to make afraid; alarmed; as when seeing a tiger; a kind of fly.

鳩

Kih

The tailor bird, called 'háu fú 'niú, "the cunning wife," and many other names; it sings at the equinoxes, and marks the seasons.

絺

Kih

A sort of coarse hempen fabric, made of the Dolichos; anciently used for towels and kerchiefs.

閨

Kih

Silent, from being unoccupied; empty, solitary, alone.

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Kwing.

扇

K'uang

A door-bar or latch outside of a door; to bolt or bar a door; a bar or frame in a chariot to hold weapons; an ear or handle; 'kwing ján, to bolt the gate; 'kwing 'kwing, to examine.

垆

Kiung

A desert or void place, a wild remote from towns; the edge of a forest.

洞

Kiung

Distant, remote; profound, vague; an abyss; to forbid.

炯

Kiung

To examine with a clear light; brightness, lustre; 'kwing 'kwing, effulgent.

網

Kiung

A garment without any lining and of a plain color; to drag or lead one along quickly.

迥

Hiung

Void, waste, desert; remote; also, bright, lustrous; 'kwing pü, very different.

駒

Kiung

A large and fat horse, one in good case; a pasture or paddock for horses; 'kwing 'kwing 'mau 'má, robust, fine stallions.

憬

Kiung

To advert to and understand, to be excited upon; distant, to appear remote; 'kwing kok, to perceive. Also read 'king in the Fan Wau.

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Kwít.

A squeaking noise at night, called *kwít*, *sheng*, is thought to be the cry of ghosts; the squeaking of mice; clever, astute, sagacious; *kóm' kwít*, so smart—said of children.

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Kwo.

戈 A kind of halberd, the cross bar of which is used as a hook; the 62d radical of characters referring to arms; warlike weapons; '*cham kwo loi' tán'* laid on their armstill morning; '*tung' kon kwo*, to take up arms, to commence war.

鞭 To strike, to whip a horse; a switch, a lash; grass, plants; wide, easy; hunger; the first of these is also read *chá*.

河 A branch of the R. Hwái, which rises in Honán, and flows S. E. into it at Hwái-yuen hien in Ngánhwui.

果 Edible fruits, fruits with seeds or kernels in them; to overcome, to surpass; results; to conclude, to see the end of; courageous, hardy; really, truly, indeed; perfection or nighan of the Buddhists; '*pák' kwo*, all sorts of fruits; '*kwo' ín*, certainly; '*kí, kwo' k'ü*, finish him, make away with him,—said of criminals; '*kwo' tún*' to decide finally or justly; '*kwo' tsz' fruit*; '*kwo' k'ín*, great courage, intrepid; '*yan' kwo*,

cause and effect; absorption into Budha; '*ü' kwo' hai' kóm*, is it so, really? or as a reply, it certainly is so; '*kwo' pan*, sorts of fruits; '*kwai ching' kwo*, to reform one's conduct; '*ni tik' kwo' shang*, this fruit is green; '*fan' kwo*, meat cakes steamed; '*long' kwo*, sweet meats; '*kwo' tip*, plates of fruit; '*shi' kwo*, fruits in season; '*kwo' lán*, a fruit-market; '*k'í sz' pat' kwo*, the matter is not yet ended. The second character is commonly used for fruit.

螺 The solitary wasp or spheex; '*kwo' lo*, wasps, which imprison caterpillars in their nests.

裹 To bundle up, to wrap or wind around; to envelop; a bundle; the receptacle of flowers, place where the fruit sets; '*kwo' kéuk*, to bind the feet; '*páu' kwo*, to wrap up; '*chong' kwo*, habiliments of the dead; '*kwo' f'ò*, a belly-wrapper, a stomacher.

過 To overpass, to exceed, to go beyond, to pass along; to pass, to spend, as time; beyond, further; to transgress, to violate propriety; an error, a transgression, an imprudence, a sin of ignorance; denotes past time, the pluperfect; a sign of comparison, great, much, too; the 28th and 62d diagrams, are called '*tái' kwo*' and '*siú' kwo*'; '*kwo' hü*' to go, to go by; '*hü' kwo' lai*, gone, I've been there; '*tsó' hü' kwo*' go again; '*tsái' kwo*' a great blunder; '*pat' kwo' sám ko*' only three, no more than

three; *kwò' shai'* or *kwò' shan*, deceased; *'m kwò' tak*, *i'* mistaken, I was in error; *'m kwò' tak, hū'* impassable, I can't do it; *'hò kwò' better*, improving; *'hò kwò' kò' tik*, better than that; *'feng kwò'* I have heard it; *shí' kwò'* I have tried it; *kwò' k'í*, it is past the hour; *tò kwò' tak*, I can get along on a pinch; it will do; well, make it do; *kwò' 'lau*, too, very; a common superlative, as *fú', kwò' 'lau*, too broad; *nán kwò'* hard to get by, or over, or along; *kiú' 'k'ü 'tsau kwò' loi*, tell him to come quickly; *kwò' hiú'*, gone, past; *p'ing kwò'* evenly balanced or matched, at quits; *kwò' ye'* to pass the night; *kwò' kwong*, to gloss over, to make a false show; *kwò' 'há 'fím*, wait a while; *'yau kwò'* faulty, guilty; *kwò' tsò'* season past, as fruit; deceased; *kwò' shan'* too cautious; *'m 'ts'ang k'ín kwò'* I have not seen it; *kwò' sun' yat*, I give me a little credit; *mò kwò' ü shí'* none better than this; *kwò' kò' pín*, go on that side; *'m kwò' tak, 'shau*, don't give it into his hand; *'m kwò' tak, 'ngán*, intolerable, I can not suffer it.

a sovereign; *'pín kwok*, my country; *shān kwok*, a hilly country; *kwok, ká*, the state; *kwok, mò*, the empress; *ngoi' kwok*, foreign countries; *tá' 'Ts'ing kwok*, the Manchú empire; *'ní mal, 'yé kwok*, 'fan what country are you of? *'fín kwok*, the kingdom of heaven; *hoi kwok*, to found a state; *chiu' kwok*, the contending states, about B. C. 400-280.

蛙 A kind of small green frog, called *lau kwok*, with long thighs.

帽 A hempen cap or kerchief worn by women when mourning; a female headdress; *kan kwok, chí yuk*, the "diagram of kerchiefs,"—poltroonry.

掴 To slap one's head or mouth; often pronounced *kwák*, in Canton.

腿 The polite space; the calf of the leg.

郭 The wall inclosing the gates of Chinese cities, forming a greater security for defending the gate, commonly called *ung' hūn*; a surname.

鞞 Hide, dressed and curried skin, with the hair taken off.

樽 A coffin or box which incloses the true coffin; to measure; *shek, kwok*, a stone sarcophagus.

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Kwok.

國
國

A state, country, kingdom, empire; a nation, a people; a region; national, government; *kwok, 'woong*, his majesty;

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Kwong.

光

Light, splendor, lustre; illustrious, brilliant, bright; honor, éclat, glory; *mel. ong's*

presence; naked, smooth, bare, bald; only, barely; to illuminate, to adorn, to reflect credit on; *yat, kwong*, daylight; *kwong sin*, smooth and new; *kwong tau*, bald, bare-headed; *kwong ts'oi*, splendid; shaved clean; *'fan ngoi' kwong*, too bright; *to kwong 'liu'*, all consumed, bare of; *to kwong*, a nimbus on the head of idols; *kwong she* a sunbeam, a gleam of light; *fong' kwong, ch'ung*, a glow-worm; *kwong min' kung fu*, eye-service; *kwong tsung*, to glorify one's ancestors, by one's good conduct; *fong' kwong*, incandescent; *haw' kwong*, we wait for your presence; *tsé' kwong*, to borrow clothes (jackdaw-like) or other articles of one; *kwong shan lai*, come without any baggage; naked; *kwong 'mang*, the light is too bright.

光 A kind of palm like the areca, called *kwong long*, of which sedan thills are made; a cut water; *ki kwong*, the beam of the loom.

光 Water sparkling and glistening in the sun; a river in Shansi; wide; *kwong kwong* martial, threatening.

膀胱 The bladder is called *'p'ong kwong*, the last word referring to its breadth.

廣 Broad, extensive, wide, spacious; large, ample; to enlarge, to make broader or wider, to extend; to increase; to diffuse; a body of 15 chariots; *kwong hang*, exten-

sively diffused or made known; *'kwong lai'* large, profound, as one's learning or estate; *'kwong yéung*, to publish everywhere; *'Kwong tung shéng*, the city of Canton; *'to Kwong tung*, an old resident of Canton; *'Léung Kwong*, the two Broad provinces; *léung' kwong*, able to drink much.

狂 Wild, incoherent talk; to deceive, to mislead, to lie to; *'kwong in*, lying words; *yau' tsz' shéung shi' mo' kwong*, children never mislead one.

礦 The ore of iron, lead, and other metals; minerals; the lode of metals, gems in the Kwang matrix; *'ti kwong'* iron ore, ironstone.

(243) Kw'ong.

狂 Mad, crazed, raging, raving, wild, incoherent; hasty; unable to judge about matters, stolid; cruel, irascible; eccentric, enthusiastic, new-fangled, precipitate, rash, imprudent,—often sneeringly applied to the acts of others; deranged, insane, delirious; *kw'ong 'mong*, extravagant, mad, vicious; *'tsau kw'ong*, silly from liquor; *fai kw'ong*, raving mad; *kw'ong 'hün*, a mad dog; *shü kw'ong*, book-mad, pedantic; *kw'ong ts'ò'* light-minded; *mok, ko' kòm' kw'ong*, don't be so hasty; *kw'ong sing'* headstrong.

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Lá.

黎
Lá

A final particle expressing certainty, permission, or what will do; it often follows *pá'*, as '*t'ai pá' lá*, come, let me see; '*hò lá*, well; '*tsau' kòm lá*, that will do; '*tsò' sz' lí lá*, to do things wrong, at sixes and sevens; '*lá pá*, a long pipe or bugle, called *hú hú*. †

黎
Lá

To take with the fingers, to grab at, to clutch up; '*lú 'hí lá*, take it up.

黎
Lá

A crevice, a cleft, a crack or very slight fissure; '*yau lá*' it is cracked, opened; '*lau' lá*' leaky; to escape, to elude; '*lá' lí lá' lung*, a cranny, a hole, by-place; '*ká' lá' 'sé*, write it between the lines; '*lá' 'chá*, dirty, fouled; '*lá' kwik*, a cause of offense; a crack; '*hong' lá*' a very narrow alley.

黎
Lá

A final particle, used when a matter is finished, or will do as it is; '*kòm wá' lá*' well, as you say; '*tsò' mat, 'yé lá*' what have you been doing?

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Lai.

犁
Lí

A plough; to plough, to prepare ground for crops; day-break, just before dawn; a piebald ox; forms part of the name of hordes of Huns; '*lai 'lò*, old and grimed with dust; '*yau' pá lai*, a plough; '*lai 'tò*, a colter; '*lai 's'in*, to plough; '*fú lai yan*, a ploughman. Interchanged with the next.

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黎
Lí

To prepare ground for rice; black, dark brown; many, numerous; '*lai ming*, early dawn; '*lai man*, the black-haired race—the Chinese; '*lai chung*' the people, a multitude, all; '*Lai yan*, tribes of aborigines in Hainán I.

黎
Lí

A kind of herb, whose leaves are edible when young, and the stalks fit for canes when grown; a sort of golden rod; '*p'úi' lai*, a confused multitude; '*lai chéung*' a cane; '*tsut, lai*, a spinous herb used in ophthalmia.

黎
Lí

A colloquial word used for 來 *lai*; to come; able; to begin; used with other verbs, to denote a command, as '*ning 'ch'á lai*, bring tea here; a final particle, making the present perfect tense; '*yau' lai yau' hū*' coming and going; '*lai 'm ts'ang*, has he come yet? '*t'ai lai ts'au' 'lò*, see if it can do, or will suit; '*lai lok*, coming! —used as a reply; '*fán lai*, come back; '*tsò' mat, 'yé lai*, what have you been doing? '*ch'ut, kái lai*, I have been out; '*lai 'chí p'úi*, to play cards.

禮
Lí

A colloquial word; to turn, as '*lai 'chün 'lau*, to turn the head; stiff, as '*fan' lai 'keng*, a stiff neck from sleeping awry; to accuse falsely; '*lai 'k'ü tsò' ts'ák*, impeached him as a robber; '*ün 'lai 'k'ü*, involved him falsely; '*lai 'shau pi*, gave it behind his back; '*lai 'shau 'tò 'hang*, he'll take less if he is beat down.

禮 ^{Li} Propriety, etiquette; ceremonies, rites, acts which are meet when serving the gods; decorum, manners, politeness; the rules of society, what is requisite and becoming to a station; official obeisance, worship; courtesy, prompted by good feeling; offerings, a gift required by usage; 'lai í, or 'kou 'lai, a present of money; 'lai shò' requirements of politeness, rules of society; 'lai máu' good manners; hòp, 'lai, courteous; mò 'lai, impertinent, rude; 'kam yat, 'lai pái' to-day is Sabbath; yat, 'ko' 'lai pái' a week; 'lai pái' í' Tuesday; 'lai pái' 'fong, a church; sung' 'lai, to send a present; 'lai 'kam or 'lai sz' money paid at betrothing; shap, 'lai, a present (not of money); 'lai to, obsequious; 'shéung 'lai, usual etiquette; 'hang tái' 'lai, to perform a high obeisance; 'lai fong, the department or office in a yá-mun which attends to observances.

醴 ^{Li} Sweet or newly distilled spirits, made from glutinous rice; sweet, applied to fountains; 'héung 'lai, an imperial feast; 'tsau 'lai, spirits used in sacrifice.

禮 ^{Li} Name of a river emptying into Tungting Lake; 'Lai chau, an inferior prefecture in the north of Húnán.

蠹 ^{Li} A wood borer, bugs which eat wood; 'p'áng 'lai, a marsh in Yángchau fú. Read 'lai, a calabash; 'i 'lai ch'ak, 'hoi, to measure the ocean with a

gourd—presumptuous ignorance.

厲 ^{Li} A whetstone; to grind, to rub, to sharpen; to inspirit, to excite, to animate; to discipline; to commence; severe, harsh, stern, majestic; raging, furious, violent, cruel, excessive, tyrannical; ugly; to ford a stream; dangerous disease; 'im lai' severely strict; lai' man, to oppress the people; lai' ping, to animate troops; lai' 'kwai, an orbate spirit, a fierce demon. Used for the four following.

勵 ^{Li} To exert; to encourage, to animate; to urge to; 'mín lai' to rouse up to effort.

漚 ^{Li} To cross a stream on stepping-stones, to ford a rivulet; 'sham tsak, lai, if deep then get stones to cross.

瘡 ^{Li} Foul, virulent ulcers, plague sores; a pestilence, epidemic; noxious vapors.

礪 ^{Li} A coarse kind of sandstone, a whetstone for sharpening tools; lai' shek, sandstone.

糲 ^{Li} Coarse, rough, food; unhulled or uncleansed rice; lai' shik, coarse food; 'ts'ò lai' plain—applied to fare.

蠣 ^{Li} A rock oyster, called 'mau lai'; lai' fong, the shell of this mollusk used as a medicine.

麗 ^{Li} A stag walking and then stopping; an adjective of praise; elegant, graceful, glorious, adorned, good, lovely, fair, beautiful—according to the character of the noun; luxurious, extravagant; flowery, bright; to couple, a pair; attached to, belonging to, as

clothes or the heart do to the body; a boat; a beam; a number; to hit; *wá lai'* magnificent; *'mi. lai'* beautiful; *Kò lai' kwok*, Corea; *seung fú' lui'* proportional, corresponding to, as guilt and punishment.

儷
Li A pair, a couple, as husband and wife; together with; companions, mates, fellows; *k'ong' lai'* a match.

睺
Li To look at, to gaze; *'ngán lai' lai'* to stare at; *'ní 'mai lai' chū'* 'ngo, don't stare at me.

廊
Li Name of a place in the state Lú, now comprised in the prefecture of Tangchau in Shántung; a surname.

例
Li To compare together, to classify, to adjust, to arrange; laws, rules, regulations, directions, by-laws; order, disposition of things, mode or custom of; *tsak, lai'* rules of the Boards; regulations; *'pi lai'* to compare; *fán' lai'* or *wai lai'* to oppose or break the law; *hoi lai'* to make a rule; *'m hòp, sz' lai'* it is not the way or custom; *lai' 'sau*, a regulation; *lai' shau'* "would have legally been given,"—a phrase applied to titles of deceased graduates; *lai' pai, fú*, not according to etiquette or law; *teng' lai'* a settled custom; *shing lai'* it has become a custom.

柳
Li Trees growing in rows; a kind of wood used by cartwrights. Read *li'*, a kind of wild chestnut.

荔
Li A fruit tree, the lichí or lai-chí (*Dimocarpus leche*); a kind of flag with fibrous roots; *kwá' luk, lai' chí*, small-pit laichi, the best sort; *lai' 'ho páu lai' chí*, the early laichi.

(246)

Lái.

孺
Nai The last child; *lai' 'tsai*, the youngest child; *lai' 'mi*, the last one; *kwá' lai'*, any small *kwá* or melons.

拉
Lah To pull, to drag along or up to one; to lead; to claw, to seize with the talons or fingers; *lai' kú'* to saw; *lai' tsün'* to work a bit; *lai' 'ch'é*, to pull, to tear apart; *lai' chū'* to hold to detain by force; *'lo lai' 'shau*, to take one's hand in walking; *lai' lám'* to pull a boat; *lai' tak, ngan*, to borrow money; *lai' mang'* to pull; to borrow money; *lai' 'ch'ün lai' pái'* no one will trust me; *lai' tak, fò'* to get goods on credit; *lai' kwó' tik*, move it along a little; *lai' 'tò*, to settle a matter, to hush up or quash an affair; *lai' 'tò yan*, to nab a man, to arrest one; *lai' fú*, open worked carving; *lai' ko' 'p'ing kwó'* even now, the matter is balanced. Read *lap*, in the Fan Wan.

賴
Lai A colloquial word; to leave behind one, to omit, to pass over; tired, indisposed to; *iú lai' kwat, ts'ik*, tired out, my back aches; *lai' lau'* careless, slovenly; *lai' 'sau sāt, 'mi*, negligent in everything.

癩
Lai A virulent blotch or eruption; the leprosy or a scrofulous affection like it; now applied to the itch, the impetigo, and other chronic cutaneous diseases; *kon lai* the itch; *shap lai* the impetigo; *shang lai* to have the itch; *lai sin*, one covered with itch; *lai ch'ong*, itch sores.

賴
Lai To depend on, to lean on; to rely on, to confide in, to trust to; to assume, to act on a falsity, to trump up; to profit one's self, to get advantage; to calumniate, to accuse falsely; to leave, to forget; *fo lai* to involve the guiltless in punishment; *mo lai* *mo lai* living by his wits, a haphazard living; *mo lai chi fo* no dependance on; a loafer, a lazy fellow, a suspicious chap; *lai lok*, to forget to take away; *lai shò* to extort a trumped up debt; *kung k'ü lai hau* very intimate with him; *lai hui tsz* to omit a character; *lai shing yat*, *fo ü*, left one behind me; *lai ts'o* to accuse falsely, a groundless charge.

賴
Lai Fallen in ruins; remiss in sacrificing; *chü lai* to curse, to imprecate.

賴
Lai A water vegetable, a sort of celery; to cover, shaded; *sám lai* capoor cutchery.

籟
Lai A musical pipe with three tubes or reeds; any arrangement of tubes or pipes; a whizzing, moaning, or sighing noise; *fo in lai tsz* ming, the whistling of the wind.

(247)

Lak

肋
Leh The ribs, the side of the body; *lak*, 'in, the side; *lak shák kwat*, the ribs; *tá* (or *fo ü*) *ch'ik lak*, barehacked; to strip; *lak kak*, rugged, uneven, as a path; *lak fo ü kwat*, a spare rib; *koi lak*, "hen's ribs," is a useless thing or man. Often pronounced *lak*.

拈
Leh To divine with fifty straws between the fingers; they are reduced to 49, and divided into two parcels at hazard, from one of which a straw is taken and put by the little finger, and four others then selected to put with it, the remainder of the parcel being distributed between the other two fingers; the other parcel is then divided in the same manner on the other hand, and the lengths of the two compared with the 64 diagrams to ascertain the luck. Also, to bind.

勒
Leh A bridle-bit, a curb; a head-stall; to bridle, to rein in, to restrain; to oblige, to require, to force to do; to exact unjustly, to vex; to engrave, to cut in stone; to tie up or around, to strangle; *ma lak*, a horse's bit; *lak sok*, to extort; to compel one to take up with; *lak chü chek*, *ma*, hold in the horse; *lak ü*, to tie by the waist; *lak pik*, to force or insist on doing; *lak yin*, to require to resign; *lak chü* to oppress in order to get money; *lak sz* to strangle to death.

勤勞 A spinous and thorny kind of bamboo, used for hedges; bamboo roots; spines, thorns; *Leh lak, kòm' hái*, rough as a bramble; *lak, lam'* a bramble or quickset bush; *'fo, yéung lak*, a cactus; *'ch'ái chéuk, lak*, to stick a thorn in the foot. The first character is also read *kan*; the second is unauthorized.

(248) Lák.

喀 A final particle, implying a fulfillment, a finish of a matter; *'hò lák*, very well; so, that will do; no more; *kū' lák*, certainly, he's gone.

(249) Lam.

唼 A bud; to cover or bend down over; *kòm' lam lut*, such a gabble, reiteration; *'á lam 'tsai*, a girl of the streets; *'ching lam tik*, make it sloping a little; *lam lam tséuk*, a hooting owl; *'fá lam*, a flower bud.

林 A grove, a clump of trees or bamboos; a wood, a forest; a luxuriance or abundance of; one's village or native groves; a group of, a company; *'ch'á lam*, a tea-shop; *luk, lam*, a mountain in Hápeh, hence a den of thieves; *luk, lam hák*, a band of robbers; *shū' lam*, a forest; *'ú lam kwan*, the Imperial Guard; *yam lam*, an out of the way place, a by-corner; *lam há' ts'oi 'chū*, an opulent retired officer.

淋 Dropping; dripping, water running off; to soak, to moisten, to wet; *lam fá*, to sprinkle flowers; *lam lí*, soaked, drenched, continual dropping; *chiú' 't'au lam*, to throw water on one; *lam shap*, wet through.

霖 Interchanged with the last; a timely rain of three days fall; incessant rains; *kòm lam*, an opportune shower; *'ü lam 't'au*, wet in a shower; *met.* care taken after losing things.

琳 A kind of precious stone, called *'k'au lam*, perhaps a species of prase.

淋 A disease of the bladder or ureter; a strangury or dysuria arising from any cause; *shá lam*, gravel; *kū, lam*, bloody urine.

臨 To look down upon, to behold with a care for, to superintend; a superior regarding or going to an inferior; to bless or curse, by coming to; to descend upon; to go to; to commence, at the point of, about to do; during, when, time of meeting; makes the present gerundive; the 19th diagram; great; *lam 'sz'* near death, when he was dying; *lam man* to superintend or govern the people; *lam shai'* to come into the world; *ts'an lam 't'ai*, go and see myself; *lam 'shí 'ng' sz'* to hinder a matter at the time; *lam hū'* going; *lam kap, lam mong*, to hurry one's self, be quick; *lam ye'* night-fall; *kwong lam máu shé'* you honor my hamlet; *lam sham*,

to face or brave danger, fearless; *lam lok, lau*, when he goes down stairs; *lam 'lò yap, fà ts'ung*, to take a young wife when old; *lam t'ip*, to imitate a writing; *lam ching'* to examine diseases; *lam ch'iu*, to be at a levee; *lam p'un*, time of childbirth.

凍
Lin

Shivering with cold; great cold; an awe-inspiring manner; trembling, fearing, as people should in presence of rulers; *lam lam*, piercingly cold; awe-struck; *lam lü*, stern, terrific; *lam tsun*, trembling obedience.

廩
Lin

A government granary; a corn-house, a grange, a dépôt for grain; to give grain to students; *ts'ong lam*, a granary; *lam luk*, the stipend for certain students; *lam shang*, a stipendary siútsái; *pò lam*, to get on the list of stipendaries.

A colloquial word; to sooth, to make sleek, to soften what is harsh, to smooth; *lam tsim*, *ts'ü 'mí*, smooth its tail, *met.* polish or mollify his expressions.

慄
Lin

Fear, respect; *lam lam*, serious, afraid of, reverentially obedient or accordant to.

稟
Lin

To nourish, to give, to sustain, to provide food or pay for; to give out grain.

淋
Lin

A colloquial word; to pile up, to lay on each other; a group, to go in a crowd; to sooth, to soften what is harsh; *lam 'hi*, pile it up; *lam ch'á*, pile up tea; *tsau 'mái yan lam'*

to hide in the crowd; *lam ts'ai*, to pile or lay even; *lam ts'ung*, to lay a wall.

(250)

Lám.

婪
Lin

Covetous, greedy of gain; to desire, to long after; *lám lám*, avaricious, niggardly; *lám sáp*, grasping, close; *lám tsong*, hoards obtained by griping dealings;

嵐
Lin

Vapor or cloudy mist on a hill top is called *shán lám*; name of a hill near Táyuen fú in Shánsí.

籃
Lin

Baskets, usually with cross handles, made of bamboo, wire, or rattan; *lám kw'ang*, baskets in general; *má ch'ung 'i lám*, to back a long-eared basket—to be a beggar; *fá lám*, baskets made of flowers.

藍
Lin

A plant used to dye blue, the Isatis; *lám shik*, a blue or indigo color; *yéung lám*, foreign indigo; *lò lám*, blue black; *lám 'in*, the blue field, a famous place in the district of that name near Singán fú in Shensi; *lám tin'* native indigo. Used for the next.

襤
Lin

A single coverlet; ragged, mean clothes, without collar or trimming; *ts'ham lám lü'* tattered raiment; *lám 'lau*, dirty, as raiment.

欖
Lin

Kóm lám, the *Canarium*, of which the *pák, lám* is the *Canarium album*; and the *ü lám* is the *Canarium pimela*; *lám shí'* or *lám kok*, a condiment of olives; *hám lám*,

salted olives; *hau 'lám*, Adam's apple; *hóm muk, 'lám*, to hold a wooden olive—silent; *tiú 'lám wat*, carved olive seeds.

攬 *Lán* To grasp, to carry with a firm hold, to carry in both arms; to usurp, to interfere in; to monopolize, to hoard; grasping; an armful; *'lám fò* to engross goods; *'lám 'ts'ü*, to carry in the arms, to seize all; *'lám máí pán'* to manage alone; *'lám 'fau*, head manager of an affair; *ch'ái yat, 'lám*, an armful of wood; *'lám 'pong*, the last name on the list of kújin graduates; *'lám shan 'lám shai'* to wrestle and play.

覽 *Lán* To behold, to look at carefully, to see from a distance; to understand, to perceive; *yat, 'lám*, at one view; *'lám shí* to see; *kung ching ü 'lám* sent up for his majesty's inspection; *p'ái 'lám*, to publish judicial cases to the people; *'lám kún kam 'ká*, an extensively read man.

攬 *Lán* A rope, a hawser, a cable, a painter; to tie on, to bind with cord; to drag with a rope; *lám, 'shün*, to track a vessel; *tái lám* a cable; *'á lám* to twist ropes; *'kái lám* to weigh anchor; *lám, 'fau pák*, to bind on a mourning cap, a funeral garb; *lái lám* to haul the rope; *lám 'káu, 'm máí*, a rope will not join them,—very unlike; *lám' lò* a tracking path.

瀾 *Lán* A fresh, a rising of water; excess; incroaching, overflowing, violating, intruding on;

to float; to soak; excessive, profuse, beyond bounds; irregular, careless, loose, or lawless, according to the circumstances; *lám' ying*, illegal punishments; *lám' yung'* to use profusely; *lám' 'sé*, scribbling; *mò lám'* no excess; *lám' fai'* to waste; *lám' 'káu*, to associate with the lowbred; *lám' 'hoi shò' muk*, to charge higher than the settled price.

欄 *Hien* A baluster, a railing, a row of bars below a window; a den for furious beasts; to cage; *lám' lám'* rumbling of carriages; *lám' 'ch'é*, a cart with a cage on it. Sometimes read *Kám'*, and used for the last.

艦 *Hien* A war-junk; a man-of-war with strong bulwarks, a frigate; a kind of defended round-house on deck; *chín' lám'* a man-of-war.

(251) Lán.

Lán. A colloquial word; quick, speedy; *p'an lán*, in a hurry, quick.

(252) Lán.

欄 A colloquial word; a bazaar or row for the sale of an article; *hám há lán*, the salt-shrimp row; *Yau lán mún*, the Oil-row Gate on the south of Canton, called the Petition Gate; *lok, lán hui'* gone to the bazaar; *mái lán*, to take to the bazaar, to turn peddler; *'kwo lán*, the fruit market.

欄
Lán To overstep, to pass over; to creep, to twine around; *lán tsi* to crawl on the earth; *lán f'ang*, to twine over, as a grape vine grows.

欄
Lán A railing or balustrade for a support and defense; a pen or bar for animals; to rail in; *lán kon*, a railing; *'má lán*, a horse pen.

蘭
Lán A general name for gynandrous flowers, and others with a single flower on a peduncle; used in a good sense in comparisons; *met.* adopted, sworn; pleasant, delightful; *chú lán*, the *Chloranthus inconspicuus*; *tsi' lán*, the air-plant; *kú, pái' kam lán*, to adopt one for a sister; *lán tsé*, an adopted sister; *lán hing*, a sworn brother; *lán p'un yéung*, cyathiform.

蘭
Lán A door-screen; a wristlet; to shut in, to seclude, to separate; late, evening; failing, fading, falling into ruins; few, rare; in limited quantities, moderate; *lán yap*, to go in abruptly; *mún lán*, a door-screen; *yé lán*, the night nearly past, very late.

欄
Lán To stop with the hand, to hinder, to prevent; to embarrass; to divide, to separate; *ché lán*, to hinder, to prevent seeing or going; *ín 'ü ché lán*, to bamboozle, to dissuade, to use amphibology; *lán ü*, to stop an officer's sedan; *lán lö 'ts'ung kip*, to stop up the road to rob men; *lán hoi*, to part [combatants]; *lán kái hal, shik*, beggars blocking up

the street; *mò kwan lán*, nothing to guard it with; *lán tsü*, to stop the way; *lán f'au chong* to wait to meet one.

欄
Lán Swelling, continuous waves, surges; dirty rice-water; *pò lán*, rolling waves; *'ü lán k'ü*, the Eddy (or returning current) Bridge, the bridge near the Factories.

欄
Lán A mixture of colors on animals, mottled, speckled; *pán lán*, striped, brindled.

懶
Lán A listless, lazy lout; remiss, sluttish; sleepy; averse, disinclined to do; *lán to* lazy; *tai' shik, lán*, a lazy glutton; *to lán*, to shirk work; *lán sán*, to lose, to dawdle; *shan lán*, to gape and stretch; *tsò' lán shan*, an idler; *lan lö ké' kung fú*, very easy work; *yat, shan lán kwat*, incurably lazy.

爛
Lán To cook thoroughly, to boil to rags; rotten, corrupted, putrid, over-ripe; torn, tattered, worn out, broken, spoiled, ruined; to break; splendor, bright; to oppress; many; very, a superlative, as *lán to*, a great many; *'kong wá' lán' lö*, he speaks very well; *lán' tsai*, a rascal; *lán' hau*, a blackguard; *chü' lán' worm-eaten*; *'á lán' to break*; *lán' lü*, broken, spoiled; *lán' hái*, old shoes; *lán' f'ung lán' f'ü*, bits of broken copper and iron; *lán' ch'ái f'au*, a hard knot to split, *met.* a hard matter; *lán' meng'* a hard fate; *lán' f'au t'eng*, a reckless dare-devil; *lán' chin f'ò lü'* a beggarly scamp who tries to involve one.

(253)

Lang.

𪛗 A colloquial word; a jingle of tin or glass vessels is called *kwang lang*; *má lang 'teng*, a kind of tanka boat pushed by two oars, common at Canton.

Lang A lot of things tied together is called *kwáng' lang*.

(254)

Láng.

(This is read *lang* in the Fan Wan.)

冷 Cold, icy, chilly; frigid, indifferent; still, clear; *'láng lám* distant, neglectful, as friends; insipid, as books; dull, as trade; *'láng ts'ing ts'ing*, still, quiet, alone; *'ta 'láng chan* to shake with cold; *'fú 'láng*, the ague; *'yan ts'ing 'láng*, 'nūn, men's feelings are very changeable; *'láng ts'ü, ts'ü*, very cold; *'kam 'láng kéuk*, "to forbid cold feet," means to prevent strangers seeing small-pox patients; *'láng shéung fung*, nose snuffing from cold; *'láng ngáng' 'shau kéuk*, hands and feet benumbed; *'láng 'ngán 'tai kín* to look at coldly or carelessly; *'láng ts'ü, cham*, a thermometer; *'láng fán' ts'au*, China root.

(255)

Lap.

笠 A rain hat, made of splints; an open basket, a hamper; a glove; an imposition, cheat; to hoodwink; *'ts'ü fā lap*, to

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catch one in a basket; also, to wear a false or paper bridal coiffure; *'lán' yat, lap, lap*, each basket of coal; *'lap, 'tò 'k'ü*, humbugged him; *'shau lap*, a glove; *'yüt, 'teng 'tau lap*, one umbrella hat; *'lap, chü' 'shau*, to put on gloves; *'lap, chü' 'k'ü*, to put in a basket.

立
Lih

Similar to the last; a pen or inclosure; a basket for carrying game; *'chü lap*, a basket to carry pigs in.

(This is often pronounced *láp*.)

立
Lih

'To stand erect, to stand; established, erect, fixed, upright; to establish, to found, to set up, to institute, to perfect; to agree upon, to settle, to fix, to effect; to place in order, to arrange; the 117th radical; soon, presently, the arrival of the time of; *'hi lap*, stand up; *'lap, hák*, instantly; *'lap, ch'ün*, it is now spring—one of the 24 terms; *'lap, i' or 'lap, sam*, to resolve on, determined; *'lap, kung*, to establish one's fame; *'hi lap, kéuk, m' wan*, have you just entered upon these duties? *'lap, lün* in disorder, all in confusion; *'lap, ts'ip*, to take a concubine; *'lap, pan*, to reform, sown his wild oats; *'lap, shat*, to set up a house, to marry; *'lap, ting' kéuk*, engaged to stay.

(256)

Láp.

𪛗

A colloquial word; to take up a number of things in the arms; to lump or take all together.

ther; *láp, mái chai k' ch'ü* (256)
take and put them all there;
láp, mái 'yau 'k' t'á, how many
are there in all?

撮
Lich To hold and manage; to
lump, to take together; *láp,*
mái yat, t'ui, put them all in a
pile; *láp, sáp*, refuse, dirt, of-
fal; *láp, láp, tsáp, tsáp*, mixed
up, heterogenous, disorderly.

臘
Lah To sacrifice after the win-
ter solstice; to dry flesh; *láp,*
üt, the twelfth month; *láp, áp,*
dried ducks; *láp, kon*, to jerk
meat; *láp, m'í*, cured meats;
Chan láp, kwok, Cambodia.

蠟
Lah Wax, beeswax; waxy, wax-
ed, glazed; *pák, láp*, insect
wax obtained from bugs on the
láp, shü or wax-tree; *fung*
láp, beeswax; *láp, ün*, waxen
pills; *láp, shek*, yellow or
greasy quartz; *láp, ch'k*, paper
smoothed with a soaped stone;
láp, peng, wax tapers; *láp,*
'tsai, a hawfinch (the *Cocco-*
thraustes melanura).

(257)

Lat.

角 A colloquial word; to let go,
to leave off, to loosen; broken
off, severed, come off, parted;
lat, 'shau, take off your hand,
let go; to part from, as friends;
'm tak, lat, it won't come off;
lat, 'tai, bottom fallen out,
ruined; *ch'ü lat, 'k'ü*, take it
down; *lat, h'it*, come apart or
off; *'á lat*, broken off; *'tsing*
lat, pín, smart enough to take
his queue off; *'t'üi lat, shan'*
to get rid of a business.

(258) *辣* Lat.

辣
Lah Biting, piquant, hot, pun-
gent, acrid, taste, like pepper;
severe, heavy, as a punish-
ment; injurious, recriminating,
as abuse; *láh, tsü*, cayenne
pepper; *kam' t'ü 'hò lál*, the
prohibitions are very strict;
ká lál, a freshwater crab;
ha' lál, 'shau, to "down a hot
hand,"—to punish severely;
shang tak, 'lò lál, precocious,
strong while yet young.

刺
Lah Intractable, wicked; inhu-
man, harsh; to cut in twain,
to mangle; a row of things
with interstices between them;
'pí tò lál, hoi, cut it open;
chung' hoi yat, lát, lát, plant
them in open rows; *kwái lát*,
perverse, cross-grained; *káu*
'ch'í lát, a dovetail. Often
confounded with *刺 ts'z*.

(259)

Lau.

萋
蒔
Lau The leaf of the betel-pep-
per (*Piper belle*); a plant used
to catch fish; *lau t'p*, betel
leaf; *ts'ing lau*, fresh pepper
leaves; *'Hoi fung lau*, leaves
from Háfung hien.

A colloquial word; to throw
or wear over the shoulders; a
cloak; to hang down, as a
shawl does; *lau yam mú'* a
girl whose hair covers her fore-
head; *tái lau*, a cloak; *lau*
pok, kan, to wear a shawl; *lau*
ts'o' yan p'í, false, only the
skin of a man; *lau yan ch'ut*,
kái, constantly asking him to
go out; *'hau 'shui lau*, a bib.

嘍 Lau Loquacity; troublesome and talkative; *lau loi lau lui* urging, to talk much to get an end; *lau yan 'mai*, to urge one to buy.

樓 Lau The 16th zodiacal constellation, it is in the head of Aries; a surname; an ox tied up; a troublesome number; frequent, many; a mound; simple, stupid.

樓 Lau Crooked, curved; hunchback, stooping; *lau chau yan*, a beggarly fellow; *lau 'chi*, to bend the fingers.

樓 Lau Diligent; contented, joyous, gay; to be pleased; *lau lau chi sam*, a sedulous disposition.

樓 Lau To drag, to draw or pull; to carry off, to elope with; to embrace, to hug; *lau 'p'o*, to fall on the neck; *lau chu* to hold in one's embrace.

樓 Lau A loft, a staging or tower; the upper floor or story of buildings; a peak; a layer; storied, in stories; to assemble; *'shéung hò lau*, to go to an eating-room, to tiffin; *lau shéung' lau*, two-storied; *'hò 'is'oi, lau shéung' lau*, good, I'm in for luck! *káng lau*, a watchtower; *'ng ts'ang lau chü yuk*, the loin of pork; *lau chan' sleepers of a floor*; *'mong' lau*, a lookout tower; *lau shéung' up-stairs*; *wáng lau*, green flower-boats; *ts'ing lau*, brothels; *'hi lau hò'm' 'hi*, hard to do; *sheng lau*, gateway towers; *chung lau*, a bell-fry; *'Ng ts'ang Lau*, the Five-storied Pagoda in the city of Canton.

樓 Lau A kind of vessel, with high stern galleries or frames made in stories.

樓 Lau The mole-cricket, called *kl lau*; a kind of ant; *'ò lau*, a four-horned fabulous goat; *lau li*, a small dragon-fly.

樓 Lau A sow in heat; *lau chü*, a sow; a certain wild beast.

樓 Lau A skull without skin or flesh; *fú lau* or *tuk lau*, a skull, the upper bones of the skull.

留 Liu To detain, to stop a guest; to hold on to, or keep by one, to keep back; to delay, to procrastinate; remaining; dilatory, slow; a long time; *lau pit*, a keepsake, a parting gift; *lau lok*, detained in a place by poverty; left by mistake; handed down from ancestors; *lau 'k'ü 'm chü* could not keep him; *lau fan*, to keep for future use; *'m lau sam*, giving no heed to, careless; *lau yan'* to keep in office or place longer; *'wán lau*, to take by the arm to stop; *'is'ing lau pò* don't trouble yourself to come out—said by a visitor; *lau há* to leave with one for a while, to relinquish; *mò 'fi lau*, no murderers remain; *lau tám' hi* keep in your breath; *pat, ts'ing lau*, not to stop a single moment; *lau ü ti*, leave a little space, don't be too hard.

樓 Liu The pomegranate tree; *shek lau*, the pomegranate; *'fo shek lau*, the flowering pomegranate; *fan shek lau*, a guava.

竹鼠 *Lia* A kind of bamboo rat; 'má *jau* (or *jau*), a monkey; 'má *jau* 'tsai, a nickname for children.

瘤 *Lia* A tumor, excrescence, wen, or swelling of any kind; *yuk*, *jau*, a tumor; *hūt*, *jau*, bloody tumor; 'hòm tak, kò' *jau*, made the swelling by a knock; *hí* *jau*, swellings in the neck from anger; 'fan *jau*, a sloughing tumor.

風 *Lia* The sighing or breathing of the wind; *jau* *jau*, waving in the wind.

鴞 *Lia* A kind of owl, called *jau* *ji*, which eats birds and mice.

栗 *Lia* A chestnut or bay horse, with black mane and tail; 'taz' *jau*, a sorrel horse with dark mane.

琉 *Lia* A pearl; a vitreous, glassy substance; *jau* *ji*, glassy, shining, like a new mat or ice; also cups for water lamps; *jau* *k'au* *kuok*, the Lewchew Is.; *jau* *ji* 'ngá, glazed tiles, used on temples.

旒 *Lia* Pendants of a crown, hung before and behind; 'mín *jau*, crown pendants; the narrow pendants attached to a banner, called *k'í* *tái*?

流 *Lia* The flowing of water; to pass along, to go from one place to another; to circulate, as news; to spread, to diffuse itself; to descend in life, to cast off restraint; to get into *jau* 'ngán lui' to shed tears; *jau* *man*, travelers, people from another province; *mat*, *kòm* *jau* *k'au*, why are you so rude and unmannerly; *jau* *hūt*, to bleed; *jau* *in*, rumor;

yat, *jau* *mò* *peng* I've never before been sick; *ch'éung* *jau*, continual, everflowing; *in* *jau* *k'í* *kút*, willingly shed his bad habits; to shed; flowing out; to seek, to select; to beg, to intreat; a class, a low set, the vicious, low-life people; roving, vagrant; shifting, floating; to be transported; *jau* *ji* *shat*, 'sho, vagrant, without a home; *pat*, *jau* *tò* *hai* 'kòm, it is ever so, this is usually the way; *yat*, *jau* *yan*, a class of men; 'nū *jau*, females; blood; *jau* *há* and *jau* 'shéung, ebb and flood tide; 'kau *jau*, the nine professions; *jau* *man*, vagrants, vagabonds.

硫 *Lia* *jau* *wong* *mút*, sulphur, flowers of sulphur; *jau* *wong*, brimstone.

劉 *Lia* To kill, to slaughter; a kind of sword; to arrange, to set in order, to lay out; *Lau* *Pí* a famous general of the Three States.

瀏 *Lia* Clear, limpid, deep water; *Lau* *géung* *kong*, a river in Húnán; a strong wind; rustling of trees.

柳 *Lia* The willow; a groove; brindled, striped; *met.* pleasure, dissipation; slender, wasp-like; arched, crescent; 'shui *sz* 'lau, the tamarix; *fá* *jau* *ti* *fong*, places of dissipation; *jau* *í* *shán*, a slender person; *jau* *mí*, arched eye-brows; the 24th constellation, it is in Hydra; *í* *yap*, 'lau, it must be grooved; 'lau 'sū, willow catkins; *kó* 'lau 'shan, that affair—a slang phrase; 'lau

fú pò a kind of striped cloth;
hi 'lau, to make a groove.

搨
Lia To take up earth and daub it on, when building a wall; to level with the hand.

A colloquial word; to toss in the arms; to shake in the arms; to toy with; to fuss over; *lau' ká' k'á*, dandle him, as a babe; *lau' 'fo' dè*, make a fire; *lau' 'wan' k'á*, shake them up thoroughly.

簍
Lá A bamboo basket or hamper; *gah' lau' fán* a hamper of coals.

𦉳
Lia A trap or net of bamboo for taking fish or crabs, made like a seine.

𦉳
Lia A skein or knot of thread, of a hundred lengths; a fob or pocket; *'tsin' lau' ké* a cutpurse, a pickpocket.

𦉳
Lau A narrow, dirty residence, a vile place; a strait; low, rude, rustic, vulgar; ugly, ill-favored; uninformed, unacquainted, obscure, ignorant of things; *'ch'au' lau'* horrid-looking; *lau' kw'ái*, hush-money; *lau' lüt*, vile-looking, useless; *'tsoi' lau' hong'* in my poor lane—affected talk.

漏
Lau To drip, to drop on; a cleft; to leak, to ooze out; to lose; to disclose, to blab; to evade, to escape from; to forget, to lose sight of or let slip; to moisten; a crack, an aperture, a leak; *'sham' lau'* it leaks; *chap' lau'* to mend a leak; *lau' lá'* an oversight, forgotten; *'tsip' lau'* catch the water; *lau' 'kám' f'íu' shò'* forgot to enter in the account;

sít' lau' to let out a secret;
lau' hi' waste of breath; *lau'*
'hiú, leaky; *mò' kò' 'tai' lau'*
no such good news as that.

溜
Lia A river in Kwángst; to flow; to issue; a gutter under eaves; *'rát' lau'* glossy, smooth.

溜
Lau Lingering, stopping on a journey; *'lau' lau'* loitering, lurking about.

(260) Láu.

撈
Lán To drag or fish for in the water, to grapple from a deep place, to dredge for; to hook out; *'láu' 'hi'*, to haul up; *'lá' láu*, to drag for; to make a search for; *'mò' lí' láu' ch'áu'* no dredge, nothing to help myself with; *'láu' hò' hok'*, to dredge for oysters; *'fau' 'tai' láu'*, to price a thing dirt cheap.

(261) Lé.

哩
Li A final particle, like *lok*, 咯, denoting that a thing is or should be in a certain manner; rendered by surely, doubtless, so, &c., according to the scope; *'tím' lé*, [the lamps] are lighted; *'hai' lé*, it is so; yes, it is; *'lái' lé*, come; *'hú' lé*, let us go; *'kwò' f'au' lé*, too much, most certainly.

喇 A final and colloquial particle, implying an order; a mere final sound; *'hú' lé' gone*; *'mat' 'yé' lé' what is it? 'hai' 'hóm' lé' pé' let it be so.*

(262)

Léuk.

stick
 掠 *Lioh* To rob with violence, to plunder, to take things by force; to invade, to waste, to make a foray; to punish with a stick; a sweepstroke to the left in writing a character; *ch'áu léuk*, to snatch the valuables; *ts'ám léuk*, to make a raid; *'pong léuk*, to bastinado.

畧 *Lioh* } To divide or mark fields; a boundary of fields; to plan, to counsel, to contrive; as-
 略 *Lioh* } tute, shrewd; to abridge, to diminish labor; a resumé, a digest of, an abridgment; a little, in general, rather, slightly, not minute; to disesteem, to slight; a path, a rule; to take or seize; to walk, to go; to offend, to transgress; to sharpen; *tái' léuk*, for the most part, in general; *iú' léuk*, the radical or important parts of; *léuk*, 'yau, only a few; *léuk*, *léuk*, 'hiú, I understand this somewhat; *mau léuk*, clever at, foreseeing, shrewd, forecasting; *léuk*, *do tik*, rather too many; *hò léuk*, *mái' yan*, apt to seize and sell people; *léuk*, *chí yot*, i', understand it a little; *léuk*, *tí* to enter or pass through a region.

(263)

Léung.

梁 *Liáng* A plank across a stream, a foot-bridge; a ridge-pole, a lintel, a beam or sleeper, a stretcher; a dam or piles to

hinder a current; the fastening of the knob on a cap; *met.* the principal; trustworthy; *léung léung*, atrocious, one worthy of death; *pi' léung*, bridge of the nose; *ün léung*, hung himself from a beam; *ká' léung*, to lay the ridge-pole; *met.* to side with the weak in a quarrel; *hái léung*, the ridge-beam on shoes.

樑 *Liáng* A mast of a boat; used for the preceding; *'shéung léung* *tái' kat*, good luck to raising the ridge-pole—a sentence written on it.

粱 *Liáng* Large grained millet, a species of *Holcus*, of which there are yellow, green and white varieties; spirits are distilled from it; *kò léung*, the Barba-does or tall millet.

糧 *Liáng* Food, provision, victuals; rations or pay of soldiers; land taxes in kind; *ts'ín léung* taxes or their commutation; pay; *shih léung*, in government pay, a soldier; *kon léung* provender for a journey; *léung* *ts'ò* commissioner of the land-tax; *kák léung*, to stop the rations; *náp léung*, to pay in taxes; *kwán léung*, to receive rations; *léung* *'ts'ò*, rations and provender; food, eatables; *kíp léung*, to forage.

踉 *Liáng* To jump; *tíu léung*, to dance and hop about. Also read *long*, to go; *long p'ong*, ready to go, starting.

良 *Liáng* Goodhearted, gentle, liberal, mild, benignant; excellent of its kind, valuable, perfect, superior; a term of praise:

loyal, obedient; capable, skillful; a long time; past midnight; *léung yan*, my good-man; my good wife; *léung shín* good; *léung sam*, devout, desirous of doing right; *mò léung sam*, oppressive, bad, hardhearted; *léung 'kau*, a long time; *léung d'in*, a fertile field; *léung man*, the loyal people; *léung kéung*, galling; *léung shan*, a fortunate hour or day.

涼 *Liáng* Cool, fresh; pleasant; refreshing; cool, distant, as manners; little of, sparing; in need of, straitened; a prefecture in Kánsuh; *léung fung*, a fresh breeze; *shing léung*, to take the air; *léung 'shang*, cool and pleasant; *léung p'áng*, an awning of mats; *léung kwo' 'há chá'* cooling off a little.

兩 *Liáng* A common contraction for the next, when meaning a tael or Chinese ounce, equal to 1½ oz. av., or 579.84 grs. tr.; the highest Chinese nominal money, worth \$1.38, or 6s. 8d.; *ngam léung*, money, cash.

兩 *Liáng* Two, a couple, a pair; both, doubled, twice, again; *léung léung 'chung* two taels weight; *léung chí wai*, two masts; *léung fan fan*, divide it equally; *m sám 'kau léung* undignified, degrading; *sám sám léung léung*, in small groups.

Read *léung*, a classifier of chariots; a car, a chariot. The next is now used in this sense.

輛 *Liáng* A classifier of carriages; a car; a pair of wheels.

魃 *Liáng* An elf or gnome, like a small child; *'mong léung*, a sprite.

倆 *Liáng* Clever at, skilled in; *'ní mat, k' léung*, what have you practiced, what can you do?

亮 *Liáng* Clear, bright, like the sun or moon; lustrous; transparent; lighted, illumined; trusting in, believing—in which senses it is used with the next; *léung' shá*, transparent gauze; *kwong léung'* lighted up, not obscure, as a room; *d'in léung'* daylight.

A colloquial word; loud noise, distant sounds; *shing yam diu léung'* the music is sweet; *kóm' héung léung'* such a loud noise.

諒 *Liáng* Sincere words, faithful, veracious; to believe in, to accredit, trusting to; to know certainly; to suppose, to guess, to conjecture; to aid, to assist; *kin' léung'* to excuse, to make allowances for; *pat, nang kin' léung'* inexcusable; *léung' p'í, hai' kóm*, I am pretty certain of it; *léung' pat, 'ngo kwai'* I think he will not blame me; *'m 'pi 'k'ü léung' 'tò*, I shall not do as he supposes.

量 *Liáng* To measure, to judge, to estimate; to keep an account of; a measure, a capacity, a limit, a determinate point or quantity; ability to eat or drink, appetite; an enlarged, liberal mind, good feeling; opinion, views of the mind; *mat, kóm' léung' kwai'* why do you drink so little? can't you

stand much wine? 'ngo léung' chū, I don't drink much; 'kú léung' to guess; 'kuk, léung' tsi' a shrewd observer of men, astute; 'mò tik, léung' no capacity; 'hán' léung' 'ki to, what is the limited quantity? 'pat, tsz' léung' an over-estimate of one's self.

Read léung; to measure; to deliberate upon; 'shéung léung, to consult upon; 'pi 'tau, léung, measure it with a 'tau, or peck.

(264)

Lí.

唎 A colloquial word; in disorder, careless; 'tsò' sz' lí lá, he does things slovenly.

离 Bright; elegant; the 5th diagram; interchanged with the next.

離 A yellow bird of a beautiful plumage; to retire, to disperse, to scatter, to dismiss, to separate or go from; to leave, to part from; distant, absent, parted; dispersed, scattered; to divide, to cut in two; to arrange or divide off; in pairs; the 5th diagram: 'pat, lí, engaged in, attached to, employed upon; 'lí ming, the morning; 'lí hoi, parted; 'lí siin, a sister's grandchild; 'lí f'oi, to get up from table; 'lat, lat, 'lí lí, coming off, very loose; 'lí 'hò 'ün, very far off; 'lí kw'an, to leave the company or group; 'lí sán' to scatter, to disperse; 'lí han' sad from

Lí.

one's absence; 'lí pít, to part from one; 'lí ká, to go abroad; 'pat, lí f'í 'nís, [is still] nothing but a bird.

籬 A fence or wattle of bamboo; to fence, to inclose; a small basket tray; 'fán lí, a bamboo hedge; 'chuk, lí, a bamboo tray; 'cháu lí, a strainer, an open ladle for taking out cakes; 'tau' lí, a trellis for beans to run on; 'lí pá, a hedge.

離 To stretch or open out, to spread out, as wings; to place in order, for a display. Also read 'ch'í.

漓 Water dropping and snaking into the ground; the pattering of rain or hail; to instil by drops; thin and bad; 'mak, 'shui lam lí, the letters dropped like rain from his pencil—calligraphy, beautiful penmanship.

璃 A vitreous, translucent substance; 'lau lí 'chū, glass beads; 'lau lí 't'up, a bedstead with glass in the sides.

綉 An ornamented girdle, put on a bride by her mother; a sash; a perfumed veil worn by brides; to sew shoes; 'kam yat, k'í, lí, she is married today. Read 'ch'í, sharp, like a cold wind.

漓 Thin, poor spirits; weak liquor.

漓 Deceitful language, sportive jokes, bantering; to ridicule; 'chí lí, verbose, exaggerated talk; not trustworthy.

藺 A mountain elf, a hobgoblin, called 'lí mí', regarded as malicious.

螭 Ch A dragon without horns, just molted; a term applied to cruel men; *tsun' li*, a spirited horse.

釐 Li Used for **理** Li to subject to, to cause to submit; to regulate; the 1000th part of a tael, nominally equivalent to the coin called a cash; the second term inflections, a hundredth; a very little, a grain, a hair's breadth; a pair; to give; *li' tang*, a small money steelyard; *'mò li ts'o'* no mistake at all; *'mò li 'kan t'ü'* not the least attention; *'mò li yung'* useless; *'mò li sz'* quite at leisure. The last form is used only in numeration.

狸 Li A name for many small animals, like the fox, raccoon, wild cat, &c.: *'yé li*, a sort of wild-cat; *'ü li*, the fox, thought by the Chinese to take a human shape; *'ká li*, a cat; *'hoi li*, a seal; *'fú li*, a yellow fox; *'héung li*, the civet; *'ü li tsing*, a fox-fairy, a witch, a siren—a term of reproach; *'t'ü li shik*, an iron gray color; *'kwo 'tsz' li*, a small civet-like animal, which is eaten.

孀 Li A widow; *li' fú*, a woman whose husband is dead.

罹 Li A string; sadness, sorrow; to encounter, to incur; to meet or happen to; *tsz' li chung' kan'* to incur great punishment; *li k' i chung' ho'* suffered his deadly malice; *mò, mò li*, without any sorrow; *'sung pák, li*, afflicted with many griefs.

梨 Li A pear; *tung' li*, a face grimed with age; *stü, li*, a russet pear from Tientsin; *shá li*, native pear; *li ün 'tsz' lui'* play-actors; *sü, li kò*, pear jam; *fá li muk*, rosewood.

鵲 Li A yellow bird, the *wong li*, or mango bird.

騾 Li A fleet horse, a charger; a black horse; to drive a span of horses; *li ká'* a carriage and span.

李 Li A prune or apricot; to get ready for a journey; *hang' li*, luggage; *'nám, wá li*, a yellow plum; *'t'ò li cháng' ch'un*, the peach and plum emulate each other at spring; *tsin' sz' ü*, *'t'ò li*, to recommend a pupil as a plum or pear.

里 Li A place of residence; a neighborhood, a village, originally of 25 or 50 families; a lane in a village, a place or court in a town, a street; a measure of length of 360 paces, the Chinese mile; it is of various lengths, usually 1897½ English feet, or 27½ li to 10 Eng. miles; the geographical li is the 2½ of a degree or 1460.44 ft., or 1½ of a French astronomical league; mournful, alas; the 166th radical; *'ngo héung' li*, my neighbor or townsman; *lun' li*, a neighborhood; *li yau*, one of this place; *yak' li ló'* one mile; *'ts'in li 'má*, a courier; *'héung' li*, the country, village places.

俚 Li Rustic, vulgar, gross, low-bred, vile; to protect, to support; a trust, protection; a re-

source; 'lí, ín, low expressions, vulgar talk; 'mò 'sho 'lí lán' nothing to look to, resourceless; 'lí 'taz' a term for the people of Wúchau fú in Kwángsi.

Brother's wives are called *chuk*, 'lí; or vulgo, 'sham 'mò.

A mat sail; any small sail; 'ch'è 'lí, hoist sail; 'shai tsun' 'lí, set the whole sail; *met.* to exert one's full power; 'chün 'lí, to wear sail; 'lí p'ò a sail-loft; 'lí f'au, the foot of the sail; 'lí lám' balliards; 'hám 'lí, take in sail; 'kám f'ung 'm 'hám 'lí, is to profit one's self at other's expense.

A basket or hod for carrying soil; a spade or narrow mattock, for lading in earth.

To work gems according to their veins; to polish, to burnish gems; veins or strise; style; to govern, to regulate; to control, rule, manage, adjust, rectify, or put to rights, as circumstances require; to meddle with; a match-maker; reason in man, right principles, nature rule of action, that which is felt to be right or proper; the principle of organization or rules by which matter is kept in its essence; 'lí follows some verbs, showing that the first verb is done properly, as 'sau 'lí, to repair; 'f'ai 'lí, to look to carefully; 'f'ín 'lí, heavenly reason, analogous to retribution or overruling Providence; 't'í 'lí f'ò, maps; 'hon' 't'í 'lí sin shang, a geomancer; 'f'íú 'lí, regulations; the topography or capabilities of a place; 'tò

'lí, reason, the propriety of things; 'lí lun' to reason, to debate; 'lí sz' to attend to an affair; 'man 'lí, style of writing; 'lí sz' to comprehend; 'lí fát, to dress the hair; 'lí shò' har' kóm, it should be this way, this is the manner; 'lí 'm tò' I have no time to see to it; 'chiú' 'lí 'kong, to talk reasonably; 'hóp, 'lí, reasonable; 'm yap, 'lí, unreasonable; 'lin 'lí 'chí, a marriage alliance 'ngo 'úí 'úí 'lí, I can manage it; 'úí 'lí p'ín, you was in the wrong; 'lí chik, 'hí 'chong' reason is mild, anger is violent.

A lining, the inside of garments; inside, within, inner; home; 'piú 'lí, false silk, burned in ancestral worship; 'lí mín' or 'lí 'tai, within, in; 'lí p'ò coarse cotton lining; 'tsò' 'ká 'lí, at home.

The carp (*Cyprinus*), the king of fishes, and fabled to change into a dragon; 'shéung 'lí, a letter; the 'kam 'lí, yellow carp, is the most common at Canton; 'lí f'á' Jung, the carp has become a dragon, *met.* rapid promotion in office.

A leather shoe; to put on a shoe; to tread on; to walk; to act, to walk in a way; actions, conduct; *met.* the body, the man; salary, a living, something to depend on, subsistence; 'lí 'tai, the sole of a shoe; 'lí lík, record of good acts; 'lí yan, to do humane acts; 't'in' 'lí, to tread; 'lí 'hang, to walk, the conduct; 'lí 'lám, to go and see for one's self.

利
Li Sharp edge or point : acute, keen edged ; advantageous, profitable, useful ; smooth, fortunate, happy, beneficial ; gain, profit ; address, cleverness ; smart, greedy for gain, covetous ; trade ; interest on money ; to benefit others or one's self, to oblige ; to nourish ; *mo* *li* to sharpen ; *li* *shi*, an advantageous market, prosperous ; *li* *li* cutlery, edged tools ; *fung* *li* *shi*, (often prob. *la* *shi*) to give cash at newyear to children, or a retaining fee to a physician, or to funeral attendants ; *li* *sik*, or *li* *si* *in*, interest ; *náp*, *li* to pay interest ; *pat*, *li* unlucky, disadvantageous, unsuccessful ; *li* *hau*, fluent speech, pleasant tasted ; *li* *tuk*, gluttonous, mean ; *li* *pin* convenient ; at hand ; *ká* *yat*, *li* to get 10 per cent. per month ; *chan* *chan* *li* *hoi* truly awful or formidable, stingy ; *fá* *li* keen edged ; *li* *kie* *lái* *yan*, happy if Your Honor notices me ; *ming* *li* *leung* *si*, two pursuits, letters and trade ; *mo* *pat*, *shun* *li* everything as he wished, always prosperous ; *li* *tsui* *fá* *ngá*, talkative and specious ; *li* *li* *shi* *shi* *lai*, done carefully and willingly.

俐
Li Clever ; *ma* *li* active, expert.

胸
Li A colloquial word for the tongue, used because the proper sound *shi*, also means to lose ; *shan* *si* *li* put out your tongue ; *pi* *li* *sim*, taste it ; *li* *li*, a furred tongue ; *kol*, *li*

'kóm *sheng*, thickmouthed ; *li* *hai*, a strumous tongue ; *li* *yam*, final particles.

痢
Li A dysentery or flux ; *sé* *li* a purging, a diarrhoea ; *hung* *li* a bloody flux ; *yau* *sik*, *li* a chronic diarrhoea ; *kam* *ha* *li* cholera morbus.

莉
Li A flower, highly prized by the Chinese ; *maí*, *li* *fá*, the white jasmine ; also the name of a common song.

蜆
Li A sort of clam, called *kóp*, *li* found on the coast of Fuh-kien, and pickled by the people.

莅
Li Water running down ; water grasses, rushes ; to come to, to descend towards, to arrive at ; to enter upon or assume the duties of ; to see ; the seat or place where an officer acts ; *li* *yam* to go to an official post ; *li* *man*, to govern the people ; *li* *sz* attending to business, active ; *li* *kún*, the rule or conduct of an officer.

詈
Li To scold about, to blame or be angry with ; *li* *mú* to rail at, to abuse ; *li* *yuk*, to disgrace by much obloquy.

吏
Li Officers, magistrates, rulers ; deputies or secretaries in offices, any subordinate executive ; to rule ; *Lí Pò* the Board of Civil Office ; *li* *fong*, the department of a magistracy which receives officers ; *shü* *li* government writers ; *tin* *li* head writers ; *li* *muk*, the deputy in an inferior prefecture ; *li* *ün*, official attendants ; *li* *li* an oppressive officer.

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Lik.

lih
 櫟 *Lih* A species of oak (*Quercus serrata*?) hard and tough, considered to be a useless wood, not even fit for fuel; employed as a depreciatory term for one's self.

礫 *Lih* Gravel, shingle, coarse sand, small broken stones or pebbles; *tán lik*, cinnabar or ore of quicksilver; *'ngá lik*, potsherds, broken pottery.

輾 *Lih* Crushed under a wheel; a rut or path for wheels; *'kw'ong ch'é tsin' lik*, ridden over by the furious chariots.

蹀 *Lih* To move; motion; a step, a pace. Read *Lok*, to exceed; *ch'éuk lok*, extraordinary, surpassing.

榧 *Lih* A sort of oak, of which the acorn is edible; a stable or cote for animals; *'ts'ám lik*, frames for worms to weave their cocoons on; *'má lik*, a stable; *lik, sz'* to squeeze the fingers between sticks.

霹 *Lih* A clap; *'p'ik, lik*, the crashing, splitting sound of thunder; a name of the God of Thunder.

曆 *Lih* The heavenly bodies; the course of the spheres; to calendar times and seasons; *lik, shü*, an almanac; *lik, fát*, astronomy. Interchanged with the next.

歷 *Lih* To pass over, by, or to; to pass away, as generations do; to pass through, to experience one's self; to transgress, to overpass the laws; arranged orderly; next in order, successive; disordered, confused; to

exhaust; to say all; retired, silent; wide apart, as teeth; *lik, ch'íu*, successive dynasties; *lik, toí*, successive generations or ages; *lik, loi*, from the first till now; *loi lik*, the antecedents of, notices of; *'yá ts'ang, king lik*, gone by, passed; *lik, 'kau*, long since gone; *lik, lín'* experienced in; *lik, nín*, for a series of years; *lik, lík, 'ho 'háu*, every item is trustworthy, all can be proven; *lik, tsun' ts'ái, léung 'king*, I have passed through all evils; *lik, lík, 'ho 'shò*, I can count all to this time, all can be accounted for.

漙 *Lih* A drop, a very little left in a cup; to drink the last drop; to drop or drip; *lik, hū*, to stab one's self; *chuk, lík*, bamboo sap, thought to be a febrifuge; *'yam tsun' ts'ái, lik*, drank the last drop; *lik, ts'ing 'pan k'an* humbly petition with the sincerest feelings; *yat, lik, ts'oi'* a row of vegetables; *hoi yat, lik*, to make a furrow.

瘰 *Lih* The scrofula; *'lo lik*, the king's evil; *'lo lík, 'ngán tsat*, rheumatic ophthalmia; *káp, 'pán lík*, scrofula under both ears; *lik, kóm' hing' hū tsò'* ardent as the scrofula to do it.

鬲 *Lih* An incense caldron, containing about six pecks, placed in temples; the 193d radical of characters relating to boilers, or food cooked in them.

力 *Lih* Strength, nerve, brawn, muscular power; the full use of any organ; force, power, vigor, spirit, energy of mind; divine help or succor; assiduous,

smart, diligent, active; the properties or strength of a thing; the stiffness of a bow; the 19th radical of characters relating to force; *yung' lik*, or *ch'ut, lik*, exert yourself; *lik*; *'shí*, weakly; *Fat, lik*, help of Budha; *peag' lik*, dangerously sick; *lik, cháng*, test of strength, to argue; *'tsu lik*, the strength of wine; *lik, léung*, bodily vigor, aptitude; *pat, lik*, a nervous style; heavy penmanship; *'shai ngá lik*, ordering people, talkative and lazy; *'ts'oi lik*, trusting to his wealth; *ni' pá kung 'ki ko' lik*, how much (i. e. in catties) is the strength of this bow? *cho' yat, pi' chí lik*, to lend a hand, to assist in anything; *lik, yam'* to hold office beyond the usual period; *'ngán lik*, sharp-sighted.

勑 Lih To split rocks; the veins or creases in rocks; to write, as *ming ling' lik*, (or *lak*), my name is written elsewhere,—a phrase used instead of a signature.

芳 Lih Interchanged with *lak*; **芳**; spines on plants; prickly; spinous; *tái' mín' lik*, the *Gardenia spinosa*; *'lò 'shú lik*, a rough grass, the *Spinifex squarrosus*.

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Lím.

廉 Lien A corner, an angle; by the side or on one side; sparing, economical, moderate; pure, disinterested, uncorrupted; to examine; *'yau lim 'ch'í*, modest, shamefaced, regardful of

one's reputation; *'mò lim 'ch'í*, shameless, avaricious, brazen-faced; *'hán lim*, over-frugal; *mat, kò'm' lim*, why so close? *'yéung lim ngan*, anti-extortion allowance to officers; *'ts'ing lim*, uncorrupt, integrity; *'ká' lim í mí' kò*, delicate flavored and not high priced; *lim ming*, to examine equitably.

簾 Lien A screen of cloth or bamboo splints, hung before doors; *chuk, lim*, bamboo blinds; *pò' lim*, cloth curtains; *muk, 'pán lim*, venetian blinds; *noi' lim kún*, examiners of essays appointed by the fúyuen; *'kún lim*, roll up the screen.

濂 Lien A mountain stream falling in a sheet of water; thin, poor; *lim ts'ün háng*, a cascade near the White Cloud hills.

腓 Lien The calf of the leg; *ngoi' lim*, the shin bone; *chú lim í'p*, hog's spleen.

鎌 Lien A sickle or reaping-hook; *'fo lim páu*, a tinder-case and flint; *'wo lim*, a sickle.

鯨 A species of silure (*Arius falcatus*) of a dull green color, with a large mouth and 6 cirri.

緣 Lien The embroidered quartering on a banner on the inner edge near the staff.

礪 Lien A coarse kind of sandstone, unfit for polishing; *met.* spurious, hypocritical.

奩 Lien A lady's dressing-case, a perfumery-case or toilette-box; *'chong lim*, a bride's trousseau, or portion; *lim í*, a money present to a bride; *'keng' lim*, a toilette-case.

市 A flag, showing where wine is sold; *'tsau lim*, a tavern signboard.

薇 A kind of creeper; *pák lim*, a drying or styptic medicine.

聚 To gather in harvest; to amass, to collect together, to hoard, to husband, sparing of; an ingathering, a hoard; *shau lim*, to gather in; to harvest; *tsü lim*, to extort; to collect; *lim sz'* not to meddle with; *lim kéuk*, to stay at home; *lim mái chek*, *shau*, to draw up the arms within the sleeves; *ts'ün lim*, saving, to lay up little odds. To be distinguished from *hóm* 欲 to desire.

檢 To draw the hands in the sleeves; *lim 'yam*, to sleeve the hands, a curtsey; *lim 'yam pái'* pays her respects—a phrase on a lady's card.

殮 To shroud a corpse, to lay out a body in all its clothes for the grave; *shau lim*, to enclose; *siu lim*, to shroud without confining, as Moslems do.

臉 The cheek; the face; *met.* the reputation, honor; *'mò lim* shameless; *hang lim* ruddy cheeks. Read *ts'im*, thick soup or gravy.

溢 Water overflowing; to overwhelm; the edge of waves; *lim im* brimfull, just running over.

輦 A barrow or hand carriage drawn by men; carriage-horses; the imperial chariot; *met.* the emperor or court; to transport, to convey; to take to, to draw; *lim há'* at court, at

the capital; *lin' w'* a road in the palace precincts; *'kū lim' mò*, took his mother in a carriage; *lin' kū*, a sort of wheeled sedan.

Lín.

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連 To connect, to continue, to join, to be united, as in marriage; to compromise; reaching to, conjoined, continued, contiguous, annexed; a junction, a succession of; a lumping; an adversative connective particle placed at the beginning of a sentence, even, with, also, and; *kít lin*, banded together, as thieves; *tsung lin*, close together; *tsung lin*, joined as by a thoroughfare; *lin ká*, a flail; *lau lin* uninterrupted; to hang on, tedious; *lin lui* implication, to involve; *lin lí' tsò* do it after that is done; *lin yan*, allied by marriage; *'ng 'ts' lin tang*, five sons became kújin one after the other; *lin sek*, tin ore; *lin lin*, unceasingly, one after the other, again and again; *lin wán ts'ung*, successive firings of guns; *lin mái*, taken together; *lin wán kái* a plan that effects two objects; *lin yat*, for several days; *lin mong*, speedily; *lin min' tò* 'm 'sai, he does not even wash his face.

連 Ripples on the water, a rippling appearance; weeping; *yap, ts'í lin lin*, unceasing crying; name of a river.

蓮 Lien The lotus or nelumbium; *lin* *fū*, the water lily; *lin* *p'ung*, the receptacle of the lotus; *lin* *'tsz'* lotus nuts; *ho* *t* *p'án* *lin*, a child climbing by the lotus—a scholar acting unworthily; *lin* *ká'* the lotus seat, i. e. Kwányin; *nái* *lin* *'ti*, the lotus with the plum—affianced; *kam* *lin*, “golden lilies”—ladies' feet; *'ts'oi* *lin* *shün*, a pleasure boat; *lin* *pò'* a fine lady-like gait; *lin* *fá* *lok*, a well-known song; *ho* *tp* *lin*, the nasturtium.

鍊 Lien Unrefined lead or tin; a chain; *'so* *lin*, a lock and chain; *piú* *lin*, a watch-chain; *'shéung* *lin*, to wind up [a clock]; *'shang* *mún* *lin* [the watch] is run down; *kwai'* *lin*, to kneel on chains—a torture.

鯪 Lien A species of carp, (the *Abramis brama*?) called *pín* *á*, or broad-fish, at Canton.

憐 Lien To commiserate, to have charity for, to sympathize with, to have compassion on, to love; *lin* *sut*, to pity; *'ho* *lin* *tik*, pitiable; *pat* *kóm* *lin*, unworthy of pity; *'lung* *peng* *'séung* *lin*, those in the same disaster sympathize with each other.

撓 Lien Vases or chargers to hold grain at sacrifices in the ancestral halls.

撓 Lien To transport, to remove, to carry in the hands, to take a thing to one; *'lin* *'hi*, lift up [to a higher place]; *'lin* *hoi* *'lai* *shá'* take them out and sun them; *'lin* *loi* *'lin* *hü'* to take back and forth; *'ui* *'lin*

lán' apt to break in carrying; *'lin* *kwo'* *yan* take it to the man; *'m* *'k'am* *'lin*, it will hardly bear handling.

練 Lien To boil silk, and to soften its harshness; to experiment upon, to learn by practice, to drill; habituated to; to select, to choose; white, a splendid white; a piece of silk; *lin'* *tsáp*, to learn to do a thing; *lin'* *shuk* *tik*; *'sz'* dressed raw silk; *lin'* *'shang* *'?* to learn business; *kóm* *'tò* *lin'* very well skilled in; *lin'* *tak*, *kóm* *wá'* quite spoiled by bad habits; *lin'* *'m* *'tsing*, does not become skilled in; *lin'* *'t*, mourning for thirteen months; *'shui* *lin'* the water police.

鍊 Lien To smelt ores of metals; to refine; to forge; wrought; to work upon thoroughly, applied to the mutual action of the five elements; to discipline, to test by trial; experienced, matured, exercised, disciplined, expert, practiced; a chain; *pák*, *lin'* thoroughly refined; *'sau* *lin'* becoming religious; the religious; *lin'* *Fat*, Buddhists; *lin'* *'tsing*, perfect; *'ch'ui* *lin'* well hammered or wrought, as iron; *lin'* *'tò* *'shang* *muk*, earth produces wood when matured.

煉 Lien Interchanged with the last; to separate dross; to test character, to discipline; *lin'* *'lán*, to refine the pill—and become immortal, as the Rationalists do.

煉 Lien A species of cherry or bul-lace, whose fruit is sour; the river dragons abhor it.

Ling.

鈴 A colloquial word; the tinkling of a bell; *ling ling sheng*, the ring of money, a metallic sound; *ling lun 'kú*, a two-headed rattle drum used by peddlers.

靈 Spiritual, pervading, incorporeal, subtle, etherial; that which is efficacious, felicitous, miraculous, or able to act upon other powers and produce effects; supernatural, effective, mysterious; a soul, a spirit, a divinity, a disembodied agency; divine influence or assistance; the type or the most excellent of a class, as man of created beings, or the unicorn, phoenix, tortoise, and dragon of all hairy, feathered, shelly, and scaly beings, which are called the "four *ling*;" what is opportune, subtle, ingenious or obscure, as *ling 'ü*, a lucky shower; *ling 'ki*, a curious contrivance; intelligent, perspicacious; astute, able to hold spiritual converse; *ling shan*, an efficacious deity; *ling ying*, a divine response; *sin ling*, one's ancestors; *yam ling*, ghosts, the dead; *'mò ling pin*, no tact; *ling wan*, the human soul; *ling war*, the ante-burial paper tablet; *ling p'ai*, an ancestral wooden tablet; *wá tak kik ling*, a shrewd fortune telling; *pat ling*, inefficacious, as physic or a charm; no response, as an idol; stolid,

as a dolt; *ting ling*, smart, wide awake; *shang ling*, animated beings; *fü ling*, to go by the side of the tablet in a funeral procession; *shing ling* is used for the Holy Spirit by some; *Shing Ling lam sam*, the Holy Spirit affects the heart; *ling ming*, to readily understand it.

靈 Generous, rich spirits, made with great care, called *ling* *Ling luk*.

凌 Ice; collection of ice, an ice-house; to insult, to shame, to dishonor; shameful, injurious; to advance, to exalt; *ling yuk*, to disgrace, to abuse, to deflower; *wai ling*, to intimidate; *ling wan*, raised to the clouds, ambitious; *ling shat*, an ice-house; *ling 'ch'ü*, the ignominious and slow punishment—of quartering. Interchanged with the next.

陵 A mound, a barrow; a hill; a cemetery, a mausoleum; to insult; to invade, to usurp; to desecrate; to aspire to a high place, to aim high; *wong ling*, the imperial tombs; *ling yeuk*, to treat cruelly.

稜 An angle, a corner; a segment; a kind of rice; a classifier of fields; *wai ling*, dignity, majesty of a god; *'hi ling*, has a ridge; *'ki ling 'sin*, how many fields?

楞 Interchanged with the last. A cubical piece of timber; a corner; a beam in the roof of a temple; *'mo ling 'shau*, a trimmer, one who tries to please all, a time-server.

菱 Ling An aquatic vegetable, the *ling kok*, or water caltrops (*Trapa bicornis*), sometimes called buffaloes's horns; *ling fá*, a poetical name for a mirror; *ling fan*, flour made of the *ling kok*; a three horned sort is called *lí* 菱 and is perhaps another species of *Trapa*.

綾 Ling Damask; a term for thin silk woven with a glossy surface, as thin satin; *fá ling*, damask; *hung ling sú*, a cooky with red bean flour inside.

凌 Ling Interchanged with *ling* 凌; name of a river in Kwángai; to gallop over, to pass over or beyond; to tremble.

轆 Ling The traces of, to run over; *ling lik*, the rut of a wheel, to crush under a wheel; *ling kwang*, the jolting rumbling of wagons.

伶 Ling To play the droll, to act the buffoon; musicians, posture-makers; clever, apt; to employ, to use persons; alone, single; *ling kún*, master of the musicians; *ling lí* smart; *ling ting*, lonely, deserted; the name of Lintin I.; *Ling ting* *geung*, Lintin Bay; *shai ling*, a servant, a boy; *tuk, tak, ling ling lí lí* read it very distinctly.

玲 Ling The tinkling sound of gems; *ling lung*, beautifully carved, carved out hollow, made in or with grots; also, perspicacious, acute—said of men's wit.

甌 Ling A long necked jar or amphora, with small ears; concave tiles used on roofs.

聆 Ling To try sounds, to hear, to pay attention to; to follow, to obey; *tak, ling ts'ing fú* I shall be happy to hear your clear instruction—a polite phrase; *sho' kú ling ling*, to understand readily.

苓 Ling A kind of strengthening medicine; *san ling*, China root from Yunnan; *ling 'i*, a sort of boletus or fungus, sometimes used for food.

蛉 Ling An insect; some say a grasshopper; *ts'ing ling*, dragonflies (*Libellulidae*), which have many local names.

翎 Ling Feathers or wings, plumes; the feathers on an arrow; the tail feathers of the peacock, used in official caps; *shéung 'ngán fá ling*, a two-eyed peacock's feather; *lám ling*, a plain plume; *tai' fá ling*, to wear a feather; *pát, hú' fá ling*, to take away an officer's feather; *tsin' ling*, the feather of an arrow.

鈴 Ling A round hollow ball like a sleigh-bell; they are hung around horse's necks, also on flags, to announce approach; a little bell; a term applied to light literature; *'má ling*, a tinkling bell to hang on horses or dogs; *'héung ling*, small bells hung from pavilions.

零 Ling The last drops of a shower, small rain; what exceeds a round number; over, a fraction; a residue, a remainder; in numeration used for "and," or to show that one denomination is not used, a cypher; *ling sui' ngan*, bits of silver; *ling*

sing, miscellaneous, odd ends; *ling t'au*, a little over the amount, something thrown in, the thirteenth in a dozen; *sám léung ling t' fan*, 3 taels and 2 candareens; *yat, pák, ling yat*, 101; *mò ling*, no remainder; *ling lok*, scattering rain; scattered, out of employment; *ling ting*, alone, solitary, an individual; *ling máí* sold by retail; *ling t'au*, to cut off for retail; *kam' t'm ling* (or *leng*), a little past nine o'clock; *ling 'kí do*, how many over?

鶺鴒
Ling

A little bird; *tsik, ling*, the wagtail; some describe it like a kind of titmouse; *pák, ling*, a singing lark; *kok, ling*, a crested lark.

齒
Ling

The front teeth; *maí*, the age, years; *miú ling*, young, under age; *há ling*, old, grayhaired; *shau ling*, a sexagenary.

囹
Ling

A prison; a place inclosed by rails; *ling 'ü*, a jail.

(The two next are often pronounced *leng*.)

鰕
Ling

A species of carp, the leuciscus or dace; *t'ò leng ü*, a common kind (the *Leuciscus molitorella*), reared in ponds; *soong 'mi leng*, yellow tailed dace (*L. xanthurus*); *ling lí*, the pangolin, which the Chinese suppose to be transformed from a fish, and to grow as large as a kraken.

領
Ling

The throat; the collar of a garment, a neck ribbon or collar; a classifier of upper garments; to manage, to govern, to direct, to attend to; to receive from, to take; to take

charge of; to record; *fung 'leng*, a throat band; *yat, 'leng 'ná kwá'* one pelisse; *'ling shau'* to receive; *'ling t'au'* received with thanks—a reply to a present; *'ling kán'* to receive instruction, to wait on one; *tsuk, 'ling*, I've taken enough; *'ling ming'* to receive orders; to assent to a request—(these three are polite phrases); *sam 'ling*, deeply indebted for; *'m 'kóm 'ling*, can not think of taking; *'ling tsau'* "collar and sleeve," a leader, a headman; *'ling ch'ut, loi*, to take away, to go and receive; *sham 'ling*, exceedingly obliged; *tsó' ling*, an officer over 150 Banner men, a sort of under-resident in the colonies; *yat, p'úi 'ling lok*, to assent to everything, to promise readily; *tái' 'ling*, to command, to head; *tái' 'ling 'yan kín'* to introduce at court; *'ling 'sai 'lai*, to be baptized; *'ling sz' kún*, an officer who receives orders, a consul; *shau 'ling*, a head officer of any kind.

裙
Ling

The inside of a dress; a bridal dress; a band or neck cloth.

嶺
Ling

A break or pass in a mountain, where a road passes; a road over a peak; a ridge or chain of mountains; *'ling t'au*, a peak, a high summit; *Múi 'ling*, the Plum ridge or Meilung, in the north of Kwángtung; *'ling nám*, "South of the Ridge," i. e. Kwángtung and Kwángsí; *shán 'ling*, hills and mountains; *hang w' tsú*,

lung' ling, got to the jumping-off place, no way to turn.

令
Ling Law, rule, orders; to enjoin upon, to warn, to prohibit, to command; to cause; a cause of, to oblige to do, to occasion; a period of time; good, excellent, worthy of regard; and hence, in direct address, your, your honored; *ling' tsün*, your father; *ling' fong*, your mother; *ling' ching* your wife; *ling' shuk*, your respected uncle; *ch'ik, ling'* an imperial order; *ám ling'* the stringent laws; also, to govern strictly; *shí ling'* divisions of time, times and seasons; *ling' tsin'* a triangular warrant issued to a patrol, a flag stuck in the ears of criminals; *ling' yan shang hi?* It will make people angry; *ling' 'k'ü loi*, cause him to come, bring him here.

另
Ling Dwelling or being apart, separate, distinct; alone, particular; another, besides, furthermore; to divide in two; *ling' tsz'* by itself; *'k'ü ling' tsz' k'ü* he went by himself; *ling' loi*, he came alone; *ling' ngoi* besides, exclusive of; *ling' 'you 'ki do*, how many more are there? *kok, ling' h'ü ts'ü* let each do his own work; *ling' yat*, another day; *ling' 'ngün séung hon*, to look at amazedly.

(This character is usually pronounced *leng*.)

靚
Ting To adorn, to prink up, to paint the face; handsome, elegant, becoming; beautiful, good-looking; clear, transparent, dazzling; *shim leng'* bril-

liant; *chá' leng'* false beauty; *'ai leng' 'm leng'* see if it be pretty; *hóm f'au kóm' leng'* fine as a fresh orange; *chi' leng' ha?* 'kóm, this is the prettiest agoing.

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Líp.

獵
Lieh To hunt wild animals; the chase, gunning, fowling, hunting, hawking; to pursue earnestly, to get with difficulty, to experience; to move, to shake; to bring together, to hunt up; *'ü lip*, hunting; *fong' lip*, to go a gunning or hawking; *lip' kau*, a hunting dog—must die on the hills.

捋
Lieh To smooth down, to straighten out, to take hold and arrange; *lip' sò*, to stroke the beard; *lip' tím' 'k'ü*, put them straight.

跨
Lieh To stride or pass over, to leap over; to overstep, to go out of the way; to tread, to stumble; *pat, nang lip' tang*, must not override, can not overstep the regular order.

鬃
Lieh Bristles of a hog, a horse's mane; stiff hair on the head of an animal; bristly, stiff; long pectorals or cirri of a fish; *kong lip*, a hog; *ch' tung lip*, a long beard.

鰱
Lieh A name for many fishes like the perch, with spinous dorsals; *ün shun lip*, the soft-lipped perch (the *Pristipoma grammopacilum*); *kam sz' lip*, the common kind (*Chrysophrys cardinalis*). Often pronounced *láp*.

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Lit.

列 To bind, to tie silk up for dyeing. A colloquial word; a knot, a joint, a knuckle; knots in wood; an altercation, a difference, a quarrel, a lawsuit; *'shau 'chí lit*, the knuckles; *'tá ko' lit*, tie that knot; *p'o' hoi 'ch'ái lit*, split open the knot; *met.* solve the riddle, explain the difficulty; *'lò 'shü lit*, a slipping-noose; *'lá shat, ko' lit*, to embroil people, to egg on parties to quarrel; *'sz' lit*, a hard knot; *'shang lit*, a loose knot.

列 To separate, to distinguish, to dispose properly, to arrange in order or spread out according to rule; to state in order; a rank, series, order; files of soldiers; *'hoi lit, ming pák*, to write out clearly and properly, as a bill; *'pái lit*, to set in order; *pat, 'kú pat, 'shing lit*, without beating the drums, the ranks can not be formed; *lit, kwok*, the several states, a name given the feudal states of China, B. C. 300-225; *lit, war' you*, gentlemen—used in direct address; *lit, chan'* troops in ranks.

列 A cold air; cold, chilly; *'fung lit*, a harsh wind; *'tseng lit, hon, ts'ün*, cold wells and fountains.

列 Raging fire, burning, ardent, hot; impetuous, energetic, daring, enthusiastic; irritable, fierce, cruel; high principled adherence to virtue, merito-

rious, excellent, eminent, dignified, majestic, imposing; *kóm' lit, sing'* very fierce; *lit, 'nú*, a chaste woman; *lit, lit*, mournful; imposing, as mountains; *lit, sz'* a patriot.

列 Remnants, cuttings of silk; to tear, to crack open, to split, to rive, to rend or tear in two; *tsz' 'lí lit*, split or cracked of itself; *p'o' lit*, to tear open; *tsò' pik, lit*, vein it irregularly, as cracked chinaware; *lit, hoi 'shám*, torn clothes; *'tá lit*, to shiver, to break; *yat, 't'iu lit, 'hau*, a crack; *pik, lit, 's'ong mái*, made in an angular manner, irregular, like fancy windows.

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LIU.

溜 To run; to go off, to clear out; to cross the legs; *liú lá*, begone! clear out! *liú lá' he's gone*; *liú hū' pin*, where's he gone or fled?

僚 A companion, a colleague, an associate; a fellow-officer; one of the same rank, an equal; same kind or class; to hold office and serve together; *'fung liú*, comrades, of the same rank; *kán liú*, a fellow-officer; the magistrates; *yat, liú, yan*, a profession or class of men.

Read *'liú*, a good appearance, an easy manner.

寮 Interchanged with the last in the sense of a fellow-officer, a fellow-student; a small window; to study at the same window or room; a cabin, a shanty, a hut made of thatch

and boards; a stall; dwellings put on boats; *táp, yat, kán liú*, put up a hovel; *tán' ká liú*, thatched hovels occupied by tanka boat people on the river side; *'shui liú*, aquatic peddling-shops; *ch'éung liú*, a brothel.

嘹
Liáu The voice of a creature; *liú léung* to listen to distant cries; the cry of pain.

瞭
Liáu Clever, smart, discriminating; to reflect upon, to examine into; *liú lui*, struck with alarm.

撩
Liáu To dally, to trifle, to play with; good-looking;—in which senses it is like the next; *'mai liú 'k'ü*, don't play with him; *liú liú*, playful, boisterous; *liú shun kwá' 'ch'í*, to bother one, bothering; a maternal grandmother is called *liú liú* (or *láu láu*), at Peking.

撩
Liáu To take hold of, to pull about, to wield or manage a thing; to regulate; to provoke, to incite to evil, to seduce or lead into evil; to play with; *hò' liú yan*, playful, he likes to sport; *liú lung* to move about, to lay many plans.

Read *'liú*, a colloquial word; to stir up, to brush away; to brush lightly, to tickle, to move along gently; *'pi chuk, 'liú 'k'ü*, take it off with a bamboo; *liú chuk, tsit*, to entice crickets; *liú 'í*, to brush the ears, as barbers do; to tickle the ears; *liú 'hi 'fo*, poke the fire; *liú 'seng 'k'ü*, tickle him to wake up; *liú 'hi 'k'ü nau*, to touch him will make him cross.

燎
Liáu To burn, to blaze; to set on fire; to enlighten; an illumination; torches placed on stands to illuminate, a link, a faggot; brightness; *mún liú*, a light at the door; *liú san*, faggots; *liú ü 'chí 'chéung*, plain as pointing to the palm.

療
Liáu To heal, to cure diseases; to stop an ailing; medical practice; *liú peng* to heal sickness.

繚
Liáu To bind or wind around, to wrap up; gyves, fetters; to manage; *liú 'nau*, to wind in a ball; *liú 'ü*, to saunter about, to pass around from one part to another, as a crowd at a feast or show; *liú 'sz* bow-lines on the leech of Chinese sails; *sung' liú* or *'mái liú*, slack off or haul in—the sail to the wind.

遼
Liáu Remote, distant, far off; *'ün liú liú*, very far; *ch'éung liú liú*, much too long; *Liú lung*, the country of Liáutung, now Shíngking; *Liú ho*, the River Liáu in Manchuria.

鵲
Liáu A small bird, like a wren or hedge-sparrow; *liú liú*, a reed or sedge wren, which lives in marshy thickets; *pák, liú*, a shrike or butcher-bird.

寥
Liáu Empty, void, silent, solitary, vacant, wide, vast; unoccupied; *liú lok*, unoccupied, deserted; idle, disengaged; *sham' shuk, liú liú*, reduced to a very little, very unimportant.

繆
Liáu Confiding in, to trust; really; care, anxiety for; impatient of; commiserating; *mò liú lái* no anxiety, nothing to do.

聊
Liáu

A ringing in the ears; to wish, to depend on; a support; in which senses it is used with the last; an initial particle, implying a diminution of, doubtful about, careless about, anyhow, then; *liú' ū chí mau*, then let us consult; *liú' ch'é ying shing*, promised it off-hand; *mò' í liú' shang*, nothing to live by.

膾
Liáu

The fat around the intestines, the fat taken out of the bowels.

了
Liáu

Fixed, determined; intelligent, knowing; to conclude, to bring to an end, to finish; finished, done, a sign of the past tense; much used in the court dialect, for which *lok*, is here used; before a verb, *liú* means entirely, clearly, wholly, very; *sé' ūn liú*, written it all; *sai' liú*, washed; *mí' liú' sz'* not yet finished the affair or job; *sz' í'm tak, liú*, the matter can not be done; *shai' í'm tak, liú*, strength unequal to it, impossible; *yat, muk, liú' ín*, clearly understood at a glance; *liú' pat, tak*, very, exceedingly, unequalled; *liú' pat, tak, kòm' lán*, incomparably lazy; *mí' í' liú*, not so easily done; *liú' ko*, a black grackle; *Hoi' nám' liú' ko*, the wattled grackle or minor (*Eulabes indicus*); *kòm' tsau' liú*, that's the end, now it is finished; *liú' kuk*, the matter is ended; *chí' tò' liú*, We know it; *liú' kín sz'* the job is done; *liú' pat, ho' tung*, can not be borne, insupportable; *mò' liú' k'i*, no end to his troubling.

瞭
Liáu

A clear, bright eye; good vision, clear sighted; to see afar.

蓼
Liáu

An acrid herb, a species of polygonum; *met.* sorrow, calamity; *siú' liú*, a marsh polygonum, smart-weed.

料
Liáu

To measure, to estimate, to judge, to reckon, to calculate; to take a census; to manage, to dispose properly, to give out orderly; to reflect; stuff, materials of which things are made; glass; an employé, one who is of service, as a clever man; provender, grain; manure; clear sound of a drum; to pull; *liú' tak, k'i to*, how many do you think there are? *liú' í'm lò'* unforeseen, unexpected; *liú' lí*, to manage, to oversee; *nán' liú'* hard to say; *ts' liú' pat, nang*, I think I can not do it; *shui' liú'* who would have thought it? *pat, oh' w', sho' liú'* what I expected; *í' ín liú'* manure; *má' liú'* gram for horses; *mat, liú'* materials; *liú' h' glass-ware*; *liú' p'ín'* window-glass; *liú' sui'* broken glass; *king' liú'* superfine glass ornaments; *ch'í' í' í'ng h' liú'* to be a statesman, a valuable employé; *chú' liú'* paste made of pig's blood; *í'm tsò' tak, liú'* *'shai*, I can make nothing of it, useless; *liú' sz' í' kín'* I think you will find it as I say. This character is often pronounced *liú*, when meaning glass.

廖
Liáu

A man's name, a surname.

Lo.

(272)

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Open bamboo baskets, without covers or handles, sometimes with eared holes at the top, in which to run cords, used to keep fruit or grain in, or to peddle; *lái lo*, a "basket puller," is a nickname for the fruiterers in Fruit Row in Canton; *tso' lo*, a condemned criminal, from their being carried to execution in baskets; *tám lo f'au*, a peddler; *ch'á' tsai lo*, peddling panniers; *lo tsai*, small baskets.

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Parasitic plants and twigs like dodder, convolvulus, &c., which twine around trees; small stems of plants; *lo pák*, a turnip or radish; *hung lo pák*, a radish; *wong lo pák*, a carrot; *kung' kú, sz' lo*, the vines and tendrils have interlaced—a marriage alliance, derived from the names 'nū lo and 'i'ò' sz', two kinds of twining plants; *lo pák, kám' tá' kó' sam*, heart as big as a turnip—generous and grateful.

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Lo

A gong; it serves in armies for wash-basins and boilers; *tá lo*, to beat the gong; *tá f'au lo*, striking the gong ahead—announcing an officer's approach; *ming lo tsü' chung*, to sound the gong to collect the people.

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Lo

A mule; *hoi lo p't*, heaver's skin; *ts'ing lo*, a bay mule; *lo má*, a mule.

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Lo

A name of spiral univalves, like the *Lynneus*, *Voluta*, *Helix*, *Murex*, &c.; a conch; a volute; a screw; spiral, screw-like; *f'in lo*, fresh water

Lo

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snails; *mò 't'ai lo*, shells with eroded ends; *'héung lo*, conches used for horns; *lo 'sz'* a screw; *lo 's'im*, isalaid shell lackered-ware; *lo 'kai'* a spiral head-dress; *lo 'hok*, shells in general; *lo 'kòm' lün*, crooked as a screw; *lo 'im*, the operculum of univalves. Read *'lo*, in the name *'kwo'lo*, the sphex, or solitary wasp.

裸
Lo Naked, barebacked; nakedness; the naked; the upper part of the body stripped; to strip, to make bare; *'lo 'ch'ung*, the "naked insect" i. e. man; *'lo 'shan*, nude.

嫫
Lo A maid servant, a waiting woman. Read *'wo*; *'wo 'ngo*, delicate, slender, like a weak woman, elegant.

藤
Lo Fruits ripening on the ground or growing on vines and herbs, as melons, pine-apples, tomatoes, water-caltrops.

瘰
Lui The king's evil, called *'lo lik*; this name refers to scrofula only as it appears in the neck.

羅
Lo To rend or split; to select. A colloquial word; to get for, to buy or procure, to bring to one; to vex; to injure; *'lo 'lò 'p'o*, to get married; *'ni 'lo 'kw'an 'ngo*, you provoke me; *'lo 'lai 'ngo*, go and get it for me; *'ni 'loi 'lo 'ngan*, you come and get the money; *'mò 'yé 'lo 'fan 'loi*, nothing to bring back; *'m tsang 'lo 'mái*, not yet got all; *'lo 'meng*, to vex one's life out, bewitched; *'lo 'chái' 'tsai*, a child dying early, before he has recompensed his

parents; *'lo 'chái'* to get a debt; *'kí 'sí 'lo 'hí*, nearly took him off, he was almost done for; *'lo 'ü*, to catch fish; *'lo 'sí 'sua'* bring an answer back.

羅 Smell of burning animal matter; to burn, to singe; *'shui 'ch'au' 'fo 'lo'* the water is smoky.

邏
Lo To cruise about, to patrol; to make a circuit, to spy, to inspect as a guard; to inclose and screen, as mountains do a valley; a guard; *'s'ua 'lo'* to patrol; *'lo' 'lo' 'chün*, playing about, here and there.

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Lò.

(Some of these characters are often pronounced *lú*.)

搗 A colloquial word; to mix up in disorder, to confuse; to hash, to chop sorts of food; to mix in; to bother, to make one trouble; trouble, care, pains; *'lò 'kéuk*, to poach on a friend for a meal; *'lò 'lün'* to turn things over in confusion, to make a bother; *'hü' 'lò 'há 'k'ü*, go and bother him; *'lò 'lin 'hí 'lai 't'ai*, turn them out to look at, as things from a box; *'lò 'ká 'tsai*, a blackleg; *'chán' 'tak' 'shau 'p'i 'lò*, had my trouble for my pains; *'lò 'sin*, to give false hopes, all talk; *'yau 'mat' 'lò 's'au*, what pay or perquisites are there? *'lò 'ch'éung 'tik*, a little profit; *'lò 'tik' 's'ong*, put in a little sugar.

勞 Lau To toil, to labor, to exert one's self, to fag; to trouble one; wearied, fatigued; service, toil, distress, exertion for; anxious, careworn; worthy deeds, merit; 'yau lò 'ni, I am troubling you; lò shan, to weary one, tired out; k'an lò to be diligent; lò 'fú, toilsome labor; lò lung' yan, to trouble people and engage their help; lò lò luk, luk, wearied and distracted; lò ká' excuse me for the trouble I have given you, Sir—said to a visitor; lò sam, obliged to you for your kind thoughts.

勞 Lau Sicknes and wasting of the body from toil or care; consumption, atrophy of the viscera; lò peng' consumption, phthisic; a pining away from grief; in Corea, poisonous drugs; lò lál, the pain of a sting.

勞 Lau A kind of univalve shell-fish; a small species of cicada, called 'ai lò; k'am lò, a gold spotted spider.

牢 Lau An inclosure or stable for cattle, especially sacrificial animals, a corral; an aviary; domestic animals; a granary; a prison, a jail; firm, secure, strong; to take firmly, to know certainly; tsò lò, in prison; 'á' lò, an ox; shíu' lò, a sheep; lò lung kai' a scheme to inveigle and injure one by false promises; lò lò 'kan kí' remember it clearly; lò kú' secure, strong; 'ín lò, the emperor's prison; lò pal, 'ho p'o' it is too secure to be opened, it is very fast.

爐 Lu A vessel for holding rice; a pan for fire; a grog-shop; black; tong lò, a shop where warm spirits are sold; 'óm 'hau & lò, to cover the mouth and laugh. Interchanged with the three next.

膚 Lu The skin; the abdomen; to arrange in order, to spread out; to transmit, to convey orders, to intimate to, to hand down; hung lò tsz' Court of Ceremonies; ch'ín lò, a name for the fourth among the Hánlin; lò lí, to put in order.

轆 Lu A windlass, a pulley, a snatch-block; luk, lò, a machine on which ropes turn to haul things.

簾 Lu Interchanged with lü 簾; a rush-like bamboo; a large covered basket; a spear handle.

爐 Lu A fire-place, brazier, grate, stove, chafing-dish, chimney, or furnace for lighting a fire; an incense vase; 'shau lò, a hand-stove; 'fo lò, a vessel or place for a fire; fung lò, a fogong or portable furnace; k'ing ngun lò, a refining furnace; ming lò, an uncovered fireplace; kuk, lò, a bake-pan, an oven; lò p'ing, a set of a censor and a jar, usually made of metal.

爐 Lu Black, stiff clods, not yet harrowed; yellow earth; wong lò, the yellow clods, the grave, hades; 'tsau lò, a wine shop.

爐 Lu Interchanged with the last; a vessel for spirits; tong lò, a shop where hot spirits are sold; also, a dram-seller.

爐 Lú A queen-post; the peduncle of flowers; *lò kwat*, a fruit (*Eriobotrya japonica*), the loquat or Chinese medlar. Read *Lú* in the Fan Wan.

瀘 Lú Name of a river in the east of Kiángai; an inferior prefecture in Sz'chuen on the Yangtze; *lò 'shui*, a tributary of the Yangtze in Sz'chuen.

瑤 Lú A gem or a kind of precious stone of a green color.

瞿 Lú The pupil of the eye; to see; *ts'ing lò*, a clear eye.

紉 Lú Hempen threads; to hatchel flax or hemp and make it ready for weaving.

艚 Lú A name for boats; the stern or stern of a boat or vessel.

蘆 Lú High rushes along river courses, young and flowerless; reeds used to repair dikes; *muk, ú lò*, wooden gourd-shaped floats strapped on children in boats; *lò 'wai*, rushes; *lò ch'ái*, reed faggots; *lò wai* aloes; *lò wai káu*, the juice of the aloes used for the hair.

顱 Lú The skull of a man; *lau lò*, the skull; *fú lò lau*, a bare skull, a decapitated head.

鸛 Lú The fishing cormorant, called *lò ts'z'*, and poetically *ú 'kwai*, the black devil.

鱖 Lú A name for fishes like the Labrax family; *pán lò*, the spotted labrax (*L. Japonicus*); *pák, lò*, the whitelabrax (*Pristipoma pihloo*); *lau lò*, the redheaded labrax (*Pristipoma kaakan*); *fá 'tim lò*, the spotted labrax (*Pristipoma nugeb*);

lò 'kui, hash or slices of the fish.

釀 Láu Thiek dregs of spirits; *shun lò*, high flavored spirits, generous wine.

燎 Láu To hunt by night by torches, as in deer-stalking. Also read *liú*. This is considered the most correct form of the next.

佬 Láu Large. A colloquial and somewhat demeaning word for a man, a person, a fellow, one of a class; it is often equivalent to the termination *er*; *máng 'lò*, a blind man; *tái' 'lò* and *sai' 'lò*, an elder and a younger brother; *héung 'há 'lò*, a villager; *ngoi' 'kong 'lò*, a notherner; *'lò tái' 'lò*, an old fellow; *ngoi' 'lò*, a fool; *ch'au' 'ch'ung 'lò*, a foul mouthed fellow; *mat, tik, 'lò*, what fellow is that? what does he do? *nai 'shui 'lò*, a mason; *k'í 'há 'lò*, a Bannerman; *ko' 'lò*, that man, that stranger.

老 Láu Old, seventy years of age; old, out of date, used a long time; old at, skillful; venerable, aged; an officer; a term of respect and honor, Mr., your, often prefixed to relationships; to grow old; the 125th radical of characters relating to age; *'lò kung, 'lò p'o*, husband, wife; *'lò yan ká* or *'lò tái* an old man; *'lò tau* or *'lò ts'z'* a father; *'lò tái* a mother, a lady; a tide-waiter; *'lò fung kwan*, a man whose son is an officer; *'lò shat*, honest; *'lò yé*, Sir, Your Honor; *'lò fung* one of the same age; *kok, 'lò*, men of Cháu-chau fú; *'lò 'kú*,

a whore; 'lò ts'in, versed in, no novice, cute—applied to gamesters; 'lò ch'ut, [I am] old and stupid; 'lò lín well learned in; 'lò kwan, Láutsz', founder of the Rationalists; 'shám 'lò, the coat is old; 'lò 'hong 'chéung, an old trader; 'lò Wai² Mr. Wai; 'lò loi k'ung, poor and old; 'lò shiá' the old and the young; 'lò 'chū kú' old and firm, as a table; an old customer.

(The next six are frequently pronounced lá.)

魯 Lá Blunt, stupid, dull, obtuse; the name of a feudal state, now the province of Shántung; 'lò tun' dull of apprehension; 'lò fú, a coarse, dull, fellow; 'lò mong, dull and easy, bull-headed.

櫓 Lá A great buckler of wood; a moving tower; the scull on the stern of boats; 'lò sut, the scull pivot; 'lú 'lò, push the scull, i. e. starboard the helm; 'mán 'lò, port the helm; 't'ai 'lò 'mí, lookout for the scull; 'lú 'lò, to scull; 'lò p'án', the scull tie.

虜 Lá To seize, to capture, to take alive in war; captives, prisoners; a slave to, devoted to; 'shau ts'in 'lò, a slave to money; 'lò léuk, to capture; 'lò yan lak, shuk, to seize and hold men for ransom.

擄 Lá Interchanged with the preceding; to capture prisoners; to seize people for slaves or to ransom; 'lò yan, a kidnapper

鹵 Lá Salt, rock salt; salt licks, salt ponds, or lands from which salt is obtained; barren lands;

the 197th radical of characters pertaining to salt; uncivil, rude; 'lò m' meat corned with spirits; 'lò pò' order of the emperor's traveling; 'shun 'lò, barren land; 'lò ts'ò, careless, heedless.

賂 Lá To give a present to one, to bribe, to corrupt; to leave; a vessel used in ancestral worship; fú' ló' 'lung 'hang, bribery prevails everywhere.

輅 Lá A car, a state carriage; yuk, ló' the emperor's chariot; the traces of the harness; ló' ts'am, a post-house for the emperor.

路 Lá A road, a path, a way where people go and make it plain; a passage; met. a way of action, duty; overthrown; great, principal; a carriage; 'sám 'ch'á ló' a trivia; 'shap, ts' ló' cross-roads; 'kwat, 'lau ló' a cul-de-sac; 'hang, 'sz' ló' to act improperly; 'tong' shat, ló' misled the way; 'man' ló' to ask the way; 'kí 'ün 'shui ló' how far is the voyage? 'mò ló' nothing to do, out of work; 'hò ló' shò' prosperous; 'mat, ló' shò' what luck do you have? 'yá' ts'at, 'pát, ló' or 'hak, ló' a dark way (because on the 27th and 28th days, the nights are dark), misdirected; 'lò wát, a slippery way; 'hang, 'ch'éung ló' exiled; 'tsau' ló' to pass or go around by; 'wáng ló' a cross cut; 'yéung, 'ch'éung 'tái' ló' a straight highway; 'mái ló' ts'in, to give black mail; 'tak, ló' to commence learning; 'hoi ló' to clear the path for a soul; 'lung 'kwai yat, ló' both died at the same

time; *pat, kòm' tìn' lò* straight as a pencil; *hang pín' í'íu' lò* which is the way to go? *lò' ch'ing*, an itinerary; *'kon' lò* to hasten, urgent to get on; *lò' pán'* a muddy road; *lò' káng' shuk*, I know the way well.

洛
Lò A river in Shensi in the prefecture of Lú-ngáu; a river in Yunnan.

璐
Lò A valuable and beautiful gem.

籐
Lò A lithe kind of bamboo, good for making arrows.

勞
Lò To reward labor, to remember services in order to reward them; to console, to commend, to assist; *kwan lò' tsak, pái'* return thanks for the prince's rewards.

露
Lò Dew, mist which comes in drops; to bedew; to bless; to disclose, to divulge; to make manifest, to open, to show through, to exhibit; naked, disclosed, apparent; *lò' í'ín*, open to the sky; *lò' 'shui*, dew; *pái' lò* to let out (a secret); *lò' 'ch'í*, exposed teeth; *'m' lò' mín'* not to see a visitor; *ts'ong' lau lò' 'mí*, the cat at last let out of the bag; *í'á lò' 'shui*, cologne water; *lò' pò' gè'nè'al* orders in an army; *lò' ying*, to see the real form or nakedness of; *'tá hám' lò'* to gape; *lò' ch'ut, 'má' 'cháu*, the secret is out, it is found out.

鷺
Lò A long legged bird; *pák, lò'* a white egret-heron; *ch'ü' lò'* a red-headed crane; *lò' fuk*, a stealthy way of moving, like this bird.

潦
Lau A great rain, an inundation, a rushing torrent caused by rains; to macerate, to soak; a collection of water; *hang' lò'* a torrent.

嫖
Lau To hanker after, to dote on; concupiscence, lustful affection for; *lün' lò'* sick for love; *Lò' Tuk*, a paramour of the mother of Tsin Chí-hwáng; hence, a libertine, a Sir Francis Chartres.

來
Lai Same as *lai* 來 in the colloquial; to come, to reach; coming, arriving; to effect, to bring about, to obtain, to induce; denotes the future, or progress of time; *loi* is often joined with *hü'* to denote coming and going, here and there, again and again, &c.; but after this verb it is often a form of the pluperfect; after many verbs, it merely indicates their action; and if a negative is inserted between, the idea of inability of the first verb is implied, as *ning' loi*, bring; *'mái pat, loi*, can not buy it; after the verbs *'hi* and *ch'ut*, it means to begin, showing the commencement of the action indicated in a previous verb, as *'séung' 'm' 'hi loi*, I can not recall it; *shung' ch'ut, peng' loi*, you will become sick; *tsò' pat, loi*, it is impossible; *'tím tsò' tak, loi*, how can it be accomplished? *loi' 'rong*, going and coming, intercourse

with, to and fro; *loi kwai*, to come home; 'ni 'ki *sht loi*, when did you come? *loi yat*, to-morrow; *loi sin*, next year; *loi 'shau*, one who brings a thing; *loi ló' fò* foreign goods; *mat, loi f'au*, what did you come for? *ün loi f'au*, the original condition of an article or a thing;—*ün loi* is also a kind of adversative phrase, meaning yes, indeed; yet; but truly; *ün loi mò 'ts'z' 'li*, never was there such a mode; 'kong 'm loi, can not say it, unable to get it; *loi lik*, origin and history of, antecedents of; 'yau loi *tsz'* there is more coming; *loi yat, fú' d'im*, get another set; *loi yan*, reason of, cause; 'm 'shai man' loi *yau*, don't ask the reason of it; *lok, loi*, come down; 'ni 'lá *pin ch'ü' loi*, where did you come from? 'yau loi *lik*, there is proof; *loi yan wá' mò 'chun*, story-tellers are not to be believed.

Read *lo'* to receive one, to meet one coming.

嶺 *Lái* A mountain in Sz'chuen, one of the peaks of the Min Mts., near the confines of Shensi.

徠 *Lái* Interchanged with the last; also, to receive strangers with kindness.

睞 *Lái* The pupil of the eye distorted, to squint; 'min loi, to glance at sideways, to look at earnestly.

稊 *Lái* A local name in Shantung for wheat.

駮 *Lái* A mare, seven cubits high; a powerful tall horse.

萊 *Lái* A thistle, wild herbs growing in waste places; waste, sterile, untilled ground; to clear up jungle; *f'in loi*, a fallow, or neglected field; *loi fuk*, a turnip; *loi 'ts'ò*, a sow thistle, its leaves are esculent.

賚 *Lái* To confer upon, to bestow on an inferior; a largess; *lo' lo'* to reward for services; *lo' ts'z'* an imperial reward.

耒 *Lui* The handle and beam of a plough; the 127th radical of characters pertaining to tillage; to plough; *lo' tsz'* a plough; *met.* agriculture.

誄 *Lui* A eulogy on the dead; to eulogize, to write epitaphs; *lo' shui*, to narrate one's virtues; *lo' man*, a eulogy, or prayers for the virtuous dead, often burned at the burial.

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Lok.

咯 *Loh* Disputatious; read *kok*, a cock's cry. A colloquial final particle, like *lo*, used in answers, implying indeed, certainly; finished, done; so; *hai' lok*, yes, indeed; *tsau' kòm lok*, well, that'll do.

烙 *Loh* To burn in, to brand; to spit, to toast, to cook by roasting; red hot; a branding-iron; 'lá yan' lok, to brand; *lok, t'ü*, a spit-iron; *lok, kon*, to toast or roast till dry; *lok, tò' tsü*, roast it thoroughly.

絡 *Loh* Hemp not yet rotted; silky cotton fibres, staple of cotton; continuous, joined; to bind, to tie around; to encompass; a coarse net, used to carry boxes

in, slings; the blood vessels; *mak, lok*, the pulse; *jün lok*, mutual assistance, joined; *lok*, 'mä *š'au*, to halter a horse; *sam, páu lok*, the pericardium; *yat, túi' š'ang lok*, a pair of rattan slings; *šin' lok*, netted slings; *šau' yan jing lok*, duped, taken in; *lok, š'au*, a sort of sarsnet.

犂
Loh A speckled or brindled cow; open, manifested, patent; *pok, lok*, a particolored ox; *ch'ëuk, lok*, preëminent, to excel, distinguished; *lok, lok*, clearly understood; *lok, hok*, hard and even, like a good road.

酪
Loh Cream; dried milk; racky made from mare's milk; fat, greasy, unctuous; *hang' lok*, or *hang' yan ch'á*, an emulsion of almonds; 'ü *lok*, thickened milk, porridge.

駱
Loh A white horse with a black mane; *Lok, š'in*, a country near Annám; *lok, š'o*, a camel.

雛
Loh A kind of bird; interchanged with the preceding, and with the next; *lok, lok, in*, afraid.

洛
Loh A fine river in Honán, a large tributary of the Yellow River; the dazzling glare from water; *Lok, yéung*, the ancient Lohyang in Honán, the capital of Fuhhi; *lok, yéung fá*, a caryophyllus.

落
Loh The fall of the leaf or of rain; to scatter about; to fall, to tumble off, to let fall, to fall into; to descend, to gather at, to come down to; to lay a thing down; to put into, to enter, as an item in an account; the place to which one falls, one's gathering place; settled,

fixed, arranged; *lok, šoi*, come down; *lok, šüt*, it snows; *š'ün lok*, a village; *tü, lok, š'í* fell to the ground; *lok, lá* the price has fallen; *lok, pok*, reduced in wealth, poor; *lok, šing*, the job is completed; *tü' šong lok*, a term for the five years in the cycle with *tsz'* in their name; *lok, lik*, be smart; *lok, teng*, to pay bargain money; *lok, min*, to upbraid, to abuse with foul language; *lok, pün š'in* to advance capital; *lok, pat*, to begin a work, to commence writing; *lok, tsot pín ch'ü* where has it gone to? where is he at work? *lok, füt*, to shave off the hair, to lose the hair; *lok, kong*, sunset; *lok, šün*, to go aboard; *lok, šá*, to mix in sand; *lok, š'au fo* export cargo; *lok, sam*, be easy about.

樂
Loh Pleasure, joy, happiness, ease, gratulation; to rejoice in, to delight in, to take pleasure in, to esteem a pleasure; *lok, ü š'in ming*, pleased with fate, to accord with the decrees of heaven; *hang lok, š'ò*, a portrait; *tsok, lok*, to make merry; *lok, tak, wü*, pleased to do; *ho lok, ü, chí*, where shall I be better pleased? *lok, sam*, contented.

樂
Loh Name of a river in Shántung. A bank, a large pool or estuary.

樂
Loh Interchanged with *yëuk*, **樂**. Dead branches of trees; withered leaves. Read *ch'ëuk*, light, bright, splendid; brilliant, refulgent; to shine, to glisten; to embellish.

(276)

Long.

郎
Láng

A place or summer-house in the Lú state; a term of respect for officers and persons; a gentleman; a male; *ling' long*, your son; *san long*, a bride-room; *ts'an ká long*, attendants at a bridal procession; *'kon chü long*, to lead a boar to sow; *long kwan*, my husband; *pún' long*, groomsmen; *tái' ling' long*, *i' ling' long*, first young gentleman, second young gentleman; these terms are added by others to the names of sons; *tái' long* is a term a wife gives her husband's eldest brother.

廊
Láng

Rooms or porches on the two sides of a hong between the halls, or on the sides of court, somewhat like a gallery or corridor; chambers adjoining a hall; *ts'un long*, a portico or porch, where watchmen stay; *long miú' ts'oi*, distinguished talents—as of statesmen; *long' mò*, side galleries.

榔
Láng

A species of palm, the wood is good for sedan thills, and the pith for food; *'kau long*, a species of Prunus, found in Kwángtung; *ming long*, a kind of rattle used to drive fish into nets.

榔
Láng

Ornaments made of coral, called *long kon*; *long long*, a sort of necklace or clasp for the neck.

銀
Láng

Interchanged with the last; a kind of locket; *lam long long*, a little bell.

狼
Láng

A wolf or jackal, a beast whose howl scares animals; cruel, furious, oppressive; *sh'ái long tang tò'* a wolf is in the road—said of cruel rulers; *long sam*, cruel; *long tsik*, more than is wanted, scattered about, confused; *long pui'* fettered, embarrassed, involved; *long tuk*, truculent, callous and cruel.

簍
Láng

Young bamboos, called *ts'ong long chuk*; a basket; a screen for a carriage.

稂
Láng

Weeds in rice or grain, or whatever hinders its growth; *long 'yau*, darnel, tare; *pat long pat*, 'yau, neither darnel nor grass—good for nothing.

螳
Láng

A mantis, called *'ong long met*, ineffectual efforts; *'ong long pò' shím*, the mantis catches the cicada, (and the shrike catches the mantis). Also read *léung*; *léung léung*, the tumble-dung, a kind of Ateuchus.

閤
Láng

A lofty door; vacant, empty, unoccupied; *long 'ün*, fairy land; *kò long*, a high gateway; *long long*, extensive, waste.

朗
Láng

Clear, lustrous, bright, as the moon; distinct utterance; lustre, clearness; *kwong 'long*, light; *ts'ing 'long*, limpid, pure; *'long chü'* to receive or ask assistance of, blessed of; *üt, 'long*, moonshine; *'long long' trung' king*, to recite the classics in a clear voice.

垆
Láng

A cemetery, a tomb, called *fán long* in Shánsí; *fong' long* a desert waste.

浪
Láng Waves, billows, surges; a drum; dissipated, extravagant, wasteful, profligate; impertinent, disrespectful; unsettled, unfixed in mind; *mong' long'* rude and unmannerly; *fung long'* waves; *long' t'ong'* vagabondish, inconstant; *yéuk, long'* ridiculing, audacious; *long' 'tsz'* a spendthrift; *long' yung'* wasteful; *long' 'ü, fä, tñ,* foolish and lewd talk.

Read *long*, in the river
Ts'ong long in Shántung.

晾
Láng To dry in the sun; to hang up to dry; *long' kon* hung up till dry; *long' hoi,* spread out to dry; *yam long'* dry it in the shade.

Read *long'*; a colloquial word; to stand a thing on trestles, or on whatever will raise it from the ground; to put a thing upon a shelf or place; to chock or shore up; *long' 'hi 'k'ü,* raise it from the ground; *long' kò tik,* raise it a little higher; *shün 'pi shek, long' chü'* the ship is stranded on the rock.

(277)

Lü.

(The pronunciation of the characters under this syllable and those in the 279th and 280th is often difficult to distinguish.)

廬
Lü A thatched hovel, a cottage, a choultry by the roadside; a lodge or shed in a field, for workmen; a poor house; a term for one's own house; to pass the night; *pai' lü,* my house; *lū shé'* a cottage, my lodgings; *l'ia lü,* a cabin in a field.

驢
Lü An ass; *'yé lü,* a wild ass; *'kin lü,* a limping or slow ass; *lū tui,* ill-setting, as clothes, bulging out.

葦
Lü A plant, used to boil with fish, in order to give it a pleasant flavor.

閭
Lü The gate of a village or lane, a gate; a hamlet of 25 houses; a habitation; to dwell; *mán lü,* a dwelling; *'t lü,* leaning against the door—and hoping for one's return; *lū 'li,* a village gate.

欄
Lü A kind of palm, with pointed, sharp leaves; *lū muk,* a fine grained red wood from Annam.

呂
Lü The spine;—represented by the character; tones in music; *luk, 'lū,* the six flat notes; *sam 'lū, chí, shan,* a loyal minister; *'Lü sung* Spain; *'siú 'Lü sung* Luzon or Manila.

侶
Lü A colleague, a companion, a fellow; to associate with, to accompany; *hang 'lū,* a traveling comrade; *kü, 'lū,* to agree to go in a company, to make up a party; *pán' 'lū,* a partner.

裏
Lü This character is often pronounced 'lū, in the sense of within, inside.

旅
Lü A battalion of 500 men; a stranger, a visitor, a guest, a sojourner; a company, many; to travel about or to other provinces; to lodge; an imperial sacrifice to heaven; a path; orderly, to arrange in order; foreign; self-planted grain; *hang 'lū,* a traveler; *'lū hák,* or *shéung 'lū,* a traveling merchant; *'lū ts'z'* in order; *'lū tñm'* a lodging-house.

脊
Lü The backbone, the spine; 'you
'*tā lik*, he has great strength.

(276)

Lü.

慮
Lü To think upon anxiously, to expect, to care about, to feel sad for; to plan, to calculate, to devise; to cogitate, to turn over in one's mind; concern, dubious of, suspicion, anxiety; *sz' lü'* serious thoughts of; *lū' hau'* to think of the future; *lū' w'* precautionary, thoughtful of; *mong lū'* not to particularize, a general view of; *lū' nim'* to have anxious thoughts.

吐
Lü. A colloquial word; to spit; to spit out of the mouth; *lū' ch'ut, lai*, spit it out.

亂
Lü. A colloquial word; confused; *kū lū'* all in disorder.

(279)

Lui.

諛
Lü Deceitful; to deceive; a man's name, Cháu Publü in the Sung dynasty.

鏟
Lü A file, a rasp. a polishing tool; to file smooth, to give lustre to; to correct or reform one's self; *mo lü'* to polish, to file.

屢
Lü Frequently, reiterated, many times, often; continually, successively; prompt; *lū' ts'z'* many times; *lū' nin*, for many years; *lū' lū'* again and again; *lū' lū' hai' kōm*, he is always just so—he is stupid.

簞
Lü Usually pronounced *kū'*. Rustic, unpolished. Read *lū'* in the Fan Wan.

纒
Lü Hempen or silken fibres not yet spun; a forfeit of cloth; a hank or knot; *pō' lū'* coarse cotton cloth; *f'iu fan lū' sik*, to arrange and speak of points in order; *yat, lū' sz'* a knot of floss.

褸
Lü Interchanged with the last; the lappet of a coat; *lām lū'* ragged clothes, seedy garments.

羆
Wei A hedgehog or porcupine; *lū'* a class, a series, a collection, many of the same sort; to classify; dense, abundant; *tsz'* 'lui, a dictionary. Also read *war'*.

蝮
Li A worm which eats wood. Usually pronounced 'lai, which see.

磊
Lü A heap or pile of stones; to pile or throw stones together into a pile; 'lui 'lui lok, lok, clearly understanding.

壘
Lui A military wall, a rampart; to pile up, to heap, to lay on each other; a pile; reiterated; graves in a row; 'lui shak, to pile up stones; robust, vigorous; form, figure; 'lui 'lun ch' ngai, imminent danger—as of breaking a pile of eggs; *kwan lui*, an intrenched camp; *yat, lui shak*, a heap of stones; 'lui pik, ch'an, a constellation including parts of Capricorn, Aquarius and Pisces.

蕾
Lui A flower-bud, flowers partly opened; *fā lui*, a flower-bud.

播
Lui Interchanged with *lui* 播, and often pronounced *lui*. To drum, to beat a drum or gong; to turn over stones; *sát, 'lui p'áu'* to beat a reveille and fire a gun; *'lui 'kú,* to drum.

偶
Lui To destroy, to injure mutually, as in a fight; *pái' 'lui,* to rout; *fái' 'lui,* puppets, automations; *tsz' 'lui k'i shan,* he injured himself.

藟
Lui A kind of vine or melon; *kot, 'lui,* a sort of gourd; *ts'in sui' 'lui,* a sort of vine.

鸱
Lui A flying squirrel, called *'lui 'shú;* they are considered medicinal, and allied to the bat.

戾
Li To stoop, to bend, to crouch; to offend; to reach to, at; determined, set; curved, distorted, crooked; perverse, rebellious, stubborn; ungovernable, impenitent, criminal; *tsui' lui' wicked;* *ün fi lui' t'in,* the kite flies to heaven.

熬
Li Like the preceding; to bind so as to force out the blood; incurable, virulent, as a disease; a plant furnishing a green dye; *ts'ák, lui' a thief;* *lui' fú,* an unreasonable man.

唳
Li The chirping of a bird; *liú lui' the scream of storks or herons.*

淚
Lui To weep, to cry; tears; grief; *lau 'ngán lui' to weep;* *'ü lui' to rain tears, to weep bitterly;* *'man lui' to dry up the tears;* *chü lui' pearly tears;* *lui' 'ngán,* eyes red from weeping; *lui' 'mún chím k'am,* tears bedewed the coat; *pi lui' tears and sorrow;* *lui' han,* the traces of tears; *lui' ying soi,* tears wet his cheeks.

類
Lui Good, unselfish, excellent; a species, a sort, a class, a kind; a *lui'* is contained in a *pò'*, and larger than a *'chung,* as a class, genus, species; imperial sacrifice or worship; to class with, to become one with; *t'ung lui'* of the same sort; *'sho 'yau mat, lui'* whatever things there are; *lui' 'ts'z'* similar in kind; *ch'uk, lui'* domestic animals; *pat, séung lui'* unlike, not of the same sort; *lui' kin'* to appear at court on succeeding to a father's title; *shín' lui'* the good; *lui' 'ngo,* become like me, make one of us; *lui' 'ts'z'* *'k'ü 'kòm 'yéung,* very much like it.

類
Lui Knots in silk thread; a defect, a flaw; out of sorts; perverse, unmanageable; harsh; *'fan lui'* morose.

累
Lui Interchanged with *lui'* 屢; to bind, to detain, to tie together; to lay on or above, to heap; repeatedly, often; *hai' 'lui,* to tie up; *'lui, sz'* to emboss, to make raised figures on a plain surface.

累
Lui To involve, to compromise, to implicate; to put an affair on another, to bring trouble to; embarrassed, oppressed, troubled with many affairs; *t'o lui'* to involve another; *lui' chui'* embarrassed with; *lin lui'* to implicate in punishment; *mò kwá' lui'* no care about; *lui' shai' 'kwai,* a most annoying wretch; *chui' lui' ké' shüt, wá'* constant repetitions; *lui' k'ap, yan,* to involve another.

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Lúi.

蠔
Lui

An edible salt-water oyster or clam, found in the waters off the Bogue.

雷
Lui

Thunder; a deafening, thundering noise; to imitate, to do like; *ú lúi*, or *hang lúi*, to thunder; *yal, shing lúi*, a clap of thunder; *lúi kung*, the Thunderer, *sc.* Jupiter tonans; *fán' lúi*, killed with lightning; *lúi fung*, to hit upon the same as another has; *lúi kung ú*, a tadpole; *lúi kung kwang* a peal of thunder; *lúi p'ek, p'ò* a shaving shop where money is lent at high rates; *lúi pin*, a flash of lightning; *p'ing tí yal, shing lúi*, a clap of thunder in a field, a sudden surprise.

搥
Lui

Interchanged with *lui*, in the sense of to drum. To rub fine, to triturate with a pestle; to treat harshly; to precipitate; *lúi tsung*, to make flour for starching; *lúi ngán líú* to grind paints; *lúi ch'ui*, a pestle for triturating; *lúi lán' k'ú*, grind it fine; *lúi 'kú*, to drum; *lúi shek*, to throw down stones.

縲
Lui

To bind with ropes, to secure one, as a criminal; a black rope; *lúi sí*, fetters, bonds.

累
Lui

To join together in a series, to concatenate; to place on, to superimpose, to add to; to die or be condemned, when innocent; to involve, to entangle; to bind, to detain, to

罍
Lui

arrest; to creep over and entangle; hooks or ties of armor; *lúi lúi*, forlorn, forsaken; *lúi hai* to bind with cords.

藟
Lui

A sort of porcelain wine-vase with looped ears, having clouds painted on it, to show its inexhaustibility; a bowl used in sacrifices.

藟
Lui

Same as *lui* 藟; a kind of hod or basket to carry earth; creeping plants.

藟
Lui

Interchanged with the preceding. Also read *lo*, in *lo 'li*, a basket.

藟
Lui

Lean, meagre, emaciated, fallen away; feeble, debilitated, infirm; entangled; turned over; *lúi shau* very thin; *lúi k'i kok*, caught by the horns; *lúi fuk*, turned over or bottom up.

(281)

Luk.

碌
Luh

A green colored stone, chrysolite; stony, rocky, uneven, rough ground; laborious, toilsome; small; a chunk of timber; *luk, luk*, rough; unimportant, insignificant; following after another; *lò luk*, unwearying, painstaking; *yal, luk, shü* a length cut off from a tree; *yung luk*, an inefficient man, a drudge; *luk, luk, mò nang*, a man of no parts, or force; *pò luk*, a vulgar name for a pumelo.

撻
Luh

To move; to shake, to rattle; to roll over or on the ground; to rock; *luk, lok, tí* rolled over and fell down; *pí kéuk, luk,*

roll it with the foot; *luk*, *mái*, rolled together, like two drops of quicksilver; *luk*, *mái* *pin ch'ü* where has it rolled to? *luk*, *k'an*, to roll a ball; *luk*, *kú*, a rattle drum; *luk*, *nai*, to roll earth smooth; *luk*, *wái*, rolled smooth; also said of men well versed in; *luk*, *ngau*, a game of rolling coppers; *luk*, *loi luk*, *hü* to rock to and fro; *luk*, *mak*, to roll ink in printing; *luk*, *tò ch'ü* slipped down.

輞 *Luh* The rut of a wheel; a roller or wheel; *luk*, *lò*, a windlass; *ch'è luk*, a colloquial word for a wheel; *luk*, *ch'è*, a waggon.

漉 *Luh* A river in Chángshá fú in Húnán; to ooze out; water drained off, dregs; to drag from the water; *luk*, *chap*, *'shá t'* the dripping water sprinkled the ground.

麓 *Luh* The foot of a hill; woody places on a hill-side; *luk*, *'shau*, a forest ranger, a forester.

簍 *Luh* A high pannier basket for inclosing fowls; *shü luk*, a basket for books; *met.* a stupid pedant.

鹿 *Luh* A deer; the 197th radical of characters relating to cervine animals; *luk*, *ying*, hartshorn; *múi fú luk*, or *kam ts'in luk*, the white spotted axis deer.

六 *Luh* Six; *ts' luk*, the sixth; *luk*, *fong*, the six departments in a provincial yámun; *luk*, *hòp*, zenith, nadir, and the four cardinal points; the twelve horary stems coupled into six pairs; *luk*, *shap*, *fú káp*, the cycle

of sixty years; *chák*, *luk*, *shik*, to throw six dice; *luk*, *luk*, thirty-six.

陸 *Luh* High, dry land, terra firma; land, as distinguished from water; used as a complex form of the last; *luk*, *lò* a land journey; *hang luk*, to go by land; *luk*, *tsuk*, in succession, successively; *luk*, *lò* *ping*, land troops; *luk*, *tsuk*, *loi*, came one after another.

綠 *Luh* Late planted grain, which yet ripens early in the season.

綠 *Luh* Green color; *ts'ing luk*, color of young leaves; *mung luk*, dark green; *tái' luk*, *mò* to be a cuckold; *shek*, *luk*, malachite; *luk*, *fán*, green vitriol; *'Lü sung' luk*, an emerald; *luk*, *i jong*, a rising man, a distinguished man.

祿 *Luh* Emoluments of office, salary, rations, pay, income; prosperity, the enjoyment of a thing; to enjoy an income; to salary; *pat*, *luk*, a defunct scholar—one who died before entering office; *luk*, *war* an office; *'fung luk*, a salary; *shik*, *luk*, pleasures of the table, gusto; *i luk*, *pat*, *tsuk*, insufficient food and raiment; *mò luk*, *shik*, no salary; *Kwong Luk*, *tsz'* the Banqueting Office at Peking—also applied ironically to cooks.

淥 *Luh* Interchanged with *luk*, *鹿*, clear water.

萊 *Luh* A plant or grass of which cloth can be made; *luk*, *tsu'* a green-colored bean.

錄
Luh A metallic lustre or color; veins on a shell; to copy, to transcribe; to record, to make a note of; a record, a narration; an order, a series, an index; the teeth; *ch'án luk*, to copy; *luk, ch'ui, lai*, to compose, to write; *muk, luk*, an index; *in hang² luk*, record of one's words and acts; *'ts'ü luk*, to be selected out from the candidates for a degree; *luk, sz²* to detail, to write an account of; *yat, ch'ung tsuk, luk*, one act worth noting; *'ki luk, shap, ts'z²* to be recorded ten times—as worthy officers are; *luk, tsik*, a record of a family, a register; *luk, soai*, to inscribe and to reject candidates for degree of küjin; *tai² kai² luk*, the triennial report of officers; *shi² luk*, inscribed as a küjin; *luk, 'hau, kung*, to take minutes of evidence.

錄
Luh A map or chart; a book; ancient records; *'fú luk*, a charm, a magic writing.

醪
Luh A pleasant kind of spirit, called *ling luk*, made with the water from the Lake Ling in Húnán.

錄
Luh A famous steed called *luk*, belonging to the emperor Muh-wáng of Chau dynasty.

辱
Luh To disgrace, to injure, to put contempt on; to act foolishly; *siu² luk*, opprobrium, ridicule of men; *luk, yuk*, to act disgracefully.

戮
Luh To kill in war or for crimes, to massacre; to mangle a body, to disgrace a corpse by exposure and cruelty; to act

foolishly, to disgrace; *shát, luk*, to slaughter; *luk, ts'un*, to put prisoners to death; *luk, lik*, united effort.

藜
Luh Long and large, like vegetation or grass; *luk, luk, 'ché ngo*, the long, large rush.

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Lun.

嚼 A colloquial word; to gnaw a bone; to lie uneven; stammering; uneven, as crumpled paper; *shüt, wa² lun, chun*, hesitating talk, stammering; *lun kwat, 'fau*, to gnaw a bone; *lun, mái tik, to*, pick your bones clean.

倫
Lun Constant, regular, that which is acknowledged by men as right, proper; a species, class, sex; relationships, affinity of things and classes with each other, a natural law; to distinguish or choose; *'ng lun*, the five relationships of society; *yik, lun*, to violate these duties by inhuman and atrocious acts; *lun ts'z²* a series; *'in lun*, one's parents; *tsüt, lun*, to exterminate people.

倫
Lun A range of mountains, called *Kwan lun*, the Koulkoun Mts. in Koko-nor.

倫
Lun To choose fit persons for office; to select, to pick out; to connect with; to come in turn, to take by turns; *lun sün²* to select fit ones; *lun ts'oi*, to select men of talent; *lun, pán*, to attend in turn; *'i, ká lun tò' 'ni*, it is your turn

now; *lun lok, loi*, come in regular rotation. The second character also means to walk with difficulty; parsimonious.

A ripple, "white caps;" an eddy, a whirl of waters; chaos, turbulent water; to sink or be engulfed, submerged, drowned; to be lost in perdition, damned; *lun lok*, sinking in destitution and vice; *ch'am lun*, lost for ever; *lun song*, extinct, as a dynasty or family; *lun müt*, destroyed utterly.

輪
Lun

To arrange or twist raw silk for weaving; to wind silk; a silken cord; to compare and distinguish, to classify, to adjust; to know; *lun yam*, "silken sounds" are His Majesty's words; *sz lun*, sorted silk, fine thoughts; *mün fuk, king lun*, eloquent, full of just thoughts.

Read *kwán*, in the phrase *kwán kan*, the cap of Kung-ming.

輪
Lun

Lun ü the name of a boat; the bow timbers of a vessel.

輪
Lun

Crawling of insects or snakes; a large frog; others say, a kind of serpent.

輪
Lun

A wheel with spokes; a wheel; a disc; a round face; a round, a revolution, a circuit, a turn; large; to rotate, to roll round; *lun chün*, to turn round and round; *lun mün*, to go from one door to the next; *fong yat, lun p'áu* to fire a volley of cannon; *lun üi*, transmigration; *chün lun*, to reënter life; *kü ch'è lun*, to lift the [stone] wheel—a trial of

strength; *lun lau hon 'shau*, to watch in rotation; *kwong lun*, latitude and longitude, the area or expanse of a country; *lun chéuk, k'ü*, it is his turn; *lun hoi tsò* do it by turns.

磷
Lin

An ignis fatuus, supposed to be an exhalation from the blood of murdered persons; shining; *kwai 'fo lun lun*, devil's fires abounding and shining.

磷
Lin

Feeling ashamed, abashed, disconcerted.

磷
Lin

Precipitous, lofty peaks of mountains; *lun sun*, lofty mountain cliffs.

磷
Lin

Water murmuring over the stones; stones by the brook; clear water of a brook; *'shui lok, lun lun*, the water tumbling clear over the stones. Read *lun*; to rub a stone thin, to make thin; shingle, gravel.

磷
Lin

Name of a river; clear water, issuing from rocks and running among hills.

磷
Lin

A veined appearance, like that of agate; *lun pan*, chatoyant, variegated.

磷
Lin

The rumbling of wheels, for which the next is also used; a threshold; abundant, full; *chung' ch'è lun lun*, the noise of many chariots; *ü lun*, a doorway.

鄰
Lin

Near, contiguous, proximate; connected with, supporting, assisting, as ministers do a prince; conterminous, neighboring; a neighborhood, neighbors; five families; *lun 'li*, the neighbors; *kák, lun*, next house, near to one's house;

kan' lun, a neighboring village; *sz' lun*, neighbors; *lun kwok*, contiguous countries; *cham' lun*, adjoining; *lun kan'* near to.

騾
Lin A piebald horse; a horse with black lips.

鱗
Lin Scales of fishes, soft and overlying; scaly animals, as snakes and fishes; repeated, succeeding, like scales; *ü lun*, fish-scales; *fung sai' shui lun lun*, the breeze raises the scaly ripples; *lun pò'* scaly tribes.

麟
Lin The female of the unicorn; *k'i lun tsò' 'ts'z'* the unicorn is here—written on bridal sedans; *lun' chi' ch'ing ts' éung*, the unicorn's hoof has brought luck—an heir is born. The idea of the Chinese unicorn may have been derived from a one-horned Tibetan equine animal.

遴
Lin To walk with difficulty; covetous, avaricious, grasping.

卵
Lwán An egg; the roe of fish; testicles; *kai' lun*, hen's eggs; *lun' tsz'* the testes; *lun shang*, oviparous; *lun yik*, to bring up, to cherish; *shai' ü fuk lun*, like one screening or setting on eggs.

論
Lun To discourse upon, to consider about and discuss; to reason, to think upon, to consult; discourse, deliberation, counsel; a process or regular train of reasoning, a full account of a matter; according to, by the, speaking of; *lun' kan mái'* sold by the catty; *m lun' do' shiü*, no matter how many; *ts'ám lun'* to con-

verse upon; *pín' lun'* to dispute, to argue; *kok, 'yau' ts'ü lun'* each maintains his own views; *ch'ui lun'* to infer; *tsok, mak, lun'* to write a diagnosis of a disease; *ü mò lun' ts'z'* to discourse without method; *yéuk, lun'* if we admit, premising; *lun' 'hi*, to talk about; *lun' yan*, to speak about people.

吝
Lun Avaricious, stingy, mean, sordid, sparing; to dislike, to part with, to spare; to be ashamed of; *lun' sik*, close, to hold on to; *sau lun'* ashamed of, reddening; *lun' pò'* afraid of one's steps; *hang' mat, lun' yuk*, I hope you will not regret your steps—a phrase on an invitation; *pat, lun'* unsparing, liberal.

紊
Wan Raveled, as thread; confused, intricate, involved; to embroil, to confuse; *pat, yung lun'* to disallow any confusion.

閭
Lin A rush proper for making mats; a surname; *má lun'* the iris or fleur-de-lis; *lun' shek*, stones on walls for throwing down upon an enemy.

輾
Lun The rut of a wheel; to run against or drive over one when riding.

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Lün.

掣
Liuen To bind or tie in any way, to connect; the hands or feet contracted by disease, bent over; crooked, winding; to crook or bend; to take hold of and drag along; *lün kuk*,

crooked; *lün mǎ*, curly hair; *lün áu*, bent over, as a hunchback; *lün shang*, twins; *lün kún*, winding, devious; *lün mái*, bent up, cuddled, as from cold; *wat, lün*, to bend, to warp; *sai, lün*, bandy-legged.

樂
Lwán A kind of tree, slender like a spear, from which a drug called *lün-king*, is procured; a sort of gynandrous plant; the ends of an angular bell.

鸞
Lwán A fabulous bird, the embodiment of every beauty and grace, a phoenix; the *lün kai*, or argus pheasant, seems to have furnished the type; the cock is *lün*, the hen is *wo*; *lün fung' wo ming*, the phoenixes sing in concert—a marriage; *kú lün' kwá suk*, the solitary phoenix and lonestar—unmarried; *hung lün*, a star lucky for marrying; *chü lün' ts'oi*, elegantly colored. Used for the next, because the bells were suspended from a phoenix's bill.

鑾
Lwán Little bells, such as are hung on imperial cars; imperial, royal; *lün áu*, His Majesty's chair; *kam lün tin*, the palace; *kam lün po*, a term for the Hánlin college; *lün tsó*, an idol's shrine; *ái lün*, H. M.'s return; also applied to the reinstalment of Shángti; *lün á wai*, the emperor's guardsmen; *lün ká*, his godship; *lün ling*, small bells.

巔
Lwán The vertex or peak of a hill, a pointed summit; to surround.

聯
Lien Connected, joined to, as the ear is to the head; to combine with, to make alliance with; to associate, to assemble, to unite; to join in a regular order; a distich or parallel aphorisms; *lün kw'an*, to crowd together, a company or flock; *lün á fuk*, to baste or stitch clothes; *lün' tong*, to combine in cabals; *tú' lün*, antithetical couplets hung up in houses; *lün kú*, dwelling in a row or near to; *lün ming*, to subscribe names, as to a petition; *lün' shau*, united strength; *lün sam hòp, tsok*, to do with united purpose.

戀
Lien Ardently loving, to long for, to think of continually; to dote on, to hanker for; *lün' mǎ*, strong attachment; *lün' tsau*, to hanker for spirits; *lün' shik*, lecherous; *lün' lün' pat, mong*, in tender recollection.

亂
Lwán To confuse, to disorder, to throw into trouble; discord, anarchy, insurrection, commotion; in confusion, tumultuous, out of place, disarranged, raveled; wrong; to regulate, to put in order; *tái' lün'*, commotion, turmoil, in a house or in a state; *lün' chong'*, to meet rudely; *mong kwok, kóm' lün'*, all in confusion, at sixes and sevens; *tsok, lün'*, to rebel, insurrection; *sam lün'*, disturbed in mind; *'mai' tá lün'*, don't mix them up; *lün' lai*, disordered, it is all wrong; *lün' shai'*, to disturb the country, to turn the world upside down; *lün' tsó*, to sit awkwardly.

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Lung.

Sometimes written 龍, but erroneously; a hole, an aperture, a wide cleft; 洞 'shü lung, a rat-hole; yap, wong nai lung, gone into the clay hole—buried; hoi ko lung, make a hole; pi fal lung, the nostrils; ch'ün lung, bored, has holes; hung lung, or fu lung, a hole; lung lá' an opening, a crack or hole.

A dragon, the chief of scaly animals, thought to have supernatural powers, and of which many kinds are supposed to exist; geomancers say much of them; an emblem or badge of imperial power and awe; the emperor's power; imperial, dragon-like; to pervade; to bud; gracious, kind; lung shün, dragon boats, so named from the carving on the bow; lung héung, the ancestral effigy at weddings; hoi lung wong, the Neptune of the Chinese; lung wai the throne; lung 'tai, the emperor's person; lung ngán, His Majesty's presence; lung 'ngán 'kwo, the lungan (*Dimocarpus* [*Euphoria*] longan), a fruit; p'á lung, paddling boats, that go fast; lung p'ái, the imperial tablet, adored by officers; lung tin' a shed or erection for the 'lá tsü'; shing lung, to get married; ti' lung, an earthworm; 'úi ná lung, can seize a dragon—clever; ts'am lung ü, the sturgeon; lung

mak, the "dragon's pulse," refers to subtle geomantic influences and tokens; lung chung chi nin, decrepid, old; lung lui' the class of lizards, dragons, serpents, &c.; lung üt, the "Dragon's Cave," or Lan-keet I. near the Bogue.

The throat; hau lung, the gullet; hau lung héung, a sound in the throat.

To grasp, to seize, to drag; to attack, to charge on; to collect or assemble; to effect an end, to exert one's self; to work on, to operate; to lay hold of, to act with; lung mai 'shau, to sleeve the hands; lung kan' bring [the boat] near; to cause to approach, to near; 'má lung 'fan, a headstall; lung sai, to tie up the hair; 'mò lai lung, no intercourse or business with; 'pi tò lung kwo' hui' he was cut with a knife; lung leuh, to capture; lung tik, to charge an enemy's force; lung lok, chü' to detain by excuses.

The rising sun obscured; lung lung, break of day; the sun scarcely seen.

The rising moon; mung lung, obscure, dim, as the beclouded moon or a dirty glass.

A wooden mill for hulling rice; to rub, to grind down, to sharpen; to grind; mo lung, to grind; to study hard; lung kuk, to hull grain; kuk, lung, a wooden hand-mortar; lung lai' to sharpen, to rub and make bright.

龍
Lung A dragon-shaped gem used in deprecating drought; *ling lung*, the tinkling of gems; also clear; the sighing of the wind.

籠
Lung A cage, stockade, or inclosure of wood for birds or animals; *ts'au lung*, a cage to carry prisoners in; *fong lung*, to confine behind bars; *tim lung*, to screen off for privacy; *shau' yan lo lung*, to be taken in, deluded. Interchanged with the next.

籠
Lung A cage, a den; an open worked basket, for holding earth or animals; a quiver; to monopolize or engross goods; *'ia lung*, to entrap birds; *ch'ü' 'ia lung*, to inveigle people; *pü' lung*, a frame for drying clothes; *ts'ek lung*, a bird-cage; *chü lung*, a pig basket; *chü lung fä*, the Nepenthes flower; *hä lung*, a shrimp net; *lung fo' mat*, to hoard up or buy up goods; *lung ch'au'* a fish-net made like a basket to cover fish; *met.* a sentence giving the key or subject-matter of a book or essay; *lung lok*, a bridle; *met.* to ensnare by words, to get control of. Also read *'lung*, a trunk.

聾
Lung Deaf, hard of hearing; unperceived or hidden, like things covered up; *'ä lung*, a deaf person; *chong lung chá' 'ä*, feigning to be deaf and dumb; *ch' i lung*, silly and deaf.

龍
Lung A species of water polygnum; *lung lung*, overgrown with weeds, concealed, hidden by something; *lung sü ts'oi'* asparagus (?)

龍
Lung The leggings or overalls worn by Chinese in winter.

隆
Lung Grand, eminent, high above what surrounds, exalted, conspicuous; abundant, overfilled, opulent, fertile; exalting, glorious; to glorify, to exalt, to magnify; to rise up; *hing lung*, prosperous; *lung pok*, generous and mean; *sham ling lung ts'ing*, to receive distinguished favors; *tsün lung*, highly honored; *lung shing'* affluent.

隆
Lung Infirm, weak in the back; *lung peng'* diseased from age; *lung pai'* costive.

壙
Lung A mound in a field; a grave, a tomb, a tumulus; to engross or buy up goods; *'lung tün'* undulating, as a road or country; to speculate in, as a broker; *yau lung*, a mound, a grave, a hillock; *sz' lung tün'* speculation, to use other's money in speculation.

A colloquial word; the inside of a thing; hollow, empty of, nothing in; *kün ts'oi' lung*, inside of a coffin; *lung lung*, empty, all taken out.

龍
Lung A dike to prevent the irruption of waters; *lung mau chi kün*, among dikes and fields—in agricultural pursuits; *lung sai*, an old name for the west of Shensi, now a district in Kánsuh; *lung tsung*, all, the whole; *tak lung mong'* Shuk having got Shensi he wanted Sz'chuen.

櫃
Lung An unauthorized character; a trunk, a box, a case for carrying articles; *p' i lung*, a lea-

thern trunk; *i lung*, a clothes trunk; *shau lok lung*, pack it in the trunk; *fo shik lung*, a case for eatables.

弄²
Lung To play with, to trifle and toy with; to dally with, to use badinage, to treat disrespectfully; to make, to handle, to do, to feel; *hi lung* to sport with; *lung ngá*, to bear a daughter; *lung tek*, to play a fife; *mò lung tsün chéung*, to despise dignities; *lung fán* to cook rice; *lung pá hi* to play tricks of hand; *lung kú shing chan*, to fulfill what was promised in joke; *lung wá* to spoil; *lung kwán liú*, thoroughly practiced in; *mái lung* to show off, bragging; *mò lung ts'ó pi yan*, don't give it to the wrong man; *lung shan lung kwai*, to make much ado about the gods.

哢²
Lung The note or song of a bird, to chirp; *tsò sz' kon hò lung ch'ung* he does things very carelessly.

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Lut.

埤 A colloquial word; out of order, morose, cross; to talk; *lut chut*, disarranged, difficult to do, not rhythmical, muddy, as a style; *lam lut*, scolding, hard to suit, sullen, selfish; *lut hi tú ngán wah*, to flack the eyes, to set the eyes on; *lut hi kún wá* to speak the court dialect.

聿²
Yuh A pencil, style, or writing utensil; to narrate, to obey, to follow; to declare, to write;

an initial word, forthwith, then, straightway, accordingly; the 129th radical.

律²
Luh A statute, an ordinance, a fixed law or regulation, a command, a penal law; a military code; to divide, to distinguish; the sharpened musical notes, or *luk lut*, are the *yáng* ones; a stanzas or distich; the rules of versification; to state, to record; to estimate the merits of, to adjust; to trim the hair; *fát lut*, laws; *hò yam lut* in good tune, good rhythm; *yat shau lut shí*, a stanzas of eight lines; *lut lai* the statutes and ordinances, the code of a country; *kái lut* precepts, commandments; *lut shü*, law books.

流²
Yuh Water flowing rapidly. Also read *k'ül*, to gush out as a fountain; an islet.

綯²
Yuh A well rope; *lut sok*, a rope, for drawing water.

通²
Yuh To follow, to comply with, to obey; to narrate; an initial particle; *lut k'i man ts'ing*, to review or examine his writings.

驛²
Yuh A black horse with white hind quarters.

栗²
Lih A chestnut; chestnut wood, used for tablets; firm, solid, durable; severe, strict, exact; to overpass, to exceed; to respect; full grown grain; *fung lut* the chestnut; *shek lut* a sort of acorn; *shui lut* water caltrops.

凜²
Lih Cold; *lut lit*, a piercing, cold wind.

life
慄² Afraid, pale, apprehensive, trembling, fearful; *chin' lut*, trembling from fear; *lut, lut, ngai kü* quaking with dread.

潞² The name of a river in Kiáng-sü, and of a district (Lihshwui hien) near Nánking; *Lut, chau*, an island in the Yang-tsz' kiáng near it.

率² A scope, a mark; a stretch, as of a bow; the opening of the lappel of a garment.

綯² A bamboo rope or hawser for tracking boats, or letting down into mines; cords used in lowering a coffin; *lut, do*, a pulley; *lut, 'iú*, cords for letting down a coffin.

霽² Clouds of various colors, fe'icitous clouds, which are tri-colored.

鸢² To dart down upon, as a hawk does; to fly swiftly and high.

腍² The fat around the inwards of a sacrifice, which was anciently burned in temples, called *lut, 'jiú*; fat.

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Lüt.

劣² Infirm, feeble, weak, inadequate; humble, poor, insignificant, a term used by one's self, as *lüt, 'si'oi*, my poor talents; inadequate, a little, barely, scarcely; rustic, vulgar, vile, rude, mean, unpolished; *lüt, 'k'am*, depraved gentry, who tyrannize over the villagers; *ok, lüt*, exceedingly bad; *lüt, 'tang*, sifitsai who can not pass review, and are degraded; *lüt, tuk*, small virtue; *lüt, yéuk*,

useless; *lüt, 'ná*, vicious horse.

埭² A low dike or path dividing fields; a mound; to mark or survey fields, and designate their limits; the same, equal, alike; a mountain tarn, a pool; *'tang lüt*, same sort; *'ná lüt*, a bridle-path.

撈² To take in the fingers, to draw through the hand, to grasp; to scrape, to brighten, to rub, to exfoliate, to amass; *lüt, 'mái yat, 'túi*, to bring together into a pile; *lüt, 'kò 'lai 'sin*, take off the fat for trying; *lüt, 'k'ün 't'au*, to brandish and rub the fists, as if eager to fight; *lüt, 'mái 'sai* scraped everything together; *'chau lüt*, to scrape or rub off with the hand, as leaves from a twig; *lüt, wok*, to scrape a boiler of the skin left after cooking; *lüt, 'kon 'tseng* rub it off clean; *lüt, 'nái*, to milk; *lüt, 'tám* straighten it out; *lüt, 'sü*, to stroke the beard.

酹² To pour out a libation in worship; *'tsau lüt*, (or *lái*) to pour out spirits on the ground. Often read *lái*.

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'M.

唔² A colloquial word; a simple negative, not, do not, no; *'m 'si'ang*, not yet; *'m 'hai* no; *'m 'á* no, not at all—a reply; *'k'ü 'm*, he wont; *'m 'sheng*, he says nothing; *'si' 'se' 'm 'hai 'ni*? did you write this?

Also read *'ag*, a sound in singing; *'i 'ng*, a refrain at the end of a line.

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Má.

孖 ^{Tsz} A twin; to bear twins; to go halves, to divide in two; a moiety, a half; to share with, to take equal responsibility; to duplicate; 'k'ü má shang, he is a twin; shang má 'tsai, to bear twins; má 'fo pún' to go equal shares; má 'k'ü tsò' join him in doing it; má 'cht, a double thumb; má 'fau, a double head, one with a large tumor on it; má mái hü' gone off together; má 'tò tì' two gods of the land, placed back to back near the treasurer's office in Canton; hak, má má, pitch dark; má tsz' a duplicated expression, a repetition; má má fú, well, no great matter, as you please. Má is also heard at the end of a question, as a contraction for 'm á, is it not so?

媽 A colloquial word; a nurse; náí má, a wet nurse; lon má, a nurse; sho 'fau má, a tiring woman; chap, má, a midwife; má má, mother, mamma; kú má, aunt, aunty.

麻 ^{Má} Hemp, the female plant; (Cannabis) the linen of the Chinese; sackcloth or mourning apparel; hempen; linen or grasscloth; a kind of drum; the 260th radical; má pò' hempen fabrics; má sù' hempen thread; má lám, a hamper for holding the trik, má, or hatched hemp; ts'ò má pò' sackcloth; má yau, hemp oil; ts'ò í; má pò' the hempen

and coarse clad—poor persons; sam lün' ü má, troubled, like tangled hemp; má má tik, let it pass; má 'ch'á, dim, obscure; má lí' quick, prompt.

麻 ^{Má} An unauthorized form of the last; chí má, or yau má, the sesamum; chí má yau, the oil of sesamum; má tséung' ground up sesamum seeds, used in cooking; má kwat, 'kwái chéung' a staff of hemp is useless.

麻 ^{Má} A cutaneous disease of children, like chicken-pox or measles; torpidity, paralysis; ch'ut, má, he has the measles; má muk, numb; kék, má, foot is asleep; má fung, leprosy.

蟆 ^{Má} A striped frog; lá má, the edible frog. Read mok, a sort of gnat.

媽 ^{Má} A mare; a mother; a maid-servant, a waiting-woman; p'o 'má, a grandmother, an old maid-servant, a granny; á 'má, a female servant.

馬 ^{Má} A horse; the 187th radical of characters pertaining to horses; warlike, spirited; cavalry; the right foot put forward; to clamp, to stitch; to join together, a clamp, a stretcher which joins things; léung 'má, a gentle horse; má 'fau, a landing place, an anchorage for boats, a ferry; 'cho chí' má 'fau, to stop a man, as beggars do; 'má shéung' tsò' do it immediately, as if on horseback; ts'ín 'í 'má, a swift courier; tsau 'má 'shéung yam' to go to an office immediately; to bury as soon as dead; má 'fau

kwan, or 'má fú, an hostler or horsekeeper; 'teng 'má, an avant courier, one on horseback in processions; 'má ú, a square wooden stool; 'má cháp, a camp-stool; 'má láp, tang' a stirrup; 'ch'ó há' 'má, just arrived; 'má lán, a horse-paddock; cháp, 'má pò' to plant the foot firmly out as in boxing; 'hò 'má pò' a firm standing; 'má fong, a stable; 'mò 'mí 'má, "tailless horses"—a nickname for chair-bearers; fái' 'má lai, come very quick—like a fleet horse; 'má 'i'ung, a close chair; 'ts'un 'heng 'má, a letter-carrier; 'ch'ú, 'má, to do a thing, to advance the money, to bear the expense; 'má chü' to clamp; 'má teng, a clamp, nail; 'má 'kan 'k'ü kai' teng, seize him fast by his queue.

馬
Ma. A leech; 'má wong, a blood-sucker; 'má chá' a locust or grasshopper.

瑪
Ma. The agate; 'má 'nò, the cornelian or agate stone; 'má 'nò 'man, having angular lines, like fortification agate.

碼
Ma. Used for the last; a yard; weights for money or goods; fát, 'má or 'má 'tsz' weights; 'sz' 'má ch'ing' 16 taels to a catty; 'i' ch'ek, 'sz' 'wái yat, 'má 2 cubits 4 puntos make a yard; tsuk, 'sz' 'má, full weight.

嗎
Ma. To scold, for which the next is now used; a final, interrogative word, denoting doubt whether it is or not; 'hoi p'ò' 'hai' 'má, have you not opened a shop? 'mai, 'yé 'má? what do you want? 'kám 'má, so eh!—implying disapprobation.

罵
Ma. To rail at, to abuse with vile language, to call names, to scold; 'ma' pat, chü' 'hau, he never ceases railing; 'yuk, 'má' to vilify; 'i' 'hung shau' 'má' I won't be scolded so.

碼
Ma. Sacrifices or auguries offered by an army to insure a victory; worship to the *dii viæ*, when journeying.

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Mai.

呬 A colloquial word; to purse up the mouth and keep still; 'mai 'mái 'hau, to pucker up the lips.

迷
Mi. To deceive, to delude; confused, perturbed; stupified, bewildered, blinded, beclouded, as by vice; stupidly attached to; 'mai wók, deceived by, seduced; 'mai wan chan' infatuated, enslaved by; 'fan 'mai pat, 'sing, dead to all remonstrance; 'mai 'mung, stupid, illiberal; 'long kuk, 'ché 'mai, players are stupid—the lookers on see the game best; 'kwai 'mai, possessed by a spirit, crazed.

埋
Mai. To bury, to inter; 'mai tsong' to bury a corpse; 'mai 'ts'ong, to hoard or lay up. Usually pronounced 'mái.

霾
Mai. Storms of sand; misty, dark, cloudy sky, arising from fog or dust; 'mai fú' foggy, smoky; 'pú, 'mai kín' 't'in, brush away the mists to see the sky—said of a clear writer.

米 ^{Mi} Rice after it is hulled; small grains or seeds of plants; the 119th radical of characters relating to rice; food; *lin 'mai*, lotus seeds; *há 'mai*, dried prawns; *shá kuk, 'mai* or *sai 'mai*, sago; *ngá lán 'mai*, cochineal; *'mai t'áp, ch'ui* to interfere and spoil a business; *'mai 'tsai*, refuse, broken rice; *hung kuk, 'mai*, red rice; *tek, 'mai*, to buy rice; *t'íu 'mai*, to sell it; *shik, shat, 'mai*, he's not worth his food; *'m chí 'mai ká* he does not know the price of rice—inexperienced; *'mai ngau*, a weevil; also, a rice-shop coolie; *'chú 'ní kè 'mai*, to cook your rice—to slander you; *'tò 'mai*, spilled the rice—spoiled the affair; *'mai kóm 'shui*, rice gruel; *'mai fán* table expenses, allowance for food.

咪 ^{Mi} A colloquial word like *mok*, 莫; a negative, do not, not yet; *'mai kó' tsz* don't do that yet; *'mai 'fán*, do not play or idle; *'mai chai* don't do it; *'mai loi tsz* wait a while, stop a bit.

袂 ^{Mi} A cuff or sleeve, a wide sleeve; to take hold and open, to open out, as drawing the arm from the sleeve; *'fan mai* to "part sleeves"—to take a leave of; *'shám mai* sleeve of a dress; *'pá mai* to seize the sleeves, as at meeting.

謎 ^{Mi} An enigma, a riddle, a double entendre; to puzzle, to make an allusion; *mai' 'ü*, a hint, a hidden meaning; *'lá tang mai* to guess a riddle that is written.

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Mái.

埋 ^{Mái}

To secrete, to cover, to conceal; to lay by, to hoard; to harbor; to come near, to approach to; to lay hold, to annex, to connect with; to hide away to crouch; to concrete; following other verbs, it often means up, in, to, with, at, or merely a past or completed action, according to the context; *'mái ngon* to go ashore; *'lá tak, mái*, accordant with, agreeable, fit; *'m t'ai' mái*, not quite shaven; *ch'ut, mái*, to pay out, to furnish; *'mái mál*, to conceal, *sub rosa*; *'mái 'shau* to lay hold of, to begin a job; *'tiú, mái yat, t' kok*, thrown into a bye-corner, indifferent to; *'mái shün fung*, the wind has brought us almost there—to quickly avail of; *'mái 's'au*, up to the wharf; *'hang mái yat, pín*, step aside a little; *'mái lai*, come near; *'hang mái kóm' noi* long been good friends; *'tín 'nün, 'm mái*, it won't harden in warm weather; *'mái ün* to harbor ill-will; *'seung mái*, to prepare one's words beforehand; *'mò tik, hoi mái*, nothing at all to give; *'m 's'ang 'kong mái*, you've not told it all; *'ts'üt, mái*, to condense, to make small.

買 ^{Mái}

To buy, to purchase; to obtain, to win; *'tsò 'mái mái* to trade; *'mái mái' yan*, a trader; *'mái yap*, to buy; *'mái 'shui*,

to "buy water" at a parent's death; *jing sui* 'mái, to buy by retail; 'mái pán' a comprador, a purveyor; 'mái p'á' to "buy fear"—to give hush money, to curry favor by presents; 'mái fuk, man sam, to win the people's hearts; 'm 'mái ts' I'll not now buy it; 'mái chuk, to hire villains to injure or inform against one; 'mái tò' obtained by purchase; 'shau 'mái, wanted to buy; 'mái ts'ong wai' to engage a cabin or a passage.

mai To sell, to dispose of for money; to betray, to inveigle; to mock, to make game of; to vaunt, to show off; 'mái' fo' 'shau, a salesman; 'mái' ch'ut, to sell; 'ch'ui, 'mái' for sale; 'mái' ts'iu' to show off, to trick one's self out; 'mái' ch'ui 'tsai, sold as a pig—into foreign servitude; 'mái' 'tsui kwai, to talk glibly; 'mái' 'tsau 'mái' 'mi, to sell off the dribblets cheap; 'mái' fung, to give another the leprosy; 'mái' fong' to allow criminals to escape; 'mái' lung' fung ts'ing, to set off one's charms, to catch admiration; 'mái' kwok, to betray, one's country, to forsake one's flag; 'mái' min' kwong, to keep up appearances with one.

mai To wax old, to pass away; to overpass, to surpass, to exceed, to go beyond; vigorously; to go away, to travel far; old, senile; 'nin mái' old; 'mái' 'mái' indifferent to, remiss; yat, ü, k'i mái' the days and mouths pass away.

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Mak.

(All these characters are often pronounced like the next syllable.)

mak Wheat, grain with an awn; the 199th radical of characters relating to wheat; ts'ò mak, oats; sám kok, mak, buck-wheat; suk, mak, winter wheat; ts'í mak, barley; mak, ngá, wheat sprouts, used in soups; mak, ts'au, wheat harvest in July; mak, hong, brarr; sái, mak, to sow wheat.

mak Dark, cloudy, sombre; night; still, silent, retired; meditation, memory, mind; inspired, internal influence; not at ease; mak, nim' to meditate on; mak, mak, mò in, not speaking a word; mak, sé, to write from memory; mak, shí' a silent or spiritual communication, or a revelation something analogous to possession or inspiration; mak, ü' to understand by meditation; mak, mak, pat, on, distressed.

mak Ink; black, obscure, dark, like ink; mel. letters, writings; to brand with ink; a measure of 5 cubits; a dejected countenance; yat, fong mak, a cake of ink; mak, shui, liquid ink; shoe-blackening; shing mak, marked and lined—all correct; 'án mak, sin' to strike a line; min' sham mak, chopfallen; man mak, chi, yan, a student; mak, 'hün, first draft of essay; lok, mak, to write; 'ni lok, mak, tsò' do you begin to do it; mak, ü, the cuttle-fish; 'kong pat, mak, to talk like a book; chú mak, red ink.

纜 A cord, a two-fold cord; to
 Meh cord up.

脈 } The pulse, the blood run-
 脉 } ning in the veins; streaks,
 Meh } veins, in wood or flesh; a cur-
 rent of thought, a full idea;
 a line of succession, a descent,
 parentage; *hon' mak*, *pá mak*,
 or *'tai mak*, to feel the pulse;
mak, *'ti*, philosophy of the
 pulse; *hūi mak*, the circula-
 tion; *'tim mak*, to hit a pulse;
ti' mak, the geomantic forms
 and marks seen on the earth,
 supposed to influence the luck
 of a place, subterranean water
 courses; *mak*, *mún*, the pulse
 at the wrist; *yat mak*, *'i loi*,
 an unbroken descent.

霏 Misty, small rain; *mak*, *muk*,
 Meh drizzling rain, which falls
 silently, a slight shower.

陌 A raised path which divides
 Meh fields; a path or street going
 through a market; a road;
mak, *shéung* on the road;
kái mak, a market-street; *mak*,
lò yan, disagreeable to one,
 not pleased with.

貊 A tapir, the Malacca tapir,
 Meh of which many fabulous stories
 are told; it probably still ex-
 ists in Yunnan.

貉 } Sometimes written for the
 貉 } last; a tribe of northern abo-
 Meh } rigines near the *tik*; quiet,
 settled; *mán mak*, *'m chí*
pong, the barbarians (the
 Mán and Meh) do not know
 their country—said of persons
 wholly inexperienced.

暮 To get on a horse; to jump;
 Meh *mak*, *ūi*, to leap or spring over
 anything.

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Mák.

壁 A colloquial word; to break
 Pih in two, as a cake; to open, to
 split, to tear, to pull asunder;
met. to disgrace; *'ni mák*, *hoi*
'hau, open your mouth; *mák*,
'fu *'hing mín* to make one's
 father and brother blush; *mák*,
tái *'ngán* *'tai*, open your eyes
 and see! *kū mák*, the thumb;
mák, *'chí*, to tear paper; *mák*,
p'o *'hau*, to split his throat—
 with crying; *mák*, *'peng*, to
 break bread.

hi

(293)

Man.

蚊 A musketo, a gnat; *'fú man*, a
 Wan striped musketo; *man chéung*,
 a musketo curtain; *man kón*,
's'ò, a hum like musketoes;
man *'ín héung*, smoke to kill
 musketoes; *man* *cham ngau*
kok, like a musketo boring a
 horn—as hard as it is useless;
man, *lúí*, the buzz of mus-
 ketoes; *man fat*, a musketo
 whip; *man nán* a musketo
 bite.

man

文 Strokes, lines, veins, mark-
 Wan ings, bands, spots, striae, clou-
 dy; what is variegated or or-
 namental; symmetrical lines
 and colors; slender, beautiful,
 genteel, stylish; elegant, ac-
 complished, scholar-like; what
 is extraneous as distinguished
 from the essential; literary,
 letters, literature; the literary

and official class; a dispatch; a classifier of coins; the 67th radical of characters denoting markings; *yat, man*, a cash, a dollar; *man 'li*, style in writing; *sz' man*, fine, chaste, scholarly, genteel; *yat, p'in, man, chéung*, an essay; *'t'in, man*, astronomy; *pák, man*, the simple text; *'ün, man*, the original text; *'k'ü shik, man, chéung*, he is a judge of composition; *pat, man*, inelegant; *man, shü*, a governmental document; *man pat*, a three-storied literary pagoda; *'sau, man*, to deliver a dispatch; *man fát*, grammar, rules of writing; *'kú, man*, the ancient style of writing; *man, ch'éung tai, kwan*, the God of Literature; *man, ch'éung sing*, stars δ ϕ ν in Ursa Major; *'hò, man, fung*, a good literary reputation; *man pat, ká 't'in*, the style is unimprovable; *'hü, man*, false, unworthy of credit; *'ü, yuk, sz' man*, to disgrace scholars; *'yau, man, ts'oi*, learned, scientific.

Read *man* to gloss over, to moderate; *man' kwo* to conceal errors.

Pattern, marks, or figures in weaving; a mark or trace of; marks in wood, lines in the hand; *ts'é, man pò* cotton drills; *man, ngan*, fine pure silver, sycee; *'shui, po, man*, ripples on water; *'yau tik, man 'li*, there is some regularity in the figure; rather pretty; *tsau' man*, wrinkled, puckered; *man lün* the pattern is awry; *'mò, man tsik*, no lines,

a smooth surface; *wáng, man*, across the grain.

The autumnal sky, fall of the leaf; to compassionate, to feel for, to sympathize with; *man, 't'in*, autumn; *met.* heaven, the clear expanse.

A small fish, with small scales and brilliantly marked.

A Sparus?

The multitude, the people, subjects, the uninstructed and unofficial part of mankind; *sz' man*, the four classes of people; *fá' ngoi, wán, man*, the canaille, the ruffscuff; *'tsz' man*, you poor people; *mán' man*, all the people; *man chong* militia, volunteers; *man, yan*, the people; *'léung, man*, loyal people; *man, fung*, popular customs or fancies; *man tsik*, a register of the people; *liú' man*, to take a census.

A fish-line; a cord; to string cash; a string of cash; to give or use garments as bedding; abundant; *'ü, ch'in yat, man*, had a string of cash around his waist.

Simple, country-people; vassals, those who have been fugitives from other countries; ignorant, imprudent.

A range of mountains in the north of Sz'chuen province, a spur of the Pih-ling, separating the valleys of the Yellow R. and Yángtsz' kiáng; *Man, chau*, a district in Kánsuh; *Man, kong*, a large tributary of the Yángtsz' in Sz'chuen.

A fine kind of stone, like alabaster or marble, but not considered a gem.

饅
Mwán Leavened wheaten bread or cakes steamed; *mán' f'au*, steamed bread; *mán' f'au' peng*, steamed cakes.

晚
Wán Evening, sunset, decline of the sun, night; late in time or in life; the last; late, tardy; afterwards; *kam' mán*, this evening; *mán' ts'án*, evening meal; *ái' mán*, towards evening; *yé' mán*, late at night; *mán' kán*, in the evening, till midnight; *mán' shang*, your pupil, your servant, I—a polite term used in both writing and speaking; *tsok' mán*, last night; *man' nín*, old, aged; *tsò' mán*, early and late, morning and evening; *mán' wò*, or *mán' tsò* the last crop of rice; *'m' mán*, I am not late; *suí' mán*, late in the year; *séung' kín' han' mán*, I regret I did not know you before; *fúí' chí' mán' í*, it is now too late to repent; *'héung' mán' fuk*, to enjoy happiness at last.

萬
Wán Bees which swarm in numbers under a queen; a myriad, ten thousand, the highest number usually employed in notation; an indefinite number, many, every one, all; a strong superlative, great, very, high; *mán' pat*, on no account, a strong negative; *mán' mán' pat, nang*, I can not possibly do it; *mán' suí' yé*, the emperor; *káp, mán'* a strong-box, a money chest; *mán' shau'* his Majesty's birthday; *mán' man*, all people; *mán' pat, shat, yat*, whol-

ly correct, all right; *mán' pat, tak*, 'i, must not be omitted or fail in; *mán' yat, 'sz'* a myriad to one he will die; *mán' yan, 'án*, "all men's interest," is a name for the 'lá tsíú'; *yat, pák, mán'* a million; *shap, mán'* a lakh; *mán' pat, k'ap, yat*, not one can equal him, unsurpassed; *mán' shau' kung*, the emperor's temple, erected in every district; *shing mán' tò 'yau*, there's fully a myriad; *'Lò mán' shán*, the Ladrone Is.; *mán' shau' kwo*, the papaw; *mán' mán'* ten thousand times ten thousand, innumerable; *mán' chung mò yat*, the very best.

曼
Mán Long, lengthened, extended; good, fine; marked with lines; an adversative particle, not yet, not, do not; without.

慢
Mán Used for the two next; remiss; slow; *mán' sé*, stop a little.

慢
Mán To despise, to affront, to slight, to contemn, to disgrace; to scoff, to insult to reproach; *'ú mán'* to vilify, to upbraid; *mán' kwai, shan*, to blaspheme the gods; *'mò mán'* contemptuous.

慢
Mán Indifferent to, negligent, remiss, careless about; disrespectful to, disobliging, proud, rude, supercilious; to contemn, to treat haughtily; slow, dull, sluggish, dilatory, easy about; scales falling from light weight; *mán' mán' shang*, go slower, easy! *'lán mán'* lazy, heedless; *tsò' sz'* *mò káp, mán'* he'll take his own time,

he never hurries; *mok, heng*
mán' k'ü, don't be rude to him;
t'eng, chiú mán' mán' tomorrow
 morning when at leisure; *mán'*
shau, a slow hand; *mán' liú*
'nt, he was rude to you; *sin*,
mán' are terms used for heavy
 weight and light weight; *mán'*
'm kau the steelyard falls, it
 is light; *'se t'ár mán'* you write
 very slowly; *mán' tò' ü 'is'z*,
 be careful how you speak so

謾
 Mán Used for the last; to deceive
 a superior, unfaithful to a trust;
 to insult; *chá' mán'* cunning;
mán' in, to exaggerate.

漫
 Mmán Often used for *mán' 慢*;
 an expanse of water, a sheet
 of water; breaking bounds
 and destroying like water de-
 vastating; spreading, diffused;
 reaching like water, every-
 where; to let go, to set loose;
 color of clouds; vague, diffuse,
 as writing; *lán' mán'* scattered,
 all dispersed; *mán' mán'* long
 and far, like a road; *mán'*
chung' to saw broadcast.

蔓
 Mán A sort of bean (a *Dolichos*);
 to shoot forth as vines do, to
 ramify, to creep; creepers,
 vines; wide-spreading vege-
 tation; intricate, tangled, ab-
 struse; *in mán'* to spread forth,
 to expatiate, diffusive as style;
kot, mán' a sort of vine; *mán'*
mán' yat, mán' spreading every
 time more vigorously.

幔
 Mmán A curtain; tapestry or bro-
 cade hangings; a screen; *kiú*
mán' sedan curtains; *chéung'*
mán' a screen; to curtain off.

鰻
 Mmán A sort of eel (*Congrus*) call-
 ed *mán' láii*, like the conger
 eel, with large pectoral fins.

(295).

Mang.

(All these characters, and the last five es-
 pecially, are often heard pronounced like the
 next syllable.)

嗔 A colloquial word; coarse;
ts'd mang mang, very coarse,
 inferior; *mang kai*, scars
 about the eyes; *'lò mang*, a
 scull-tie.

萌
 Ming To germinate, to bud, to
 send forth shoots; a sprout;
 incipient, first risings of; to
 plough up; the starting again
 of old evils or habits; *mang*
ngá, to sprout; *'tsò mang ü*
sam, thoughts rising in the
 heart; *mang tung'* brewing
 trouble, incipient risings of
 discontent.

盟
 Mang An oath, anciently taken in
 blood or smearing blood; a
 contract, an alliance, agree-
 ment; to swear, to bind one's
 self before the gods; to form
 a pact; a chulkan or corps
 among the Mongols; *mang*
sam, guileless, with the whole
 heart; *mang sha'* to take an
 oath; *Ts'un Trun' ch'i mang*,
 the compact of Ts'in and Ts'in
 states—a family alliance;
mang shü, a contract, an
 agreement in writing.

猛
 Mang A fierce, strong dog; strong,
 resolute; determined, brave;
 rigid, severe, inhuman, sharp,
 cruel; hot, as fire; biting, as
 wind; to rouse, to inspirit;
'mang liú, ferocious, violent;
'fo 'mang, a strong fire; *'mang*
'yung, valorous, valiant; *Joi*
shai' sham' mang, his approach

was terrible; *wai 'mang*, awful, stern, majestic; *'mang sing'* a violent temper; *fung 'mang*, the wind is high.

𧈧 *Mang* A grasshopper or locust; *'ts'ò 'mang*, a grasshopper; also called *chá' 'mang*.

𧈧 *Mang* A small boat, a pinnace; *chá' 'mang*, a ship's gig, a jolly-boat.

𧈧 A colloquial word; to pull, to stretch to pull out, to pull to and fro; to pull up, to weed; *mang' hau tát, ts'ung*, it pulls my throat but he heaves it to the wall—a trifle to him but life to me; *lái mang'* pull it along; *mang' fung shin'* pull the punka; *mang' lat*, pulled it off; *mang' sho*, thin out [the grain]; *mang' ch'ung*, stretch it out, pull it taught.

𧈧 *Mang* Great, eminent, large; senior, the first, the eldest; first month of the quarter; to use effort, to exert; to begin, the beginning of; *mang' chung'* *kwai'* a triad, the 1st, 2d, 3d, of a series; *Mang' fú 'tsz'* Mencius, the Chinese sage; *mang' long'* exaggeration, bragging.

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Máng.

𧈧 A colloquial word; to pull, as a bow; to cover, to pull over and cover; to draw over for shade; *máng kung shé' tsin'* to draw the bow and let fly the arrow; *kéuk, máng*,

guiters used by women; *máng pò' chéung'* to stretch out an awning; *'kun máng máng*, keep it (or him) very tight; also hard pressed for funds.

盲 *Máng* Blind from loss of the pupil or optic nerve, having eyes but no vision; blinded in heart, deceived, obtuse; *máng fung*, a variable wind; *máng 'ngán*, blind; *fát, kai máng*, to have night blindness; *máng mui*, a blind songstress; *máng kung' chuk*, a blindman's stick; *met.* a guide; *máng nin*, a year without the *li ch'ün* term; *máng tsz'*, *'m shik*, totally ignorant of letters; *máng 'lò*, a blind man.

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Mat.

乜 A colloquial word; what; who; why; in what way; a diminutive of quantity; *mat, shui*, who? *mat, 'yé* (by elision, *mi-yé*), what? what is it? *mat, meng*, what is its name? *mat, 'ni 'kò'm ké'* why do you act so? *'mò mat, yan*, not many nien; *mat, tak, 'ni kò'm 'hò*, how did you get such a good one; what, so incomparable! *ni tik, 'm hai' mat, 'hò*, this is not very good; *'lò mat*, Mr. Such-a-one, Mr. A.; *á' mat*, a term for boys or servants; *hai' mat*, what is it? *'m wá' mat*, I can not express all my thoughts; *shung mat, 'lò iú' lai*, you

must certainly come; *wai² mat, sz²*; *'m tsò²* why don't you do it? what is the delay?

勿_{Wuh} A negative, do not; a banner or standard at temples; *mat, mat*, in haste, diligent, desirous of; *'shau mat, lung²* do not touch it; *mat, p'á² nán²*, do not be afraid of obstacles.

微_{Wuh} A particle of dust, an atom; *mat, muk²*, inexhaustible, minute; abstruse.

物_{Wuh} A thing, a substance; an article, goods; matter; a creature, a being; a day; to discriminate, to distinguish by appearance; to have a knowledge of; *mat, kin²* a thing; *kam mat, to-day*; *tsok²* (or *ts'am*) *mat*, yesterday; *mán² mat*, all things (exclusive of man); *yan mat*, a man; *mat, kú²* deceased; *lái² mat*, a tiger; *sám mat*, are the dog, cock, and hog; also, three leading moral duties; *fo² mat*, merchandize; *'ch'án mat*, natural productions; *shan mat*, lusus naturæ, strange things; *shang mat*, living things; *mat, ip*, possessions, property; *mat, shik²*, to judge of by the looks; *shik, mat*, eatables.

密_{Mih} Still, silent, rest; secret; to stop; *Ts'un Mat*, a sage noted in the Sán Kwòh Chí.

密_{Mih} } Thick, close together; fine;
small; intimate, friendly;
hidden, not to be seen, occult,
secret, still, mysterious, retired, profound; to stop, to rest; to repeat or do rapidly, to ply; *ts'un mat*, very intimi-

ate, constantly with one; *mat, tik*, *'shau*, ply your hand, work sharp; *pi² mat*, hidden, concealed; *'ch'au mat*, placed close together, not open to the air, thickset; *ki mat*, a hidden cause, the secret spring of a machine or conduct; *pák, mat*, drive it up close; *mat, mat, t'í²* be a little still about it; *mat, ngán*, blind.

蜜_{Mih} Honey, nectar; sugar; sweet, luscious; *mat*, honeyed, sweet, flattering; *fung mat*, bees' honey; *mat, tsin² fong² 'kwo*, sweetmeats, comfits; *mat, láp*, beeswax; *mat*, confectionary, cakes; *p'o lo mat*, the jack-fruit; *mat, chap, kòm² 'sim*, dear as honey.

靜_{Mih} To speak quietly, in a low tone, to whisper; careful, still, silent, quiet; *tsing² mat*, quite still.

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Mát.

抹_{Máh} See *Mút*. This word is often pronounced *mát*, when meaning to wipe.

襪_{Wáh} Stockings, socks, hose; *yal, túi² mát*, a pair of stockings; *káp, mát*, lined socks; *min mát*, quilted socks; *lái² 'tung mát*, a stocking to fit all—something that is generally useful; *'chai tsò² mát*, *'tung*, stick it into the stocking—as is done with pencils, foot-rules, &c.; *pò² mát*, stockings made of cotton cloth.

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Mau.

𡵓 A colloquial word; to sit on the heels; to rest upon, to perch, to roost; to thump; *mau tau hok*, to rap the head with the knuckles; *mau 'tò ch'ü' jai*, to squat in a jar—to be ignorant of the world; *mau tai*, to sit on the heels.

謀 A stratagem, an artifice, a device, a plot; to make plans; to devise, to ponder, to forecast; to deliberate, to consult with and upon; to plot, to go about, to contrive; *mau hoi' to plot against*; *k'í mau*, a cunning scheme; *mau shát*, to murder, to devise one's death; *mau shang*, or *ying mau*, to lay plans for a livelihood; *mau fán*, to plot, to cabal; *mau min' to see one, to mark one's physiognomy*; *mau k'ap, 'fú yan ying 'sz'*, he died for telling the scheme to his wife; *mau léuk*, a plan, a plot; *mau sz' tsoi' yan, shing sz' tsoi' 'ín*, man deviseth his ways, but heaven completes his plans.

牟 To low, to bellow; to take, to usurp, to incroach, to deprive of; to surpass, to pass beyond; to like; to double; an earthen utensil. Used for the next.

𡵓 Barley, also called great wheat; *mau mak*, barley, or barley and wheat.

𡵓 Equal, of the same sort or class, alike; even; to accord with; *'kwing pat, stung mau*, truly they are unlike, very dissimilar.

眸 The pupil of the eye; the eye; *mau 'tsz'* the apple of the eye; *ming mau shin' loi'* a clear eye glances brightly.

縷 Hempen threads bound around; intimate intercourse, closely bound, familiar; wrong, perverse, erring; *sh'au mau*, intricate, thick, closely united.

Read *muk*, a bad name in an epitaph.

鑊 An iron pan or boiler; a kind of hat casing; *tau mau*, an ancient helmet, worn by officers, with a flaring rim.

某 A certain person, time, place, or thing, used when the name is unknown; and also for I; used as a blank, when one or two of the contracted form are used instead of inserting the name; *'mau mau yan*, a certain man; *'tá mau*, to emphasize a passage by adding *yal*, *lin mau*, a row of *'mau* on the side, equivalent to small capitals; *'mau üt*, a certain month; *'mau sin shang*, such a gentleman; *'mau hák, jai*, a certain stranger is here.

畝 A Chinese acre, which has varied much in size at different eras; it is now estimated at 260 pò, which makes it equal to 733½ sq. yds., or 6½ 'mau to an English acre; *nei*, fields, arable land; *yal mau ti' au* acre of ground; *'ín*

'*mau*, fields and farms; *shui*²
'*mau*, taxable fields.

拇 The great toe; *tsuk*, '*mau*,
the great toe; *p'ing* '*mau*, a
double toe.

牡 The male of quadrupeds; in
a few cases applied to plants;
a bolt of a door; a male screw;
the part of a lock which slides
in; a piston; *pan* '*mau*, female
and male; cow and bull; '*mau*
lán fá, the mowtan pæony;
'*mau lán ch'á*, the mowtan
camellia.

茂 Exuberant foliage, rank, a
luxuriant growth; flourishing,
thrifty, highly developed, a
high rank or quality of; a term
of praise, as elegant, fine, and
much used in names; to exert,
to endeavor, strong, vigorous-
ly; a group of five persons;
mau '*shing*² exuberant, exces-
sive; *mau* '*ts'oi*, fine talents;
all cyclic years with *su*, **戊**
in them are called *ín mau*²;
á '*mau* '*kòm fáu*, a dolt-head;
sau '*mau*² thrifty, rich foliage;
mau '*ín*, many descendants.

懋 Interchanged with the last;
to exert one's mind, force of
moral purpose; full, luxuriant;
pit, *mau* '*nái tak*, with a fixed
purpose, virtue will be strong.

謬 Extravagant words of a fool;
falsity, error; mistake; to de-
ceive, to err, to irritate, to con-
found or mislead; *tái*² '*mau*² a
great error; *hò* '*mò ch'á mau*²
not the least error; *hū mau*²
fabulous, unworthy of belief.

(300)

Máu.

矛 A spear or lance, a hooked
weapon; the 110th radical of
characters relating to spears;
mau '*t'au*, "shields and spears"
is a contradiction, opposing
words; *tsz*², *seung mau* '*t'un*,
self-contradiction; *t'in mau*,
star β in Bootes.

茅 Reeds, or high rank grass,
which can be used for thatch;
a kind of low palm, resembling
a Thrinax, or perhaps a scrub
pine; thatch; *mau shé*² a cot-
tage, my humble dwelling;
mau liú, a lodge in a field;
mau uk, a thatched house, a
hut; *k'au hoi mau sak*, pray
to have my mind enlightened;
sin mau, a sort of scrub pine;
mau ts'ò, rushes for thatch;
t'iu mau shán, to perform
prayers by Táu priests over
the sick; *pák*, *mau kan*, roots
of couch grass—a febrifuge.

蝥 A grub which destroys the
roots of grain; *pán mau*, a
lady-bug found on the Dol-
mau chos, and used for blistering;
mau cantharides.

驛 An ancient country situated
in the present province of Sz'-
chuen.

茼 An aquatic vegetable, like
mallows; the leaves are
smooth.

貓 A cat; *mau í*, puss; *mau í*,
a striped fox; *mái*² '*mau* '*kòm*
'*han*, as smooth-spoken as a
cat-seller; *mau shū t'ung*, min,

the cat and the rats sleep together—rulers and thieves at league; *máu í 'ngán*, the cat's eye; *máu pí kò'm' tung'* cold as a cat's nose—a hopeless thing. Often spoken *máu*.

卯 *Máu* The fourth of the "ten stems," belongs to wood and is referred to the rabbit; a horary character; morning; a time, a day, an instalment, a term; a catch on a carrying-pole; flourishing, luxuriant; *káu' máu*, 5 o'clock A.M.; *ching' máu*, 6 o'clock; *máu út*, the second month; *wát, máu*, a smooth catch; to fail in paying money; *mò' máu tá'm' kón*, a smooth beam, a slippery fellow; *hoi' máu*, to make the first payment of a series; to begin to bamboo upon the opening of offices after new-year; *pí' máu*, to bamboo remiss policemen or recreant debtors; *t'ai' máu*, substitutes who sell themselves to be bamboozed; *ying' máu*, to answer the roll by a substitute; *ying' ch'ü' máu*, to forego a thing to another; *tím' máu*, to call the roll; *máu k'i*, 3d and 8th days in a month (the 3d, 13th, 23d, 8th, 18th, and 28th), when papers are received by magistrates; *wák, máu*, to answer a summons, to appear; *kwó' máu*, to pass by, to overdo.

卯 *Máu* The eighteenth of the 28th constellations, answering to Pleiades.

貌 *Máu* Aspect; the outward mein, manner, gait, form, look, appearance, or figure; the visage,

the countenance; used in definitions to express an abstract quality of a thing; to draw a likeness; *yung máu'* form, figure; *mín máu'* countenance, expression; *mí máu'* handsome; *máu' 'ch'au*, ugly, homely; *ying máu'* outline, aspect, as of a mountain; *'hò 'pan máu'* good and elegant; *fá yung üt, máu'* beautiful as the moon and fair as flowers; *máu' shín' fong sam tuk*, be careful of smooth faced fellows.

(301)

Mé.

𠵹 A colloquial word; to carry a child pickapack; to carry on the back; to back; *mé 'tsai*, to carry children; *mé páu fuk*, to carry a pack; *mé tái'* a pack-wrapper; *mé 'shéung shan*, to take the responsibility of, to acknowledge. Also, a final interrogative interjection, expressive of doubt; *'kò'm yéung' ké mé*, such a wort, eh! *há' mé*, is it so!

𠵹 *Mé* The bleating of a sheep; *mé sheng*, a bleating; *yéung mé*, a sheep, a kid, a lamb.

歪 A colloquial word; awry, askew, crooked, askint, twisted; to put or lay wrong; *wái wái mé mé*, all wrong, all awry; *mé 'tsui*, a wry mouth; *mé 'fau*, a wry neck; rather boozy; *'mai fong' mé*, don't lay it crooked; *'k'i mé tik*, to stand at ease, to loll, to lean against.

(302)

Mek.

擘 A colloquial word ; to throw a thing away ; *mek, lok, shū*, to throw a book on the ground.

(303) Meng.—See Ming.

Meng. This sound is often heard as a contraction for *'m ts'ang*, not yet. Also *ts'ung meng*, rosin, gum of the pine or fir.

(304)

Mí.

噤 To purse up the mouth ; to shut, to close, as the eye or mouth ; the last ; small, minute ; to sip ; *mí tik, 'tau*, sip the wine ; *mí, mǎi 'hau*, silent ; *lok, 'ü mí*, fine rain ; *'shau 'chí mí*, the little finger.

𦉳 Small, insignificant, mean, trifling ; minute, delicate ; in a slight degree, rather ; obscure, mysterious ; hidden, abstruse, recondite ; to fade, to dwindle, to decay, to diminish in value ; to hide away, to conceal ; to repress, as grief ; not, without, have not ; an ulcer on the calf ; *mí sai* very small, fine work ; *mí hò*, trifling, unimportant ; *mí miú* exactly the thing, it just went in, minute, very small ; *mí pok*, too thin ; *mí fung*, a little breeze ; *mí ch'an*, dusty, atoms of dust ; *mí tsin* vulgar ; inferior ; *mí mul*, trifling,

said of a present ; a thing of little or no use ; *mí mǎi*, very little, the least bit ; *mí mí siú* a passing smile.

微 A slight shower of rain ; *mí mí 'ü*, fine, small rain ; a torrent flowing in a ravine.

薇 A kind of pot-herb ; vegetables for the table, herbs ; *ts'ung mí*, a variety of rose ; *pák, mí*, swallow-wort. (An asclepias ?)

微 A delicate, beautiful woman ; elegant, handsome.

眉 The eyebrows ; old, aged ; brink of a well ; *'shau mí pat, 'chín*, to knit the eyebrows, contracted eyebrows, rueful ; *'ngán mí*, the eyebrows ; *'ngo mí*, arched eyebrows ; *'wá' mí*, a green, white-eyed thrush, a songster ; *'lò kwan mí*, "Láutsz' eyebrows,"—a fine pekoe tea ; *mí muk, kiú lap* beautiful eyes and brow.

涓 The margin or brink of a stream ; water plants growing along the banks, mixed and tangled like a thicket ; *Mí 'ü*, a lake in Honán.

媚 A famous peak, called *'Ngo mí shán*, in Kiáng fú in Sz'chuen, near the T'á-tú River.

楣 The lintel of a door or window ; the plate of a roof ; *shang 'nū tsok, méng mí*, to bear a daughter is as a lintel [which upholds the house] ; *'ráng mí*, a cross-piece of timber in a roof or story.

鄢 A district town in Fung-tsiáng fú in the S.W. of Shensi, south of the R. Wei.

麋 An elk or large species of deer; a stag; *mi yung*, stag's horns, not deemed the best sort; *mi luk*, a stag.

磨 A halter for an ox; to tie up, to fasten. Used for the next.

薝 A sort of rose, called *ts'ung* *mi*, or cinnamon rose.

釀 A spirit made from wheat, and drank from off the dregs; double fermented spirit.

糜 Rice gruel, thin congee; dissolved, macerated by action of fire or water; scum; entirely; *mi chuk*, rice boiled to pieces; *mi lán* boiled to rags; *met*, oppressed, harassed to rebellion; *mi fai* to waste extravagantly; *p'ò 'hi ts'ang* *mi*, a scum floats on it; *kwok, ká mi pai* the state is wholly ruined.

弭 A bow unstrung and bent back; at ease, resting; to desist, to hinder, to stop; to forget; to destroy, to put down; *mi tò 'on ts'ung*, to put down the seditious, and quiet the loyal; *pat, nang mi mong*, I can not forget it.

靡 Laid out, spread abroad, dispersed; troops retreating, put to flight, scattered, defeated; overturned, inclined; poured out; profuse, showy display, prodigal luxury, extravagant; not having, not, without; to implicate, to involve; *mi 'mi*, slowly; private, small, insignificant; *mo 'mi fat* no waste of it; *ts'in ming' 'mi sh'ung*, heaven's decrees are not unchangeable.

耄 Unwearied, indefatigable, continued exertion; willing; *'mi 'mi*, unceasing.

尾 The tail of animals; the end, the extremity, the tail of, the last, the remnants of, dribblets; little things, the hinder part of; a stern; the bottom of; a classifier of fishes; copulation of animals; *shau 'mi tai* a very poor sort of, inferior; *'shau 'mi* or *ts'au 'mi*, beginning and end, head and tail, first or last; *shau 'mai ngan 'mi*, broken and bad money bought; *'mi 'tai*, the results of, what follows; *kan 'mi*, to follow one, as a lackey; *'pái 'mi*, to wag the tail; *lap, 'mi*, to put the tail between the legs; *shò 'mi*, small unsettled balance; *'m chí 'shau 'mi*, I don't know where it was put, I don't know about the matter; *mo tik, 'shau 'mi*, heedless, immethodical; *'mi hau' afterwards*; *'mi hau' 'tim*, what happened then? *yal, 'mi, ü*, one fish; *ts'am 'mi*, look for a few more like this.

美 Sweet, delicious, well-flavored, savory, beautiful, excellent, good-looking, handsome; happiness; good, well; to delight in, to esteem; to praise, to commend; *'mi 'nū*, a pretty woman; *mo 'mi*, elegant; *'mi mi* good tasted; *'mi, ts'am*, well-said, good words; *'mi ts'* rich lands; *tsán 'mi*, to praise; *'mi chung pat, tsuk*, his happiness is not perfect; *'mi lai* fine, as a gem or piece of work; *yal, ch'ung 'mi* a good intention, a kind thought.

未² Not yet, not now; denotes the sixth moon: the eighth of the "twelve branches," and symbolized by a sheep; time from 1 till 3 o'clock P. M.; towards evening; *mí² ting²* uncertain; *mí² pít²*, probably not; *mí² pít²*, 'kò'm, not so, I am sure; *mí² ts'ang*, not yet, no; *kú² ló²* *mí²* has it got there yet, have you been there? *mí² 'yau*, none yet, never has been.

味² Taste, flavor, seasoning, relish; a relish, a delicacy, a dainty; the style or beauties of a book or composition; to relish, to take pleasure in, to solace or recreate in; 'hò *mí² ló²* good, delicious; 'yé *mí²* game, delicacies from the forest; 'shü *mò ² mí² ló²* tasteless, insipid; stupid, as a book; 'kang² 'ká *yat²*, *mí²* season it more, add another taste; 'tsau *mí²* lost its flavor; 'mò *mí²* flavorless; *mí² lú²* aromatics, spicery, seasonings; *mí² k'í²* 'in, relished his words; *mí² yap²*, *mí²* not yet well seasoned; 'hòp, *mí²* very palatable; 'ng *mí² ká²* a castor; 'hò 'tsz' *mí²*, very interesting, pleasant.

寐² To rest from labor, to sleep; sound sleep; stupid, sleepy-headed; 'k'ü *mí²* he is asleep; 'mung² *mí²* to dream; *mí² 'shui²*, to dive or walk under water; *mí² 'mái² shéung² 'ngán*, to shut the eyes, to keep the eyes shut tight; 'ká *mí²*, to doze.

昧² Dust or mote in the eye, obscuring the vision; the nightmare, called *át*: (or 'im) *mung²*; *mí² 'ngán*, sand in the eye, an irritable eye.

媚² Smirking, ogling, smiling; bewitching, engaging, attractive; to flatter, to adulate, to speak soft words to; blandishment, dalliance; 'ch'ím *mí²* to flatter, to toady; 'í *shik²*, *mí² yan*, to please people by one's looks; 'kiú *mí²* fascinating, exciting love; *mí² 'ái²* the mincing gait of Chinese girls.

魅² An ogre or demon brute, with four legs and human face, which frightens men; 'í *mí²* elves and ghosts.

(305) Mik.

覓² To search for, to go about seeking; to hunt up, to seek, as quotations; *mik² 'yam shik²*, Mih on the lookout for a dining-place; *mik² ló²* to look for land; *mik² tak²*, found it; *mik² kú²* to search for quotations.

幕² A napkin to cover food with; to cover anything with a cloth; to veil; the 14th radical of characters denoting coverings.

(306) MÍN.

眠² To sleep, to go to sleep; the sleep of animals and plants; dim, confused vision; 'mín 'ch'óng, a bed; 'hü 'mín, go to bed; 'lau 'mín, the sleep of the willow; 'king 'sing 'mín 'káu' frightened out of sleep; 'mín 'ngzu tí a "sleepy now's land" is a lucky spot; 'ch'éung

mín, the "long sleep"—death;
mín tak, 'kí fút, how much
room do you use to sleep in?—
what use is there in wrangling
for such a trifle?

綿
Mien Soft, cottony silk, like floss
or raw silk; drawn out, pro-
longed, extended, outstretch-
ed; uninterrupted, enduring,
lasting; small, weak; thick,
close; *sz' mín*, refuse silk;
mín mín pat, tsúk, unceasing
flow of, continuously; *ch'in*
mín, wound round and round,
bound to by many ties; 'ün
ü mín, weak as floss. Inter-
changed with the next.

棉
Mien The cotton plant; *muk*,
mín, the cotton tree (*Bombax*
ceiba); cotton; *mín fá*, raw
cotton; *mín pò* cotton cloth;
mín loi, a quilt of cotton wool;
mín shá, cotton yarn; *mín*
náp, quilted garments; *kung*
mín, bowed or flocked cotton;
tsò' mín fá páu, like sitting
on a bale of cotton—stable,
secure.

免
Mien To put away or off, to free
from, to dispense with; to
spare, to forego, to excuse, to
forgive; to avoid, to prevent,
to evade; escaped from; to
remove from office; a negative,
do not, no need of; 'mín *kún*,
to take off a cap; 'mín *loi*, he
need not come; 'mín *tsút* to
pardon, not to judge a crime;
'mín *kín* he need not come in,
can not see him; *k'an pat, 'mín*
sz' be careful in noting, and
you need not be recalling to
mind; *kút, 'mín léung*, to remit
the taxes; 'mín *tak*; 'k'ü *loi*,

prevented his coming; 'mín
lar to elude the laws; to annul
a law; 'mín *chín* to decline
battle; 'k'ü *kwá' 'mín chin*
p'ái, he shows the white
feather; *mí' 'mín fai' shan*, he
spares no labor; 'mín *ld*, don't
trouble yourself, don't put your-
self to inconvenience.

倪
Mien Same as *fú 俯*; 'mín *shau*,
to hang down the head.

勉
Mien To force one's self, unpleas-
ant to one's feelings; con-
strained, compelled, urged by
circumstances; to put forth
effort; to urge, to animate, to
stimulate, to persuade; 'mín
'*k'éung*, unwillingly, by con-
straint; 'mín *lik*, to be diligent;
'*k'éung 'mín 'ní*, I would urge
you on.

挽
Mien To bear a child; *fan 'mín*,
to be brought to bed.

冕
Mien A crown, a coronet, a dia-
dem of the Chau dynasty,
made like a Cantab's cap, with
pendents; *kún 'mín*, a crown;
tsò' tak, kún 'mín, it will do
very well, finely done—i. e.
do for a crown.

睨
Mien To look askance at; to look
at fixedly; to ogle, to glance
the eyes; 'mín *yat, 'há 'ngán*,
take a look at it.

沔
Mien A lake near Hányáng fú in
Húpeh; a name given the
Hán R. near its mouth; ex-
uberant waters, the banks full,
flowing over.

緬
Mien To think upon, to reflect on,
to consider; to recall to mind.

勸
Mien To urge, to excite, to stimu-
late.

酒
Mien Drunk, fuddled, intoxicated; addicted to, immersed, sunk in vice; *ch'am mín*, sunk in excess; *mín 'tsau pat, ch'ut*, so drunk he would not appear; *jau mín*, completely addicted to.

緬
Mien Fine silk thread; to think upon, to reflect, to imagine; light; obscure; *mín 'séung*, to ponder; *mín tín' kwok*, Burmah; *mín ín*, to look at what is distant.

面
Mien The face, the countenance, the visage; the front, the top, the surface, that which is forwards or anterior; a side, a face; face to face, in one's presence, openly; honor, character, reputation; to front, to show the face, to see one, to turn the face to; personally; the 176th radical of characters pertaining to the face; a classifier of mirrors, gongs, and drums; *mín' máu* the expression; *mín' muk*, the face, the look of; *mín' chü*, the cheek bone; *pin' mín* a fan, a screen; *pát, mín* the four points of compass and their halves; *mín' káu*, to give to personally; *'ní chat, mín' chá*, do you just look for yourself; *mín' héung* 'shéung, the top this side up; *tiú mín* to lose one's character; *'li mín* the inner surface, inside; *'fün mín* displeased with, to turn away the face; *jong mín* in presence of, to his face; *tú' mín* opposite; *yal, mín' wá' hū*, *yal, mín' wá'*, 'm hū one while he says go, and then he says stop; *yal, mín' keng*

a looking-glass; *shün mín* on deck; *mín' shik*, complexion; *mín' ts'ín*, before, in sight; *jau fún tik, pok, mín'* leave me some reputation; *mín' shín'* acquainted with; *tá chiu' mín'* made a visit; *shang mín'* unacquainted with.

麵
Mien Wheaton flour; *mín' shik*, pastry cakes, the dessert of a dinner; *mín' 'sau or mín' páu*, bread in loaves; *kon shik, mín'* to give money instead of the dinner; *mín' 'fan*, flour; *ch'ái mín'* to knead flour; *ngán mín'* to roll out dough; *tá mín'* to fry flitters; *fál, mín'* to raise bread.

(307)

Ming.

明
Ming Bright, clear, plain; evident, open, above-board, manifest; brilliance, brightness, splendor; intelligent, astute, perspicacious; to enlighten, to illustrate, to shed light on by explanations; to distinguish clearly; *ming pák*, clear, intelligible; *chí ming pák*, I know all about it; *'ní ming pák, 'm ts'ang*, do you perceive it yet? *kwong ming*, light, clear; *shan ming*, gods, idols; *'k'ai ming*, break of day; the morning-star; *ming yot*, to-morrow; *ming yan*, an honest, trustworthy man; *ming kung*, clever, quickwitted; *ming tak*, mental power; *stin ming*, new, showy; *nán ming*, hard to comprehend;

ming ming tsai há' inferiors (or the people) know it well; *ming chiú tsò*, early to-morrow morning; *ming mái ming má* a lawful business; *ming long*, transparent; clear, like fine printing; *ming ming hai* it clearly is so.

(This character is usually pronounced *meng*.)

名
Ming

A name, that by which a being or thing is called; the given name of persons; *met.* a person; a title; fame, reputation, official merit; éclat, credit, merit; famous, well-known, noted, meritorious, renowned, eminent, celebrated; to name, to designate; *ming shing*, reputation, fame; 'ní kiú' mat, *meng*, what is your name? *yan meng* 'mò pák, 'shui, men's names have no certainty in their characters; 'mái *meng*, to buy title or fame; *tsé meng*, to borrow or take another's name at an examination, to pretend to; *ming t'ip*, a visiting-card; *meng hò* or *meng tsz* an epithet or denomination by which a person, shop, or thing is known; *ming há* under or attached to a name; 'tim *meng*, to call over the names; *wan meng* or *fá meng*, a nickname: *mò meng*, to forge a name, to use another's influence or name; 'ü *meng*, 'shü *meng* or *kún meng*, and *pü meng*, are the infant name, the official name, and the style taken by men at different times of life; *kung meng*, reputation; *k'au meng*, to seek honor.

冥
Ming

Dark, dismal, doleful, obscure; deep, dark recesses, like a cavern, night-like; approach of night; mind uninformed or immature, as a child's; the world of darkness, sheol or hades; *ts'ing ming*, heaven; *yau ming*, lost to sight, the abode of spirits; *ming fú*, or *ming kán*, limbo; *ming wán*, uninstructed, stupid; *hoi ming ló* to "open the dark road," is to ring bells and make incantations for the dead.

溟
Ming

The wide and boundless sea, the deep; drizzling rain, fine mist, clouds on hill-tops; 'siú 'ü *ming ming*, a fine soaking rain; *ming hoi*, the blue boundless ocean.

莢
Ming

A lucky plant, called *ming káp*, which grew in Yü's palace, and in its foliage followed the moon—perhaps a sort of bulb, the leaves of which alternately sprouted and died.

螟
Ming

An insect which eats grain and causes blight; *ming ling*, a caterpillar on the mulberry, which the sphex is supposed to adopt for its young; *ming ling chi tsz* an adopted son.

鳴
Ming

The cry of a bird or animal, as a crow, song, huzz, hum, yell, &c.; a sound emitted from a drum or sonorous body; to sound, to cause to yield a sound; to resound, as fame; birds calling to each other; *ming chung*, to sound a bell; *ming lo*, to strike a gong; *kai ming*, cock-crowing; *tuk chéung nán ming*, it's hard to clap with one hand; *ming ün*, to petition for redress.

茗 Tea, tender leaves of the tea; *chí' ming*, to prepare tea; *Ming héung' ming*, fragrant tea; *chan héung' ming*, a kind of white (Macartney's?) rose.

酩 A spirit made from glutinous rice and wheat; *'ming' ting*, very drunk.

銘 To remember, to inscribe on the memory, to record for the purpose of preserving; to engrave, to carve on metal or stone; a book of precepts for one's conduct, guides for conduct; *'ming' sam*, engraven on the heart; *pi' ming*, a stone tablet or record; *'ming' tsing*, an eulogistic banner carried at funerals; *'ming' kóm' ng' no'* held in grateful remembrance.

瞋 To close the eyes in death; dull vision, indistinct sight; *kóm' sam' ming' muk*, to shut the eyes cheerfully in death; *'ming' 'ming*, obscure vision; *'ming' shan*, the "blind statesman," is an epithet of Sz' Kwáng of Tsin, a. c. 540.

皿 Utensils, dishes, and vessels used in eating; the 108th radical of characters relating to dishes; *hí' ming*, articles used in worship or eating, &c.

(This character is often pronounced *meng*.)

命² To order, to command, to direct; an ordinance, a behest, a rescript giving orders, a direction, a decree; in polite usage, a request, a wish; heaven, fate, destiny, lot in life; nature, natural habits of; fortune, luck; the natural life of beings; animated, living, creatures; *'hò' meng'* a happy

lot; *'fú' meng'* wretched, unfortunate in life; *'tín' meng'* will of heaven, fate; *it' t'ín' meng'* he wants my life; *ká' tuk' meng'* alone in the world; *sün' meng'* to tell fortunes; *'fung' meng'* to get orders; *ch'ung' meng'* a long life—over sixty years; *shang' ming'* living things, life; *'ming' on'* capital cases (in law); *'meng' wan'* a horoscope, and its correlative of a ruling character over 5 years; *yat, yat, ü' meng'* every thing done as ordered; *'seng' meng'* a death-warrant; *p'án' meng'* to risk life; *'meng' 'fú*, a titled lady; *'meng' 'chiú*, natural bias, nature; *'tín' ming'* to suffer capital punishment.

(308)

Mít.

711.

搥 To strike with the hand; to pull up; to feel of; to push.

A colloquial word; to tear off or up, to pull to pieces or apart; to pull off, as a scab; to pinch; to break off, to pluck, as a leaf; *mít, hò' lán' tau'* to shell pease; *mít, 't'ò*, to pinch the ears; *mít, 'chí*, to pull off paper, as when it is pasted; *mít, mín' 'chü*, to pinch the cheeks.

滅² To destroy with fire; to exterminate, to finish, to abolish, to cut off; to put out; *Mieh mít, tang*, put out the lamps; *'tsü' mít*, to raze to the ground, to exterminate utterly; *mít, 'teng*, the water is overhead;

lám' mî, mî, perfectly tasteless, insipid; *'tá mî,* to extinguish fire, by beating it; *ts'ü mî, mî,* mong, he brought on his own ruin.

蔑 *Mich* Interchanged with the last; not, without; small, minute, worthless; scraped thin, pared; uncivil, to show contempt to; *mî, 'yan,* none; *pat, mî, man kang,* not to disregard merit among the people; *mî, 'in,* dispirited; also, dull in vision.

蔑 *Mich* Bamboos or reeds split into rods or slats; splints for weaving baskets, or for hoops; splinters, twigs, thin lath-like slips; skin of the bamboo; *chuk, mî,* bamboo splints; *yal, 'tú mî,* a hoop.

滅 *Mich* Sand flies or ephemera about stagnant water, generated in damp grounds, called *mî, mang,* which light and heat destroy.

(309)

Miú.

苗 *Miau* Shooting up of grain, the tender blade of herbs and grass; descendants, progeny; the imperial summer hunt; *mîu 'ts'* aborigines still found in the south of China; *mîu 'yü'* posterity; *wo, mîu,* paddy sprouts; *shuk, mîu,* the subdued Miáu-ts'.

描 *Miau* To trace, to line, to draw, to design, to sketch; to copy paintings or drawings; *mîu kam* to gild, to make designs in gold; *tám' mîu,* blue pat-

tern [chinaaware]; *mîu wák,* to paint or sketch; *mîu yat, yéung'* take an exact copy; *mîu yung,* to take a portrait; *mîu mî,* to "paint eyebrows," alludes to conjugal affection.

貓 *Miau* The mewing of cats; also, a cat; *'mé mîu,* a cat; *mîu sheng,* a mewing.

眇 *Miau* One eye small or wanting; a contracted, deep sunk eye; to look at with one eye, or with drawn up eyes, to glance at; small, trifling, minute, subtle, abstruse; all, to have nothing beyond or better; *'mîu shí' yan,* to regard proudly, to look down on one; *sham 'mîu* mysterious; *mî 'mîu,* minute.

渺 *Miau* The boundless, indistinct, and dazzling appearance of the ocean; *'mîu mong,* immense, confounding so as to be hardly the subject of proof; doubtful, what can not be predicated on; no telling what will come; *'mîu 'mîu,* vast, unfathomable.

杪 *Miau* The end or point of a tree, a small branch; the tapering end of a post; the limit of, the end of a year or season; *sui' 'mîu,* the close of the year; *chí 'mîu,* the end of a branch; *lam 'mîu,* the skirts of the forest.

杳 *Yau* Obscure, as the sun setting behind trees, distant and indistinct, dark, dusk; profound, abstruse; confused, not perceiving clearly; *'mîu 'mîu mok,* *mok,* very obscure; *'mîu ming,* dull, not plain, applied to the day or the mind; *'mîu mò, yam,* no word from him.

藐 A plant yielding a purple dye; small, trifling, petty, contemptible; remote; to regard contemptuously, to slight, to look down upon; supercilious; 'miú shí' to look at disdainfully; 'miú heng, to disregard; 'miú 'siú, small, petty.

藐 Interchanged with the last. Also read *mok*; to look at from a distance; 'miú 'miú, distant; mournful.

妙 An adjective denoting excellent, capital, perfect, good, admirable of its kind; wonderful, fine; subtle, mysterious, incomprehensible, difficult to fathom; spiritual, supernatural; 'miú' kái' a capital plan; 'miú' sz' a fine affair; 'miú' 'shau, a skillful artist; 'miú' yéuk, an excellent remedy, a wonderful medicine; 'miú' nin, one under age, a youth.

廟 A temple of ancestors or of idols, a fane; a church; the front hall of a palace; *ká* 'miú' or 'tsò 'miú' an ancestral temple; 'fái' 'miú' the great temple of the emperor's forefathers; 'shan 'miú' an idol's temple; 'miú' kin' a bride's worship of her husband's ancestors; 'shéung 'miú' 'i sz' to go to a temple to consult on business; 'long 'miú' chí hí' an utensil for a palace—a likely, rising man; 'miú' chuk, kung a temple curator, a sexton.

(310)

Mo.

mo

摩

摩

Mo

Minute, delicate; an interrogative adverb, what? a final interrogative, suggesting an alternative, or a surprise or doubt; 'ní loi 'liú mo, have you come here? 'sham' mo is a common interrogative in the court dialect, like *mat*, 'yé in the Canton dialect; 'loi mo, has he come? 'ha' mo, is it so, or is it not so? 'siú mo, small, minute affairs.

摩

摩

Mo

摩

Mo

A colloquial word; slow; 'ní hang mo mo, you walk very slowly; 'ní shik, tak, kòm' mo, how slow you eat!

To feel or rub with the hand, to handle, to touch, to feel the texture of; to polish, to rub; to destroy; 'yam yéung, séung mo, the dual powers rub each other—are not harmonious; 'fú mo, to pat gently; 'shü mo, to pilfer, to steal like a rat; 'shui 'tai mo ú, to seek the moon at the bottom of the water—an impracticable thing; mo so, to play or dawdle with; mo mo 'há, feel of it; mo sing 'ling, the Star-scraping Ridge on the White Cloud Hills near Canton.

摩

Wo

摩

Mo

Mo

A cup for water or tea, a tumbler or drinking-vessel.

A malignant spirit, a devil, a demon; to possess, tormented by a demon; mo 'kwai, the devil; a demon; 'shui' mo, horrid dreams; 'tsau mo, delirium tremens; 'shí mo, poetic

ravings; *mo peng*² delirious, raving; *'kwai mo 'ni mé*, has the devil got into you?

磨 *Mo* To rub, to polish; to powder, to grind, to sharpen by rubbing; to afflict, to be distressed, to be brought down by affliction; trials; to examine into closely; to draw out by torture; *mo lí' tó*, to whet a knife; *mo lí* grind it sharp; *mo mak*, to rub India ink; *mo ngán shik*, to grind paints; *shau' tsoi mo* to receive trials and misfortunes; *mo kóm' lík' f'au*, to work with utmost strength; *mo lai*² to examine strictly; *'tá mo*, to polish; *mo lín*² to practice at, to fag at study.

割 *Mo* To cut, to dissect, to cut open; to pare off, to slice or divide up.

莫 *Mo* A colloquial word; *'mo tsz'* stop, wait a minute!

磨 *Mo* A quern; a mill for grinding grain; to grind grain; *'shui mo'* a water-mill; *mo' tséung*, to make rice starch; *mo' fong*, the mill-room; *'fui mo'* to turn the mill; *'ái mo'* to push the quern; *mo' sam* (or *sut*) the pivot of a quern.

(311)

Mò.

巫 *Wu* A sorceress, a witch, an enchantress, a wise woman; to perform incantations; sorcery, magic; *'nū mò*, an enchantress; *mò shut*, magic arts, divination; *'nám mò*, a wizard, a sorcerer; *mò shán*, a

mountain and a district in Kweichau fú in Sz'chuen.

誣 *Wu* To deceive, to invent, to affirm what does not exist; to accuse the innocent, to inculpate falsely, to calumniate; false, visionary, superstitious; calumny, slander; *mò hám'* to ruin by slander; *mò láí'* to implicate one by lies; *mò kò'* a lying accusation; *mò níp*, *'hò yan*, to trump up a charge against innocent persons.

毛 *Mau* Hair, pelage, feathers, down, fur; the covering of brutes; the 82d radical of characters relating to hair; herbage, the covering of the earth; nap of felt; to deprive of hair; *'ün mò*, round-haired i. e. quadrupeds; *'pin mò*, flat-haired i. e. birds; *'yau mò*, a sheep; *'f' mò*, two sorts of hair—gray-haired; *pat, mò chítí'* a wilderness, a wild; *met.* savages; *mò 'chung*, the weight of a thing, including tare and tret; *mò peng'* "hair disease," an idiosyncrasy, an eccentricity, a penchant, a weakness or failing; *'hò jing mò*, elegant birds, spirited drawings of birds; *mò 'kún*, the barrel of a quill; *mò chín*, a carpet; *'fát mò*, to become moldy.

髦 *Mau* The human hair; the hair on the forehead; tufts on infants' heads, trimmed on each side of the fontanelle, called *'háu' shun' mò* or filial tufts; the long hairs; *met.* eminent, courageous, superior; *mò sz'*² eminent scholars; *'tsun' mò*, superior to the rest.

旄
Máu A cow's tail, or chowrie used as a signal; a squirrel or marten's tail used at the top of a flag-staff; *kow mò*, a tail on a flag-staff.

萑
Máu Overgrown with grass; herbage; vegetables; *mò kang*, meat pottage; *mò ts'oi* pot-herbs, greens.

模
Máu A pattern, model, muster; a mold; a form or guide to go by; the figure; a rule; *kw'oi mò*, a regulation; manner, deportment; *mò yung* a pattern; *tá 'chi mò*, to make a sign manual.

摹
Máu Interchanged with the last; to imitate, to follow a pattern; to feel with the hand; to sketch; *mò 'sé*, to sketch a likeness; *miú mò yan* 'sun' to forge or counterfeit a seal; *mò ling*, obsequious.

謨
Máu Consultation, counsel, matured plan, a well settled course of conduct; a rule of action; to imitate; *man mò*, to devise plans; *mò ngai* counterfeit.

毋
Wá A prohibitive negative, do not, don't do; a denial; an interrogative, intimating a doubt; the 80th radical; *ts'ú tséung mò*, can I sit down? *mò wai tak, shí* don't oppose this special edict; *mò 'hü*, to deny. Interchanged with the next.

無
Wá Not, none, not having, without, not possessing, destitute of, wanting; not to exist; *mò yung yan*, a useless fellow; *mò wai² 'chi sz'* an unimportant matter; *mò hán* illimitable, endless; *mò sz'* at

leisure, no business; *mò noi² 'ho*, no help for it; *chai² 'foi mò noi² 'ho*, the governor-general can't help himself; *mò mat, chung yang* very little use; *mò t' chung 'mái*, bought it without deliberation; *mò 'sho pat, 'chi*, omniscient; *mò yat, pat, 'hiú*, there's nothing he does not understand; *'nü mò ch'ut*, childless; *mò chung shang 'yan*, it grew out of nothing, unfounded.

冇
A colloquial word, used for the last; none, nothing; not yet, not; *'yan, 'mò 'nái*, is there any or not? *'mò tsò² kwò* never did it; *'nái 'mò 'pi 'nga*, you have not yet given it to me; *mò sam tak*, unintentional; *'mò hü kwò* never been there.

蕪
Wá Overrun with, rank growth; dirty, dank, stinking weeds; *mò wai²* covered with rubbish and weeds; *foag mò*, uncultivated, grassy.

撫
Wá To flatter, to caress, to soothe, to comfort; an expression of love; affection; *'mò 'in*, alas! sad, sad!

廡
Wá A porch, lodge, portico, piazza or corridor near the gate; side galleries; a large vacant house. Read *mò*, luxuriant, abundant foliage.

臘
Há Meat dried without bones, jerked meat used in sacrifices; *chau 'in 'mò 'mò*, everywhere it is fertile.

母
Má A mother; a female; she or that which produces; female of brutes; *mat*, earth; district magistrates; the source of; inferior, small; *'lò 'mò* or *'mò*

ts'an, a mother; *'u'mò*, a nurse, a foster-mother; *ngot' mò* or *ngok' mò*, wife's mother; *kai' mò*, an adopted mother, a step-mother; *'ts' mò*, great and small, as in sorts; superior and inferior; *'mò t'ing' h'eung*, mother cloves; *kwok' mò*, the empress; *shap' mò*, the ten stems; *'ts' mò ts' ts'*, interest and principal; *lung' mò' néung' néung*, Amphitrite, the goddess of the seas; *ch' mò*, a sow; *ch' mò*, the principal wife. Distinguished from 母 by the two dots.

母 *Wu* A childless widow of fifty, who can instruct in female duties; a schoolmistress; an elder brother's wife is called *'mò* by her *'sham*, or younger sisters-in-law; *ts' mò*, my sister-in-law.

侮 *Wu* To insult, to despise; to hoot; to ridicule, to make fun of; neglect, disrespect; *'mò lung'* to make game of, to be humbugged; *'mò mán'* to insult, to lord it over.

武 *Wu* Military, martial, relating to war; strong, warlike, brave, audacious, fierce-looking, majestic, firm; to stop anarchy by force; a vestige, a footstep, a trace; to connect with; *'mò k'un* or *'mò tseung'* military officers; *'mò f'u*, a hero, a soldierly man; *hok' mò' ngai'* to study tactics; *'hau' mò*, military examinations for *küjin*; *'Mò Tsak, ts' ts'*, a celebrated empress, A.D. 640, a Messalina, a courtesan; *'mò tün'* to threaten; intimidation; *'mò*

ká, a cadet; *'mò ngau*, a stupid cadet—an epithet; *'pi' mò*, trials of martial skill; *shing' k' ts' mò*, to perpetuate his forefather's deeds.

石 *Wu* A stone, called *'mò f'u*, of a fine grain, but not a gem.

鸚 *Wu* A parrot, called *ying' mò*, of a large size; a macaw, a crockatua.

舞 *Wu* To posture, to play with the body, to gesture, to dance; sleight-of-hand, pantomime, fencing, tumbling; *'ts' mò*, dancing; *'ts' mò*, boxing; *'mò kim'* fencing; *'mò sz'* ope in a lion's figure at play; *'k'u' mò shing' ch' au*, to excite others to play and make them enemies; *tsik' shai' mò' k' ün*, to affect another's authority; *'mò pai'* officers winking at delinquencies, official overlooking; *'mò' má' lau*, to play with monkeys.

儻 *Wu* To skip and dance; to excite; *ch'iu' mò' shán*, a mountain in Shántung.

耄 *Mau* An old man of ninety years; forgetful, in second childhood, decrepit, senile; *mò' t'ü*, an old man; *ts' ts' shui' mò'* aged and infirm.

眊 *Mau* An eye with a small iris; dim-sighted, with a dull eye; stupid, bewildered; *'fui' mò'* confused, stupefied.

務 *Wu* To use great effort, to bend the mind to a subject, to attend to carefully; what is attended to, business, duty, concerns; a strong affirmative, must; *sz' mò'* what one does, business; *mò' s'u' iu'* absolutely required

mò' pún ip, to attend to one's own duties; mò' pít, indispensable; pún mò' my own affairs; 'm mò' no application; chün mò' tuk, chü, engaged in study alone; sam mò' a project, an intention; siú yan mò' ú lí' petty minds are bent on gain; ká mò' lá' his domestic affairs are important.

霧²
Wu Fog, mist; vapor issuing forth from the ground; yat, 'au mò' 'shui, it is all a mist to me—unintelligible; wan mò' a fog; há mò' a mist, smoky; wong mò' a dense mist; 'k'ü tsò' s' há mò' he does things very blunderingly; 'lá mò' to go with a paramour.

驕²
Wu A gay horse; to prance wildly, to gallop furiously; boisterous, violent.

暮²
Ma The evening, sunset; decline of life; end of a period of time; 'ín mò' decline of the day; chiú mò' morning and evening; mò' 'nín, aged; mò' 'ch'un, end of spring.

墓²
Mu A barrow, a tumulus; a low grave, a tomb, a sepulchre; mò' 'pi, a tombstone; mò' 'chi' a eulogy on a stone; cháng mò' 'tí disputes about graves; 'hoi mò' to open a grave.

募²
Mu To invite, to call upon, to ask people to do; to enlist, to give a bounty to; a public invitation, a general call; mò' 'ping, to levy soldiers; chiú mò' 'chong' 'ting, to enlist volunteers; mò' 'fá' priests begging alms; mò' 'fá' 'ch'ung 'sau to circulate a subscription-list for repairing something; 'ying' mò' to respond to a levy.

慕²
Mu To think upon with affection, fondly to recall; fond of, to long for, to hanker for; to aspire to, ambitious; mò' 'fú' 'mò, to fondly think of one's parents; 'yéung mò' to look up to, to reverence; oi' mò' to love ardently.

戊²
Mau The fifth of the "ten stems," which answers to earth; a fortunate day.

冒²
Mau A head covering; to go on blindfold, to rush heedless on; to assume, to feign, to take upon one's self without authority, to presume; to venture on, to brave out; blind to, rash, venturesome; false; to falsify, to counterfeit, to affirm what is false; mò' 'meng, to assume a name; mò' 'mú' obscure, ignorant and rash; mò' 'fán' to willfully offend; 'ká mò' 'kún, to pretend to be officers; 'ká mò' 'chiú 'p'ái, to take another's label; mò' 'hín, to rush into danger; mò' 'ü, indifferent to the rain; 'kò'm mò' to take a slight cold.

媚²
Mau Envy, jealousy; to regard with ill-will, envious of other's excellence or prosperity.

帽²
Mau A Chinese cap or hat, a covering for the head; léung mò' a summer cap; 'nün mò' a warm or winter cap; lá' mò' to wear a hat; mò' 'tím' a hat shop; 'hung 'ying mò' cap with red fringe; 'ts'ò mò' a straw hat; 'chuk, káp, mò' a bamboo coolie-hat; 'pi kin' 'kò mò' 'lap, chü' 'ní, to hoodwink, to bamboozle with fair speeches; sül, mò' a cloth hood; 'chín mò' a felt hat.

(312)

Mok.

摸
Moh

To feel for, or after, with the hand, to feel and take, to grasp; *mok, sok*, to feel after with the hand; *nán 'i chuk, mok*, not easy to tell, unlikely; *chéuk, mok*, careless, leaving things half done.

剥
Moh

A colloquial word; to pare off, to skin; to pull or take off, as clothes, from another; *mok, p'í*, skin it; *mok, tsing kwong*, to strip bare; *mok, hok*, peel off the husk.

莫
Moh

A negative forbidding an act; do not, not, no need of; if, unless; when preceding an adjective, often denotes the highest degree of, nothing like, incomparably; to plan; ample, great; peace, tranquillity; *mok, loi*, you need not come; *mok, 'kán 'k'ü*, let him alone, don't meddle with him; *mok, 'fi* is both an interrogative and a strong assertion; *mok, 'fi 'sé ts'ó* unless you've written it wrong; *mok, 'yéuk*, nothing like it, the best way, better than; *mok, 'ü*, very proper, the best; *mok, sham' ü oi'* none stronger than love; *mok, pat, shí'* it can not but be so; is it not so? *mok, shüt*, don't say it, wonder not—a phrase implying comparison; *mok, sü 'yau*, certainly must be brought about; *mok, ts'í' fú*, don't make marks on it, don't spoil its smoothness; *mok, ko' 'kong*, don't speak anything; *mok, ko' 'hóí ká'*

漠
Moh

don't raise the price; *mok, wai*, don't do it; *mok, kwó' ü*, not more than, not more so.

漠
Moh

Moving sands, a sandy plain; dry; careless, indifferent to; *shá mok*, the desert of Shamo or Gobi; *tám' mok*, simple desires; *mok, mok, 'in*, vast, like a desert.

幕
Moh

A curtain, a screen, a canopy; a tent, a large marquee; defenses like greaves for the legs; to cover; a secretary, a private military secretary, a confidential clerk; *mok, 'fú*, an encampment, official rooms of a secretary; *mok, 'yau*, or *mok, pan*, a private secretary, the adviser of an officer, an authorized clerk; *tsok, mok*, to act as clerk; *luk, mok*, the universe; *yau mok*, a secretary on a circuit. Used for the last.

寞
Moh

Still, silent, as at night; *tsik, mok*, silence.

瘡
Moh

Sickness, disease; one defines it as an itching sickness.

膜
Moh

The filmy skin between the flesh and epidermis; the thin peel inside of grasses or eggs; any membrane or pellicle in plants or animals, as the cornea, the mesentery; *'ngán mok*, the cornea; *yat, ts'ang mok*, a thickness of skin on the eye, a pterygium.

Read *mò*; to bow, to make obeisance; to soothe; to receive by kneeling to; *mò pái'* to salute by kneeling.

鑢
Moh

A two-edged sword, called *mok, 'yé*, famous in the Lieh Kwoh Chí.

(313)

Mong.

𣎵 A colloquial word; the man-go; *mong* 'kwo, the mango fruit; the name is an imitation of the foreign word; *mong* 'kwo fū, a mango flower—great promise and no performance; *mong* 'kwo to, wō 'shiu, when mangoes are plenty rice is dear.

亡 Lost, destroyed without a trace, exterminated; dead, out of mind, forgotten; to flee, to escape, to abscond; 'sz' *mong*, dead; *mong* shat, lost, utterly gone; *mong* kú, deceased; ká sán' yan *mong*, family utterly extinct; *mong* yan, a fugitive; one dead; *mong* wan, comatose, insensible. Used for 無 not.

忙 Fluttered, distracted with care; busy, hurried, much occupied; 'm 'shai *mong*, don't be in a hurry; *long* *mong*, fidgetty, hurried; *chéuk*, *mong*, startled by sudden news; 'm tsò' *mong*, no need of fear; *kap*, *mong*, hurried, pressed.

亡 'To forget, to escape the mind; to neglect, to leave or disregard; *shín* *mong*, absent-minded, a slippery memory; *mong* ki' forgot it; *mong* yan, ungrateful; *fat*, *wong*, negligent; *tsò* *mong*, to sit vacantly; *mong* 'pún, to forget one's benefactor or parent; *mong* ts'ing, unfriendly.

芒 The awn or beard of grain; a sharp or spinous point; tail of a comet; *mong chung* "bearded grain," one of the 24 terms; *mong* *mong*, grand, much crowded; *mong* *mong* in *kwai*, excessively fatigued, he turned back; *kwong* *mong*, a gleam of light, a ray, a flash.

茫 The immense expanse of the ocean; vast, uncertain, daz-zling; ts'ong *mong*, dreary, vast, illimitable.

砒 Name of a hill; *mong* siu, a medicine, a kind of salts.

鋌 The point or edge of a sword; *fung* *mong*, the point of a knife or weapon.

邛 The name of a hill and town near the ancient capital Loh-yáng.

𪔐 A gadfly, a breeze, a fly infesting animals; *mong* ch'ung a gnat; *wong* *mong*, a fly which attacks cows.

罔 A net; stopped, hindered; deceived, entangled; not, without, nothing, none; to accuse falsely, to impose upon; 'mong kin' saw nothing of it; 'mong mui' sagacious, intelligent; 'mong lui' to implicate. Used for the next.

網 A net for fowling or fishing; a net of any kind, a web; that which arrests people, as the law; a haul of a net; to net, to catch; to implicate people. *ch'an* 'mong, a "dusty net," the world; 'mong *kan*, a net cap, worn by actors; *ts'in* 'mong the government of Heaven, fate; 'mong *ü*, to catch fish;

'mong *yau*, the mesentery; *chi chü* 'mong, a spider's web; *tsz' 'au lo* 'mong, to run into the net one's self; *ts' in lo ti* 'mong, sort of a rat-trap; *yai, chéung* 'mong, a net; *tséung* 'mong, to bait nets with eggs; *sát, 'mong*, to throw a net; *yai, 'mong 'ta tsun* to get all at one haul—prompt; *lau* 'mong, to escape from justice.

網 Wang The tire or felly of a wheel; the emperor's hunting car had double rims.

惘 Wang Flurried, forgetful of one's duties; 'mong 'ch'ong, irresolute, disconcerted; 'mong 'in, not knowing what to do.

魍 Wang A sprite, a gnome; 'mong 'léung, an elf, an undine.

莽 Mang A dog in the grass; thick grass, jungle, underbrush, weeds; a plant noxious to fishes; matted, confused, indistinct; rustic, rude; 'ts'ò 'mong, weedy, tangled; rude, clownish; 'lò 'mong, careless, rough, impertinent; 'mong 'chong' intrusive, forcing one's self in, to obtrude on; 'ts'ò muk, 'mong 'mong, like a thicket, tangled.

蟒 Mang The boa or anaconda, the largest of serpents; 'mong 'shé, or, 'wong 'mong, the boa; 'mong 'p'ò, a court dress embroidered with boas; 'mong 'ch'ung, a caterpillar.

妄 Wang Disorderly, brutish, unmannerly; false, vain, incoherent, absurd, wild; immoral; abandoned; ceasing to exist, not existing; 'mong 'tsok, 'mong 'wai, wild, unseemly behavior;

'ku'ong 'mong, crazy, disorderly, overbearing; 'mò 'mong, the 25th diagram; 'mong 'shat, to give no quarter, useless slaughter; 'mong 'tán' incoherent talk, absurd, fabulous; 'mong 'ching' perjury, false witness.

望 Wang To hope for, to expect, to anticipate; to observe, to look at, or forward, or towards; to look afar, to espy, to stare; hopes, expectations; near to, opposite, over against, fronting; the full moon; a sacrifice to hills and streams; 'kam yat, mong' yat, to-day is the 15th of the moon; 'hi ch'ut, mong' ngoi' joy beyond all expectation; mong' 'tün ko' yat, 'tsz' to expect a festival day, to look for a holiday; 'hü' mong' 'há, go and see if it is so; 'kwá' mong' to live in hopes of; 'mò 'sho mong' hopeless; 'shut, mong' lost all hope; 'ming mong' a great reputation; mong' 'shé' 'lò' expecting a pardon; 'ngo 'chí mong' 'ní tsò' I've been expecting you to do it; mong' 'luk, shap, nearly sixty years; mong' mong' 'in hü' went off disgusted; 'chák, mong' to correct, to reprimand, as a child, for reform; 'man mong' the hope of the people; mong' 'k'ü 'loi, waiting for him; mong' 'wan, or mong' 'kwo' 'sái' seen it all, looked it through; mong' 'ch'ün 'shéung 'ngán, bored my eyes through expecting you—tired of waiting for you.

(314)

Múi.

妹 A colloquial word; a girl, a maid; *múi 'tsai*, a girl; *'shai múi*, a servant girl; *chong ká' múi*, a maid given a bride at marriage; *máng múi*, a blind songstress; *sám loi' múi*, lepers (girls) of the third generation.

枚 A small tree, a shrub; the stalk of a shrub; a cane, stick, a whip or switch; a gag; a classifier of rings, the seeds of fruit, of pears, of nails, of coins, &c.; one of, each; *hám múi*, to gag; *ch'ái múi*, to guess the fingers, the game of morra; *yat' múi seng*, one nail; *yat' múi wai*, a kernel or pit of a fruit.

梅 A plum, an apricot, a prune; the flowering almond; *sún múi*, pickled plums; sour plums; *múi 'tsai*, plums; *yéung múi*, the Chinese tree strawberry (a *Myrica*); *múi chéuk*, the "plum bumper," is a cup drank after weddings; *láp' múi fá*, the *Chimonanthus fragrans*; *múi fá teng*, a bubo; *piú múi*, marriageable; *múi múi*, obscure; *múi 'ü*, spring rains.

脢 The meat on the breast or between the mouth and heart; *chü múi yuk*, or *káp' sam yuk*, the brisket of a pig.

莓 A sort of raspberry or other edible berry; moss; *múi 'oi*, moss and lichens covering damp places; *lán 'chü múi múi*, the bright green herbage by the streams.

鉤 A door-ring, having two locks, bolting the door, in it; *ch'ung múi*, a double lock.

霉 Rain in summer, damp weather; damp, moldy, mildewed; to mildew; *mái lán' múi*, moldy, spoiled; *au' múi*, rotten, moldy; *mai, kám' shap, múi*, why are you so dilatory?

媒 A go-between, a matchmaker, an arranger of marriages; to covet; any thing or person which operates as a cause to produce an effect; *mái p'o*, a female go-between; *múi ká*, to pledge girls.

煤 Soot; coals, charcoal, embers; coal; *ín múi*, lamp-black; *'fo múi*, soot; *mái 'án' fossil coal*; *'lo múi*, to dig coal; *múi 'ch'ong*, a coal dépot; *chi múi*, a paper match; *'fo múi yung*, tinder, punk.

謀 A sacrifice or worship offered by the emperor for a son.

謀 To conceive, to quicken in the womb; *múi múi*, lusty, good looking.

玫 A bright red stone, called *mái kwai'*, red coral or jasper; *mái kwai' fá*, the rose.

每 Each, every, each one, any one; constantly, usually, always; although; to covet; *'múi shí*, each time; *'múi 'múi 'ü 'ts' it is so each time*; it is ever this way; *'múi yun*, each man; *'múi yat, kin' sz'* each affair.

浼 To defile, to stain with dirty water, to dirty or foul; used affectedly, to annoy, to request, to ask a favor of;

pás' mui, to request of; 'mui' f'ok, to get one's kind offices.

妹
Mei² A younger sister; a sister; one's daughter; á' mui' sister, sis; ngoi' mui' half-sisters; hing mui' brothers and sisters; kwai mui' a woman's marriage; the 64th diagram; 'piú mui' female cousins; ling' mui' your sister.

昧
Mei² Nosun, twilight, dark, obscure, difficult to distinguish things; perfidious; not understanding matters; mui' 'shong and mui' luk, dawn and dusk; mò' mui' blindly, inconsiderate of results; mui' léung, self-deceived, to act falsely.

沫
Mei² Name of a city; name of a stream.

黻
Mei² A kind of leather defense of soldiers; a plant used to dye scarlet.

痾
Mei² Anxiety, disease brought on by care; infirmity, disease; sam mui' sick at heart.

玳
Mei² Tortoise-shell, called toi' mui'; a red marbled color; toi' mui' shek, pán, the tortoise-shell garoupa (*Serranus megachir*).

Read mò' a sort of sceptre.

(315)

Muk.

木
Muh² Wood; a tree; wooden; the 75th radical of characters pertaining to wood; one of the five elements and eight sounds; stiff, unbending; honest, unpretending; yat, f'iu shü' muk, a single tree; muk, tséung' or f'au' muk, yan, a carpenter;

muk, liú' timber, lumber; muk, f'au, a block of wood, a billet, a stump; muk, hok, a wooden dipper; muk, léung, putehuck; tsuk, muk, to chop wood; muk, sing, Jupiter; muk, 'k'éung, cross-grained; chong' muk, chung, to "strike the wooden bell," is to get the bribe without paying it over to the ruler; muk, 'ngau yan, an image, a dunces; sz' fong muk, a square block, a poor stick of a fellow; muk, mún, "wooden doors," i. e. a rich family.

沐
Muh² To wash and oil the hair; to wash, to cleanse, to bathe; to enrich by kindness, to receive favors; favored, enriched; to rule kindly; muk, yuk, to bathe; muk, yan, received favors; muk, 'shau, to wash the hands; e. it. to respectfully and carefully do anything.

霖
Muh² Small rain; mak, muk, drizzling rain.

栒
Muh² Ornamented leathern bands put around a car to strengthen it.

鶩
Muh² Mallards or wild ducks; ducks of any kind; hák, kuk, lui' muk, to carve a stork and make it a duck—a failure.

牧
Muh² To tend cattle, to look after flocks; to pasture, to put out to grass; a pastor, a cow-herd, a shepherd, a horse-keeper; to watch over, to have the oversight of, to superintend; a ruler of a district, one who is in charge of a place; a religious teacher; muk, 'ngau, a cowherd; muk, f'ung, a shepherd-boy; muk, sz' an over.

seer, a shepherd, a minister ; *wai man muk*, to be a district magistrate ; *muk man*, to rule the people ; *yan muk*, nomads, wandering shepherds of Gobi.

nick
穆
Muh

The pretty appearance of grain ; pleasing, beautiful, majestic, inspiring respect and admiration ; grandeur, cordial regard ; to revere ; to gratify ; *muk muk*, admirable, royal ; *muk*, is used for Mohammed in books ; *ch'iu muk*, the order of precedence of ancestral tablets, as parents and sons, grandfathers and fathers, left and right, *ch'iu* being always superior to *muk* ; *muk man*, Mohanmedans.

目
Muh

The eye ; the 105th radical of characters relating to the eye ; *met*, the mind, the perception ; to eye, to look at ; to designate, to name, to particularize ; a director, the head of a body, the principal person, a leader ; an index, a list, a summary ; the meshes of a net ; squares on a chess-board ; *'ngán muk*, the eye ; *muk luk*, an index, a table of contents ; *ch'iu muk*, a list ; *fo muk*, literary ranks above *siútsái*, scholars in those ranks ; *nd' muk*, angry ; *muk há'* now, before the eyes ; *mò muk*, blind ; *muk chung mò yan*, supercilious, contemptuous towards one ; *'fán muk*, to turn against, unfriendly ; *shò' muk*, numbers ; *sz' muk*, the four quarters ; *ch'ái kwán muk*, to teach the-
 atricals ; *'i muk ch'éung*, a well informed person.

苜
Muh

A herb ; *muk suk*, trefoil or clover used to feed horses.

睦
Muh

A kind eye, benignant, harmonious, peaceful ; concord among relatives, affection ; to agree with, to make peace with ; *wò muk*, harmony ; *ts'an muk*, kind, affectionate.

(316)

Mún.

門
Mun

A colloquial word ; to cover, to cover a thing ; *mún kú*, to cover a drum ; *mún shū p'i*, to put covers on a book ; *mún shá*, to cover with gauze or millinet ; *mún kan*, pull it over tight.

門
Mun

To feel, to lay the hand on, to touch, to take hold of, to examine, to search for with the hand ; *mún shat*, to feel for lice ; *mún sam*, to lay the hand on the heart, self-examination.

門
Mun

A door, a gate with two leaves, a gateway ; *met*, the house, the family in it ; the 169th radical of characters relating to doors ; an entrance, an opening ; a harbor ; a sect, a class of people, a profession ; a family ; a classifier of cannon and affairs ; *yat tò' mún*, a single door ; *ü' mún*, a circular door ; *'léung shín' mún*, a two-leaved door ; *mún hau*, at the door, doorway ; *ts' mún*, the outer gate ; *'i mún*, the medical profession ; *shá mún* or *Fut mún*, the Buddhists or

Shamans; *mún jun 'tsz'* door-posts to bar up a door; *yai, mún shang i'* one line of business; *shap, mún p'áu'* ten cannon; *wáng mún*, a side-door; *kung mún*, a public office; *hon mún kung*, a door-keeper; *ch'ut, mún*, to enter upon office, to go abroad, to marry a husband; *hai' ngo mún há'* he is one of my sect; *mún yan* or *mún shang*, a pupil, a disciple; *mún 'shéung*, a gentleman's servant, a major-domo; *tái' mún 'hau*, a great family; *pái' mún*, to acknowledge one as a patron; *mún fung*, the reputation of a family; *'eng mún*, to wait at the door by night; *'nau mún*, button-hole; *mín' mún*, the cheeks; *mún mún 'tò 'hii*, knows every thing, Jack-of-all-trades; *kiú' mún*, to pry up a door; *pák, mún*, to slap on the gate; *mò' mún*, the place behind the gravestone; *mún p'ái*, the door-tablet containing names of the family; *mún shán*, a door-bar.

門 Sign of the plural of persons; fat, plump; *'ni mún*, you; *'ngo mún*, we, us; *'yé mún*, official attendants; you, gentlemen; *'á mún*, they; *'á kún mún*, young gentlemen; *ché' mún*, *'ná mún*, these, those; here, there.

漫 To paint or ornament walls; ornaments on walls; to cover with earth, as a wall.

餠 A trowel; *mai mún*, a brick-layer's trowel. Interchanged with the last.

漫 A vast expanse of water, spreading and swelling like a flood. Also read *Mán'*.

餠 Steamed bread or wheaten cakes, light and leavened; *mún 'lau*, loaves of bread. Usually read *Mán*.

門 A narrow entrance where a stream or frith runs between hills, like a door.

瞢 A flat eye, one whose canthi or corners are nearly level with the face; dull eyes, half closed, as if drunk, obscure vision; to blind one, to deceive, to impose on, to conceal from; *'yan mún*, to hide from; *mún p'in'* to deceive; *páu mún*, deceived; *'hi mún mat, shui*, nobody is deceived by it, who does not know it? *shat, pat, 'séung mún*, I will keep nothing from you; *'Á, Mán*, the infantile name of 'Ts'áu Ts'áu.

滿 A valuable stone of a red-dish or carnation color.

滿 Full, filled up, surfeited, replete; bulging, full; complete, the whole, entire, all that is included in the subject; to complete, to fill, to abound, to suffice; to finish a set time; the Manchu people; *'mún shan*, the whole body; *'mún tsot'* full of cargo; *'song' mún*, packed full; *tsò' mún yat, yam'* completed a term of office; *'chong' mún tik*, fill it a little fuller; *'mún üt*, the month of a woman's confinement; *'mún i'* quite met my wishes; *'mún 'long kwong*, a three-branch lamp; *'mún k'i fát, m'ai'* time having passed, they were sold;

'*mín kuo*' *s'au*, too full; '*mán chiá*' *sún*, the self-sufficient bring on their own misfortunes; '*Mán chau*', Manchuria; '*Mán yan*', the Manchus.

悶 } Sad, afflicted, grieved, sorry,
意 } melancholy; chagrined, hea-
 意 } vy at heart; *yan mán* sor-
 Mwan rowful, unhappy; *tsok, mán*
 to vomit from faintness on
 heat; *im mán* to disturb one,
 to hinder, bothering.

(317)

Mung.

蒙 } Dull, stupid, not intelligent;
蒙 } obscure; vexed, perturbed;
蒙 } grieved, ashamed; to cover, to
 Mung blind; *mung mung pai* you
 dolt; stupid; *yal, mung sung*,
 a cloudy, dull day; '*lò mung*
tung', an old, superannuated
 fellow; '*lò tò*' *mung*, in second
 childhood; *mung chiú* '*ngán*,
 to cover up the eyes; '*l'in mung*
kwong, day is breaking.

蒙 } A kind of moss; obscure per-
 Mung ception of, beclouded, dull,
 simple, ignorant, immature,
 rash, childish; a pupil, a youth,
 a child; to deceive, to conceal,
 to cover, to behave rudely;
 obliged for, thankful, grateful
 for a favor; the 45th diagram;
 the Mongols; '*lo mung*' *ni*,
 many thanks for, will be oblig-
 ed for, beg of you the favor;
mung 'ts'ü, obliged for your
 taking—a shopman's phrase;
hoi mung, to enter on studies;
mung sz' a teacher; '*fan*'
mung, to teach boys; *mung*

yan, obliged for a favor; *mung*
káu kindly tell me; *mung*
lung, not bright, obscure, dif-
 ficult to see clearly; *mung*
wan confused, deceitful, in-
 experienced; *mung kwong kú*
 thankful for your patronage
 or visit; *hung mung*, chaos;
mung mui rash, blind to;
Mung 'kú, the Mongols.

蒙 } A covering; to screen off, to
 Mung shelter, to defend, as against
 sun or rain; '*ping mung*, to
 screen; *mung mung*, luxu-
 riant.

蒙 } Sun obscured; '*l'in mung*
 Mung *lung*, early in the morning,
 daylight.

蒙 } The moon about rising or
 Mung setting. Interchanged with
 the last.

蒙 } Small, drizzling rain; foggy;
 Mung *mung lung*, vapory, chaotic.

蒙 } A cassia like tree, having
 Mung a yellow leaf; '*ning mung*, a
 lemon; some write *mung*
 'kwo for the mango.

蒙 } Dimsighted, weak eyes; un-
 Mung able to see from a disease in
 the nerves, an amaurosis; un-
 learned, untaught, ignorant
 of one's self; '*ngán mung*,
 bad sight.

蒙 } A war junk, long and fast-
 Mung sailing, called *mung sung*;
 a large sort of vessel.

蒙 } Ephemera or sandflies; small
 Mung flies which fly over water;
mung yui ephemera-flies.

蒙 } Drizzling rain; small rain;
 Mung *mung mung*, a tedious rain.

蒙 } A dish filled with food, an
 Mung abundance of food, a plenti-
 ful table.

夢¹ } To dream, to see visions ;
夢² } a dream ; a vanity ; obscure ;
 Mung 'ai fát, mung² mo, are you
 dreaming ? fát, yat, kó' mung²
 dreamed a dream ; mung²
 's'ung, empty hopes, day-
 dreams ; mung² chiú' a pro-
 phetic dream, a dream which
 comes to pass ; mung² mí' chí
 sz' a visionary affair ; mung²
 át, the nightmare ; 'ok, mung²
 spiritual visions ; yat, ch'éung
 tá' mung² "one long dream,"
 —this life, the world ; 'kái
 mung² to interpret a dream.

(318)

Mút.

抹¹ } To rub out, to make a clean
 Moh sweep, to wipe clean, to obli-
 terate, to scrub, to blot out ;
 to dust ; to daub, to rub on, to
 besmear, to color, to anoint ;
 yat, 'shau mút, kuo' to refuse
 to pay anything ; mút, 'yau, to
 rub oil on, to paint ; mút, 'keng,
 to rub the neck, or cut one's
 throat ; mút, 'hü' to rub out ;
 mút, ngák, a fillet worn by
 girls ; mút, 'loi, to wipe the
 table ; 'sai mút, to wash and rub.

秣¹ } To feed a horse with straw,
 Moh to give hay to cattle ; proven-
 der of straw.

沫¹ } A branch of the Yangtze'
 Moh kiáng in Sz'chuen ; froth at
 the mouth, to slaver in sleep ;
 spittle ; foam, bubbles on wa-
 ter ; 'd' mút, to spit out, to
 sputter ; 'fau mút, spume on
 water ; 'hau mút, expectoration.

T'ON. DICT. 39

末¹ } The end of a branch, the
 Moh outmost twigs ; the end, the
 last, no more of, the least im-
 portant part, the meanest ; the
 opposite of the origin or root
 of a matter ; small ; weak ;
 used for I when spoken by
 one's self ; distant, far off ; the
 remnants, leavings, ends, dust
 powder, or refuse of ; the limbs ;
 traders, as the least of the four
 classes ; ch'á mút, tea-rem-
 nants ; mút, shai' end of the
 world ; mút, 'yau, no more ;
 'á tsíu mút, or 'kú üt, mút,
 powdered pepper ; chung mút,
 the very last ; mút, tséung' I
 the officer ; shuk, tsui' mút, ts'ik,
 it is to your humble relative's.

茉莉¹ } The jasmine ; mút, lí' fá,
 Moh the *Jasminum grandiflorum* ;
 the name of a song.

沒¹ } To sink in the water, to
 Moh perish, to terminate, to finish
 one's own prospects ; to die ;
 the dead ; dead, annihilated,
 finished ; to exceed, to trans-
 gress ; to enrich one's self by
 swindling ; a negative, imply-
 ing there is nothing of, with-
 out, none at all, not the least,
 none, utterly ; mút, táh, sál, at
 a loss what to do further ; mút,
 yat, hò mí' not the least taste ;
 ch'am mút, sunk to oblivion ;
 mút, yéuk, myrrh ; máí mút,
 to secrete or keep back an-
 other's things ; mong mút,
 dead, perished ; mút, yung'
 useless ; mút, shai' pat, mong,
 I won't forget you in death ;
 ch'ut, mút, to prowl about and
 then retreat, as a band of rob-
 bers ; mút, noi' ho, no alterna-
 tive.

(319)

Ná.

瘡 A colloquial word; a scab; *ch'ong ná*, scab of a wound; *tau ná*, small-pox scab; *kú ná*, to form a scab; *t'ung shan yat, tái, ná*, all run into one scab.

With, together with, in company; even, alike; to join in, to take part with; to stick to, sticky; *'ngo ná 'ní hū* I'll go with you; *ná 'mái lám hū* carry them all at once; *'m ná 'ní* I'll have no part with you; *mak, 'm ná*, the ink will not stick; *ná 'chīm*, sticky, unctuous; *'m ná tái*, incongruous; not of the same sort; *'mò ná nang* no intercourse.

A final particle, drawing attention to a thing; lo! see! *mat, 'yé ná*, what is it? *'t'ai ná*, see!

拿 To lay hold of, to seize, to take, to apprehend, to arrest; to get an idea of, to appreciate; *ná 'lai*, bring it here; *ná 'shau tsò' tak*, I can take it in hand that it can be done; *ná shat, 'chū t'* it is resolved upon; *ná sz' 'mún shéung'* a clerk in charge at an office; *ná 'chuk*, to arrest one; *ná 'wan*, to grasp firmly, to be pretty sure of; *mò 'chá ná*, nothing to hold on by, a nickname for a Buddhist priest.

聒 Unintelligible talk; a wrangling, a noise; a bother; *tsui tò' ná ní* drunk, fuddled from liquor.

媽 A colloquial word; a female of animals, a dam; *á' ná*, granny, old mother; *chū 'ná*, a sow; *'ná ying*, a girlish boy, effeminate; *kòp, 'ná*, a frog; *shat, 'ná*, a louse.

那 To point out; a certain one, that; there, then; which; what, what then; a vocative, O, alas! *'t'in 'ná*, O heaven! *'ná ch'ū* there; *'ná 'li*, where? *'ná 'nin*, that year, what year? *'ná kò' that*; *'ná 'sé yan*, those few persons; *'ná, shí hau* that time.

拿 A colloquial word; a final word, implying here it is, here you have it, see, here; *hai' ní ch'ū*, *ná' oh*, here it is.

(320)

Nai.

泥 Mire, mud; dirt, clay, soil, earth, clods; dirty, miry; *ya' kau' nai*, a lump of dirt; *nai 'shui 'lò*, a bricklayer; *nai pán'* muddy, slushy; *nai tái'* a clay ball; *nai 'tò*, earth, dirt; *lán' nai 'nán 'ú pik*, one can't plaster a wall with rotten mud—a useless fellow; *nai kam shik*, a pinchbeck color; *nai 'chūn*, adobie, mud-bricks for making walls; *nai 'ts'ung*, a wall made of earth pounded; *'tò 'nai tái' 'shui*, dragged through the mud and water—obscure, nonsensical; *nai 'liú, muk, sò' ké* spoken in derision of idols and men; *shau mái 'ú nai*, “dust wanted!”—a street cry.

(321)

Nái.

奶

奶

A colloquial word; lady; *nái nái* or *er' nái*, a lady, Madam; *tái' nái*, *t' nái*, *sám nái*, are appellations for the wives of three brothers, or for the wives of one man.

奶

奶

奶

奶

The breast of a woman; udder, dugs; nipples, teats; to suckle; milk; a nurse; a term by which children often call their mother; *nái 'má* or *'nái néung*, a wet nurse; *ngau' nái*, cow's milk; *'nái p'í*, cream; *shik' nái*, to nurse; *'s'í*, *'nái*, to wean; *'á' nái*, ma, nurse! *'nái f'au*, the nipples.

乃

乃

乃

An adversative conjunction, but, it may be; doubtless, forsooth; also, moreover; often used for the substantive verb, or as an illative particle, denoting to wit, then, thereupon, till then, certainly, if, &c., according to the scope, and often needs no rendering; your, it is your's; *'nái yéuk*, but as to; *'nái 'ho*, will do then; *'s'í' nái tsong' he* is dead and buried too; *'s'í' nái 'Chau' chi fú'* this is Chau's father; *mò, 'nái pak' hū'* if not, then don't go; *'ho 'nái 'fú ying' t'ung muk, 'ngau*, how is the perfect like a wooden statue?

乃

乃

An iron or metallic tripod of great size, with two ears.

乃

A colloquial word; to tie up, to fasten on; to hang on, or depend upon one, as a family; to belong to; *nái' ngau*,

tie up the cow; *nái' shūn 'mí*, fasten on astern; *'mò mat, kwá' nái'* nothing (or no one) depending on me; *nái' ín 'fò*, the fireworks are for him to give; *'fò 'shau nái' kéuk*, to tag after one.

乃

乃

A colloquial word; tired, weary, worn out; weak; *kin' nái'* I feel weak.

(322)

Nak.

乃

乃

The toothache; carious teeth.

A colloquial word; to mouth one's words, to speak thick or indistinctly; to make a memorandum of; *nak, ngá*, to speak thick, to muffle; *nak, chū' pò* make a note of, or charge it in the book; *nak, t'í* a little sour or turned; rather raw, as uncooked rice.

(323)

Nam.

乃

乃

A good taste, well flavored; to gormandize; well dressed, thoroughly done, mellow, ripe.

A colloquial word; throughout, quite through; soft, damp; kind, good-natured, amiable; *sháp, nam*, boiled through; *nam shín'* very good-natured, placable; *'m ts'ang shap, nam*, not wet through; *'m ts'ang fát, nam*, not soaked enough; *nam nam tik*, a kind pleasant person; *'ín shí nam*, humid air; *shuk, nam ting'* thoroughly ripe, ready to drop.

稔
Jin

Grain fully ripe, matured in; a year, a season; laid up, accumulated; *nam nín*, an abundant year; *òm 'nam ts'oi 'chü*, a secretly rich man; *'nam ok*, apt in wicked ways.

泥
Nien

Muddy, thick, splashy; to dredge mud. A colloquial word; sound, as sleep; slow going; to reiterate, as a throw of dice; soaked through; *shok, nam* deep mud, slushy, sloppy; *fan' nam* sound sleep; *nam' sām*, to successively divide threes at gambling cash; *hang tak, òm' nam* he walks very slow; *mak, 'shui nam* the ink has spread; *nam' ü*, a gudgeon (*Eleotris cantharius*); *nam' ü* eaten to the full, stuffed; *'tīm nam' pat*, soak the pencil full of ink.

(324)

Nám.

男
Nán

The male of human species, a man; the lowest of the five ranks of nobility, a baron; *nam yan*, a man; a husband; *nam 'tsz'* a man; *shang nám*, to bear a boy; *nam tsuk*, a baron; *fú nám*, a boy; *nam 'nū*, men and women, male and female; *'nū k'au nám*, to send the girl's horoscope first by the matchmaker; *háu' nám*, a filial son—said after a parent's death; *nam 'tsz' kwang kwang*, a spirited man, one above low acts; *nam 'tsz' hon* a high spirited man.

南
Nán

The south; to go south; to face south; southern, austral; *nam fong*, southern regions; *nam mò*, to recite prayers; to chant before idols; *nam mò sin shang*, Táu priests; *nam mò Fat*, O Budha! to rehearse or respect Budha's name; *wo nám*, to clasp the hands in prayer; *'ho 'sz' nám mín* he can sit to the south—he can reign; *tsò nám*, a northern exposure; *héung' nám*, facing the south; *'ái nám*, changed to a south wind; *Nám 'hoi ün* the district of Nánhai in which the Foreign Factories at Canton lie.

喃
Nán

Incessant talk, gabbling; *si nám*, a twittering, as of swallows.

譚
Nán

Noise of conversation, hum of talking; to chant, to sing; to mutter, to perform incantations over, to exorcise; *nam nám*, incessant gabble; *nam kwo' 'k'ü t'eng*, sing it for him; *tái' nám tái' 'shai*, loud shoutings and great cuttings, like Baal's priests.

楠
Nán

A kind of yellowish wood, very hard and suitable for furniture, beams, &c.; a sort of plum; *'tsz' nám*, or *nam muk*, a kind of iron wood; *k'í nám*, an astringent medicine brought from Annam.

蝮
Nán

A large serpent, said to be eatable. Also read *im*.

拊
Nán

To grasp with the hand. A colloquial word; to measure by spanning the fingers; a span, a finger's length; to beat, to chastise; *yal, chuk, kò*

'*nám yat, shün yan*, to beat a whole crew with one stick—to rail at one as belonging to a class; '*léung nám yat, ch'ek*, two spans make a foot; '*shai kwan*' *nám 'k'ü*, take a stick to him.

肺 Boiled meat, dried meat.
Nán A colloquial word; the belly of an animal; a fat abdomen; '*tò nám tás*' a big belly; '*chü p'áu*' *nám*, a hog's belly.

躡 A colloquial word; to stride over, to step across; to miss, as a line in reading; '*nám kwo*' *hü* step over it; '*nám*' (or *lám*) '*lá tuk*, read every other line.

(325)

Nan.

奶 A colloquial word in Macao; milk; to nurse; '*shik, nan*, to nurse, to drink milk.

𦵏 To cut off corners, to go across; crosswise.
Lun

A colloquial word; to play with, to handle, to rub in the fingers; to dirty, to defile, to be dirtied; to train, to breed, as pigeons; '*t'ai nan ngán*, to defile the eyes—by obscene things; '*nan pák, kóp*, to train carrier-pigeons; '*p'ung*' *nan shan*, to get dirty by running against one; '*mok, ching nan*' *i fuk*, don't dirty your clothes; '*pi 'k'ü nan*, let him play with it; '*tü nan mái*, to get well dirtied.

(326)

Nán.

難 Difficult, hard, grievous, not easy or pleasant, irksome, fatiguing; distresses; to distress, to afflict, to harass, to make another do; '*nan tsò*' hard to do; '*nan kong*, hard to say, ashamed to say; '*nan ts'ung 'ni meng*' I can not do as you say; '*nan tak*, hard to get; '*nan wai 'ni*, vex you, to injure another; '*nan 't'ai*, I do not wish to see it; '*tát nan*, a sluggard, one who takes things hard; '*nan tò*' hard to say, it can not or must not be; also used as an interrogative; '*nan tò 'k'ü, 'm loi*, can you think he won't come? '*nan tò, wán 'séung ngo*, would he still think of me? '*nan tò 'ni mong 'liá*, can you have forgotten? '*tsun 't'üi 'léung nan*, to be in a strait, hard to retreat or to go forward.

赧 To blush, to turn red in the face, to redden; a blush; '*nan ngán*, blushing; '*hám nan nan*, very salt, briny; '*keng nan*, to redden when surprised.

難 To venerate, to fear, to respect, to be in awe of.
Nán

𧈧 Name of an insect.
Nán

A colloquial word; the bite of gnats or insects; a sore, a pimple; '*man nan*' mosquito bites; '*kau shat, nan*' flea bites; '*yat, shan nan*' covered with eruptions.

'To stitch together; '*nan*' *i fuk*, to baste clothes.

難² Adversity, calamity, difficult-
 Nán ty, trouble; to reprimand, to
 reprove; *wán' nán'* calamity;
tsai nán' providential afflic-
 tion; *lok, nán'* fell into trouble;
'fú nán' in affliction; *tái' nán'*
lam lau, a great calamity
 has come upon us; *shau' nán'*
 to suffer; *tú, nán'* death from
 childbirth.

(327)

Nang.

能 A colloquial word; unlucky,
 ill-omened; *ch'o yat, nang*
nang, to meet a bad omen at
 the new moon; *tsò nang nang*
tik, bad luck in the morning.

能² A sort of deer as large as a
 Nang bear; power, ability, skill,
 talents; apt, able, capable,
 skillfull, competent; to be
 able, may, can; *'k'ü nang kon'*
 he can manage it; *mò nang,*
 disabled, incapable, unskilled;
pat, nang, unable, can not;
nang 'fau, can it be done?
ts'ui nang, talents; *nang 'tá*
nang tít, he can fight and
 recover himself too; *nang yan*
'sho pat, nang, can do what
 men are unable to do; *nang*
yal, pat, nang t' I can do it
 only once.

能 A colloquial word; to walk
 on the heels; *nang 'nang 'há,*
 limp along; *chang 'nang,* to
 dig the heels into the ground.

Read *nang'*; to tie up; to
 connect with, to be attached to;
 to go with one; *nang' chü'*
'k'ü, tie him up.

(328)

Nap.

粒

粒 A grain of rice; a kernel of
 Lih grain; *met.* food; a small pellet
 or thing; a classifier of small
 things, like. pearls, grains,
 buttons, pebbles, &c.; *yal, nap,*
'mai, a kernel of rice; *nap,*
shik, eating rice; *'mò nap, shik,*
 nothing to eat; *yal, nap, tau'*
 a single bean.

凹 A colloquial word; sinking,
 hollow, concave; a cavity; a
 losing business; *nap, tsr'* cha-
 racters sunk in; *nap, 'kám tik,*
 lost a little by it.

滑

滑 A colloquial word; sticky
 or oily, as machinery; slushy,
 splashy, as mud; to stick or
 paste things together; tough,
 sinewy; dilatory, slow; *yun'*
sám üt, kòm' nap, as slimy as
 a third intercalary month—
 because of the dampness and
 sludge; *nap, no'* dilatory—
 as if stuck in the mud; *nap,*
yau, impeded by the dry oil;
shap, nap, nap, very muddy,
 as the streets.

(329)

Náp.

絲

絲 Silken threads shrinking;
 Náh to enter, to collect, to obtain,
 to receive, to insert; to enter
 upon possession; silk put in
 soak; to pay, to give to, to
 offer, as presents; within;
shau náp, to receive; *náp,*
fuk, to be well off, comfortable;

'*ni kan' loi náp, fuk*, have you been well lately? *náp, shui'* to pay duties; *ch'ut, náp*, to pay out; *náp, chik*, to buy title or officer *mong'*, *k'i' sū'* náp, I think you will favorably (or smilingly) take it; *yung náp*, to contain, to take in; liberal, generous in feeling; *náp, ts'ip*, or *náp, 'ch'ung*, to take a concubine; *k'i' an pat, náp*, I can not assent to his words. Used for the next.

納
Náp To patch, to line, to overlay; a lining; lined or quilted jackets; priestly garments; *met*, a priest, a bonze; *káp, náp*, a lined coat; *min náp*, a quilted coat; *iú náp*, or *náp, 'tsai*, a jacket; *p'í náp*, a fur jacket; *p'an náp*, I, a poor priest; *ch'au náp*, a silk lining; *chéuk, muk, náp*, to "put on a wooden lining,"—to encoffin.

軛
Náh The reins of the inner span of a team of four horses.

(330)

Nat.

撮 A colloquial word; joyful, happy, frolicsome; pleased with; '*fo in nat, nau*, the smoke irritates me; *nat, 'k'ü*, I like him.

(331)

Nát.

鈹 A colloquial word; to iron with a flat-iron; to sear, to smooth; to press on, to lay

over; *nát, pai*, a flat iron; *nát, gan kòm' ü*, hot as if I had been ironed—feverish, dry and hot; '*min, k'é nát, 'ngán*, to press the eyes with a nut to cool them; *tsin kwat, nát, yuk*, bones and flesh seared and blistered—pressed down, afflicted.

捺
Náh To press the hand down heavily; a sweep or dash to the right in writing; *p'ü, nát*, sweeps inclined to the left and right.

A colloquial word; a pipe, called '*so nát*, a copper clarinet.

(332)

Nau.

𢱤
Níau To play with women, to pull or dally with; lewd gambols. A colloquial word; angry, cross, fretful; to scold, to be angry at; '*nau nat*, irritable, cross; '*chung' iú' nau nau t'im*, you must get a little more angry; '*fát, nau*, a fit of anger; '*nau nó'* angry; '*nau ts'an*, scold him; '*m' shui nau*, don't get angry.

扭
Níu To twist, to turn with the hand, to wring, to wrench; to collar, to seize; to turn from side to side, to wriggle; cramped, as tendons; twisted contorted; to turn over in the mind; '*nau 'chün*, to turn over; to flirt, as a stick in the hand; '*nau 'chün sam 'ch'ung*, to reform one's ways; '*nau kai' tái' 'wong*, a master hand at planning guile; '*nau 'keng*, perverse, testy; '*kéuk, 'nau*, club-footed; '*nau kit*, to twist, to clasp and

finger the hands, as priests do; 'nau *pin*, to seize by the cue; 'nau *pan*, to seize and carry to a court 'nau *kon*, to wring dry; 'nau *kwai*, a foreign key; 'nau *lai*, twisted off; 'nau *man ch'ái*, wood with crooked grain; *met.* a crooked stick, a cross-grained fellow.

鈕 A knob on top of a Chinese seal; a button; a hilt; a knob or process on which a thing turns or connects with another; 'shau *'nau*, manacles; 'nau *k'au* a button-loop; *yat*, *nap*, 'nau, a button; *kü*, 'nau a corded knob; *fá* 'nau, ornamental buttons; 'nau *ch'ü*, a pivot, the Dipper.

扭 A thick bushy tree, like a Prunus; the wood is good for bows. Read 'ch'au, manacles, handcuffs.

疝 Colic, colicky pain; 'nau *'tò*, griping pains in the bowels.

紐 To knot, to braid up into a knob, to tie, to bind; a fastening, a knot, which easily unties; a point of junction, as the tie of a girdle.

扭 A dog which wishes to be coaxed; proud; accustomed to, reiterated, doing repeatedly; inclined to evil; familiar with, disrespectful; to approach; 'nau *tsáp*, used to, practiced in.

耨 A kind of spade for weeding; to weed, to clear ground of weeds; to study; *nan* 'ts'ò, to root out weeds; *ch'ò nau* to dig and weed; *pat*, *kang shü*, *nau* to plow with a pencil and dig with the tongue—to be a pedagogue.

俗 A colloquial word; eaten too much, surfeited; to loathe food; overstocked; dirty; *au* 'nau' dirty, muddy; *nas* 'shi, unsaleable, in no demand; *á* 'nau' *'tín shi*, dull, close weather; *páu nau* eaten to the full.

(333)

Náu.

撓 Crooked, distorted, tortuous; bigoted, prejudiced, unjust. Read *náu*; to bend, to wrench; to break; to disperse; weak, lithe, flexible, slender; *náu* 'mán' *mal*, to scatter things—as wind does; 'wong *náu* to misrepresent, an unjust judgment.

撓 Noisy debate, contentious disputes; arguing, wrangling of opinions, as among sectaries; *hün* *náu*, loud-talking; *náu* *náu*, noisy disputing. Interchanged with the next.

噪 Clamorous noise; wrangling, vociferation. Also read *ná*; *lau ná*, the noise of voices.

攷 Perturbation of mind; inquiet; confusion of intellect, beclouded; *náu lün* mind all in a fog, bewildered.

撓 Cymbals, which were used to stop the music in the army; the clang of martial instruments; *yat*, *tü* *náu*, a pair of cymbals, commonly called *tai* 'ch'áu, the "great clang."

錨 An anchor; a grappling-iron; *p'áu nau*, to cast anchor; 'hi *náu*, to weigh anchor; *náu lán* a hawser; *nau p'au* a buoy.

𩇛 A natural salt from Tibet, called *náu, shá, sal ammoniac.*

𩇛 A mountain in the ancient state of Tsi or Shántung.

𩇛 To disturb, to vex, to annoy, to disarrange; to twist, to wrench; to pervert, to distort; to scratch; *'náu sam*, vexatious; *'náu lün* to confuse right and wrong; *'náu wat*, to shrink up, to draw in; *'náu chü* *'k'ü*, fasten it up.

𩇛 The noisy wrangling and confusion of a market or fair, a joyful bustle; hum, crowd, tumult, noise; obstreperous; to scold, to rail; to contend, to embroil, to make a disturbance; *'hò náu' ü*, a great to-do; *'náu' gún*, to scold one; *'náu' sz'* to make trouble; *'náu' ká' tsz'* a pestilent fellow, an impracticable man; *'náu' tsau*, a drinking carouse; *'náu' páu*, to berate, to talk in an overbearing to manner; *'ü náu'* to scold unreasonably; *'náu' káu*, to wrangle; *'tá' náu' yat*, *ch'ung*, a tumult, a brawl; *'tá' náu' fá tang*, a great bustle with lanterns—on the 15th of the 1st moon.

𩇛 A stream; muddy, miry; clay, loam; thoroughly wet.

(334) NÉ.

𩇛 A colloquial final particle, used in replies; there; see! *mal, yé né*, what? see there!

(335) Neng.

'Neng. A colloquial word; a classifier of garments; *yat, 'neng mò* a hat; *yat, 'neng shám*, a jacket.

(336) Néung.

娘 A girl, a miss, a young lady; ladies; a mother; *kü néung*, a young lady; *i' kü néung*, the younger sister; *i' néung*, concubines; *'á' néung 'tsai*, a little miss; *'té néung*, father and mother; *'néung néung*, the empress; her ladyship, Our Lady of; *'san néung*, a bride; *'tá' néung*, the Madam,—term used by concubines; *'néung 'má*, the Goddess Má-tsüpo, Amphitrite; *'kí wat' néung 'nü*, several ladies.

(337) 'Ng.

𩇛 A colloquial sound, implying dissatisfaction with, reprehension; *'ng, 'm 'hò*, Oh, that's wrong! *'ng 'm chéuk*, eh! that will not do!

吾 A personal pronoun; I, my; us, we; to impede, to guard; *'ng 'tang*, we, us; *'ng fí 'mau gan*, I am not that man; *'chi 'ng*, careless, confused; *'fán sz' 'chi 'ng*, he bungles at everything he does; *'chi 'ng 'hiú sz'* to hurry through a job carelessly.

梧 ^{Wú} Name of a tree, famous for its fine, even grain, and used to make lutes; 'ng *fung*, the *Eleococcus oleifera* (or *Dryandra cordifolia* of Thunberg); the fall of its leaf denotes autumn; *chi* 'ng, a pillar or support not quite perpendicular.

鼯 ^{Wú} The flying squirrel, called 'ng *shü*; also *fi shang*, because it is thought to bring forth on the wing.

吳 ^{Wú} Loquacious, bragging; to boast, to talk big; one of the Three States, extending over the southeast of China; *pat*, 'ng *pat*, ngò neither clamorous nor headstrong.

蜈 ^{Wú} An insect; 'ng *kung*, the centipede; 'ng *kung* 'ts'ò, a kind of shrub, whose branches somewhat resemble a centipede.

五 ^{Wú} Five; a perfect number denoting all, applied to many things—the virtues, the tastes, the elements, the planets, the colors, the grains, human relations, the viscera, ranks of nobility, &c.; *tai* 'ng, the fifth; 'k'ü 'ü 'ng *kang*, he beats the five watches, he is a watchman; *ch'ò* 'ng, the fifth day of the month; 'ng 'ü, the fifth month; 'ng *mi* all tastes; 'ng *shéung*, the five virtues; 'ng *hang*, the five elements; 'ng *fong*, the four points of the compass, and the centre; 'kau 'ng *hai* 'kóm *yéung* it can't vary much. The third is the contracted, and the second the complex form.

伍 ^{Wú} A file of five soldiers; a squad; a company of men; a fellow, a comrade, a friend, a companion; to associate with; 'hong 'ng, a file of men, the ranks; *met*, a soldier; 'pái *tú* 'ng, to parade troops, to draw up in rank; 'sau 'ü *wai* 'ng, ashamed to be in his company.

伴 ^{Wá} An opponent, a match; a pair; an equal in rank; 'ng *tsok*, an undertaker; a coroner. Sometimes used for the last.

午 ^{Wá} The seventh of the "twelve stems," answers to the horse; time between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.; noon, midday; to oppose, to cross; crosswise, transverse; south, because 'ng is written on the compass at that point; 'kau 'ng, eleven o'clock; 'ching' 'ng, noon; 'ching' 'ng *fong*, directly south; 'ng *fán* 'or *kwo* 'ng, a luncheon; 'há' 'ng, afternoon; 'shéung' 'ng, forenoon; 'shéung' 'ng, a recess of actors; 'hí, 'ng, a nooning, a rest at noon; 'tün 'ng, festival of dragon-boats; 'ng *shí* midday; 'ng *kol*, to cut crosswise; 'lo *ching* 'ts' 'ng get it just north and south.

許 ^{Wá} To meet, to fall in with; a rencontre; to go athwart; to oppose, to resist, to go counter to, to go against; contrary, athwart; disordered, confused; disobedient; 'ng *yik*, rebellious, disobedient; 'ng 'chi, to oppose the divine, or imperial will; 'ts'ok, 'ng, blended, mixed; 'léung *ká* 'séung 'ng, each set in his own way, mutually obstinate.

醒
Wú² To arouse and understand fully, to awake, to perceive clearly; aware of, discerning, noticing, alive to; 'sing 'ng² to stir up, to awaken; 'kak 'ng² first idea of, to catch the idea; 'tsz² 'ng² to bethink one's self; 'yau 'ng sing, he has a clear understanding; 'ng² ch'ut, to appreciate in all points.

寤
Wú² To awake from sleep; 'ng² m² waking and sleeping. Interchanged with the last.

誤
Wú² To deceive, to mislead; to mistake; in error, wrong, misled; false, erroneous, to hinder by mistaking, to fail; 'shat, 'ng² to fail to do, to forget; 'ts'o 'ng² mistaken; 'ng² tá² sz² to neglect important business; 'chū kú' pat, 'ng² well made and no mistake; 'ng² sun' mistaken trust; 'lám 'ng² to hinder by dawdling or delay; 'ng² 'liú yat, k'i, to overpass the day, to procrastinate beyond the time; 'mat, 'ng² don't disappoint by delay; 'wai 'ng² heedless and tardy.

忤
Wú² Interchanged with the last; obstinate, disobedient, seditious, rebellious, untoward; set in one's opinions; to run counter to, to cross another's wishes or path.

晤
Wú² Light, clear, lustrous; to perceive what another says; intelligent; to make clear, to meet, to explain, to see face to face; 'kau pat, séung 'ng² not seen each other for a long time; 'mín 'ng² a personal interview; 'ng² pít, chí, shí, after I left you, &c.

(338)

Ngá.

牙
Yá

The molar teeth, the grinders, the double teeth; teeth; a process, like a tooth; the 93d radical of characters relating to the teeth; jagged, scored, or toothed; a bud; ivory; 'ngá t'ung' the toothache; 'fá ngá lí' 'tsui, specious, seducing talk; 'ngá p'o, a woman who acts as a broker, usually to sell girls; 'ngá ká, a broker, an agent; 'ngá lík, strong teeth; convincing, able to convince; 'ngá shik, buff, salmon color; 'séung' ngá, ivory; 'ngá shin' ivory fans; 'ngá lán' mai, cochineal; 'ngá fú, tooth-powder; 'ngá ts'at, a tooth-brush; 'ngá káu' the jaws; 'ngá k'wán 'kan pai' the jaws immovable, dying; 'ngá ch'ung, carious teeth; 'yat, fú' ngá a set of teeth; 'ngáu ngá, to grit the teeth, to dispute or oppose another; 'ngá kung, a worker in ivory; 'ngá í, an ulcerated tooth and cheek; 'ngá 'ch'í 'á 'kú, the teeth chattering with cold; 't'üt, ngá, to extract teeth; 'séung ngá, to insert a tooth.

芽
Yá

A germ, a plumule, a sprout; to bud; the beginning, the budding forth of; 'mak, ngá, wheat sprouts; 'ngá th'oi' tender bean sprouts, used for food; 'ngá 'sun, bamboo shoots; 'wong ngá pák, colewort; 'fát, ngá, to sprout.

福

A colloquial word; the day after the new and full moon; 't'au ngá, 1st moon, 2d day;

tsò' ngá, to observe these days;
'mí' ngá, 12th moon, 16th day.

衙
Yá

The marquee of a general, distinguished by a standard; the house of rulers, a palace, a court, an office; a tribunal; the exercise of the functions in a court; *ngá mún*, the official residence of a Chinese officer, often called a *yámun*; *'tsò' ngá*, an early court; *ngá yik*, official attendants; *pái' ngá*, to open the court; *ngá 'shū*, an office, *'shéung ngá*, an officer's visit to his superior on the 1st and 15th days.

雅
Yá

Elegant, correct, genteel, decorous; simple, pure, plain, unadorned; *'ngá chí'* elegant, stylish; gentle, soft; *man' ngá*, correct, studious, classical, scholarly; *hán' ngá* elegant leisure; *'ngá tám'* plain, yet stylish; *mín' chí'ik*, *pal' ngá*, impolite to scold people.

瓦
Yá

Earthenware, pottery; tiles; the 98th radical of characters; pertaining to earthenware; a roof; *'ngá f'ung*, the round, upper tiles; *han' ngá*, the bottom row of tiles; *'ngá háng*, the space between the *'ngá f'ung* on the roof; *wong' ngá*, yellow imperial tiling; *'ngá mún'* or *'ngá púi'* a tiled roof; *'ngá hí'* earthenware; *lung' ngá chí' hing'* the joy of having a daughter; *'ngá p'ún*, a glazed earthen dish.

迎
御
Yá

To go out to receive one, to meet, to descend and greet; to see with admiration; *king' ngá'* to respectfully receive.

訝
Yá

Interchanged with the last; to express surprise at, to exclaim.

A colloquial word; to stop the road, to obstruct; *'mai ngá' teng'* don't block up the way; *pá' ngá' kó' tát, t'í'* to occupy a spot while others want it; *ngá' chá'* to impede one's progress.

(339)

Ngai.

囑
Wei

A colloquial word; to importune, to dun and press a request, to solicit; *ngai' há' k'ú*, urge him more; *ngai' loi' ngai' kú'* to beg in many ways; *ngai' p'ò' sái*, to weary the gods; *sai' ngai*, a very little, mean-spirited, stingy; *k'am ngai*, incessant urging; also, to disregard importunity.

危
Wei

High, precipitous; imminent, dangerous, hazardous, unsteady; inclined, not upright; an uneasy place; sick, in danger of death; to rush into danger, to endanger; to ruin; the 12th of the 28 constellations, comprising a Aquarius and a Pegasus; *lam' ngai*, dangerous, near danger, in danger; *ngai' k'im*, hazardous; *ngai' tuk*, dangerously ill; *ngai' in*, words of caution and warning; *ngai' ngám*, a dangerous ledge, a precipice; *ngai' tsó' tán' tsik*, in imminent danger; near dissolution; *ngai' ngai' ú*, very dangerous.

倪
Little, feeble, weak, like children to glance at; the young and delicate; a limit, an edge, a verge; to benefit, to distinguish; *sün ngai*, exact, the least point, the beginning; *'eo ngai-yau' ngai*, to glance right and left, to look about.

𪛗
A fawn; *sün ngai*, a lion-like animal, able to devour tigers; *ngai k'au*, garments of deer's skin.

霓
The rainbow, specially the secondary one, called the female; *nam ngai*, a rainbow; *'s'oi ngai*, variegated; *ngai is' 'a' ch'í*, when the rainbow appears, the rain stops.

輓
A cross bar, to which animals are fastened when dragging the vehicle.

巍
High, elevated, lofty and alone, like a detached peak; sublime, exalted, as virtue; conspicuous; *ngai ngai 'u*, how lofty and grand!

睨
To look askant or askance at, glancing the eyes, as animals do; the sun shining athwart; *yat' ngai sho lam*, the sun glances through the copse; *mò' ngai*, an angry look.

蟻
An ant; a generic name for insects like the ant; a demeaning term, "as the petitioner," I, a "suppliant," used by the people when addressing their rulers; the commonalty, rabble, the lower classes; *pák' ngai*, the white ant; *wóng 'sz' ngai*, small red ant; *'ngai man*, or *'ngai lang*, we, the people; we; *'ngai tsí' collected like ants, as banditti; 'ngai f'au*, an ant-hill; *'ngai 'ngau*

'dò' m' 'hò' yuk, don't stir, even if the ants bite; *'ngai 'ngáu 'kóm ché*, [fidgetty] as if ants were biting me; *fi' ngai*, flying ants.

𪛗
To turn a boat's head to the shore; to lay a boat up to a bank.

藝
Ability, aptitude, the skill or art necessary for doing a thing; a craft, an art, an occupation, an accomplishment; skilled, accomplished; to distinguish; to cultivate the arts; *luk' ngai' the six polite accomplishments; man ngai' literary occupation; 's'oi ngai' ability, skill; 'shau ngai' a handicraft; 'hok' ngai' to learn a trade; 'mò' ngai' military tactics.*

藝
Interchanged with the last; to plant, to cultivate trees; to set out with the hand.

羿
A famous archer, called *Hau' Ngai'*, who flourished about B. C. 1980.

毅
Unbending, firm, resolute, intrepid; forgetful of one's self, magnanimous; stern, wrathful; power of endurance, fortitude, patience; *ngai' 'in*, firmly convinced, decided; *kong ngai' unappalled, undeterred by danger.*

偽
False, hypocritical; counterfeit, not genuine, surreptitious; to deceive; *'tai ngai' not pure or real, as money; 'tsok' ngai' to act falsely; 'ngai' fo' counterfeit, as goods; 'ngai' shín' to act the hypocrite.*

詣
To reach a place, to go in person; to advance, to repair to; to meet at a resting-place;

tsò² ngái² well learned, proficient; *ts'an ngái²* went myself.

魏 *Wei* High, lofty, like a mountain; name of one of the Three States, A. D. 200, over which Ts'au Tsáu ruled, including the present Honán; also one of the contending states, B. C. 350, now comprised in Shánsí.

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Ngái.

涯 *Yai* The bank of a river, a shore, a beach; a limit; *mò ngái*, illimitable; *shang ngái*, business, occupation; *tsun ngái*, a mart on the water-side.

崖 *Yai* The side of a hill, a cliff, a ledge, a precipice; a high bank; *ngái ngon²* a steep bank; a discrepancy, disagreement of things; *t'in ngái*, the horizon; *shán ngái*, a precipice; *Ngái chau*, a district in Hainán; *Ngái mún*, a place in Sinhwei hien, where the last emperor of the Sung dynasty died.

睨 *Yai* The outer corner of the eyes; to look angrily at, to stare upon; to glance at.

捱 *Yai* To lean against; to lounge, to loiter, to put off, to trifle with, to procrastinate; to suffer, to endure; *ngái² shai² kái²* to receive hardships in the world; *ngái² fú²*, to suffer ill; *min² ngái² ngái²* out of countenance, can no longer refuse; *ngái² chí²* to suffer, can't help it.

刈 *Y* To cut grass, for which it is used with the next; to govern, to regulate; clever, able, talented; *ngái² on*, at peace, as a country.

刈 *Y* To mow, to cut grass; to kill, to exterminate, to cut off; *ngái² ts'd*, to mow.

艾 *Y* Mugwort, artemisia, a plant from which the moxa is made; a term for labiate plants like mint or catnip; old, fifty, waning in life; to quiet, to relax one's self; *shai² ngái²* a beautiful woman; *ngái² yung*, moxa punk; *ngái² fú*, a charm of the artemisia, hung at the doors on 5th of 5th moon; *ngái² pá*, mugwort burned to dispel odors.

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Ngak.

呢 A colloquial word; to deceive, to swindle one; a notch, a catch; *ngak ts'ò k'ü*, swindled him; *'ai mai ngak*, 'ngo kóm' so, don't delude me so; *'pi yan ts' ngak*, *sái²* swindled out of everything; *'m ngak*, *tsak shan*, cannot deceive the gods.

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Ngák.

額 *Geh* The forehead; the front; incessant; the creaking of a chariot; the name of a place; a fixed number, or quantity; *ngák, ts'au*, the forehead; *ngák, kok*, the corners of the fore-

head; *ngák, shò* a fixed number; *ngák, shò hai* 'kom, the matter is fixed; it cannot be otherwise; *ngák, ngoi* beyond the amount fixed; *wáng ngák*, a tablet with an inscription upon it, suspended in houses.

隨 A colloquial word. Opposing, contrary to; *ngák, fung*, a contrary wind; *ngák, shui*, opposing tide.

(343) Ngam.

哈 A colloquial word. To murmur, to complain, to grumble, to talk incessantly against others; to take anything with the hand from a narrow mouthed vessel; *ngam ch'am* to grumble in a low tone of voice; *ngam loi ngam hü* to grumble incessantly; *ngam ho páu*, to feel in one's purse; spoken also of pickpockets; *ngam tik, t'im*, take a little more out.

Ngam A colloquial word. Old, feeble, foolish; *yat, nin yat, nin ngam* 'hi lai, becoming more and more feeble every year; *ngoi ngoi ngam ngam* to be in one's dotage, to be childish, foolish.

(344) Ngám.

啱 A colloquial word, very frequently used in this dialect. It denotes agreement, in respect to time, manner, place,

quantity, or any other particular; *kám ngám*, so exactly suitable; *ngám sai* it agrees in every particular; *ngám ngám ch'ut, hü* just this moment gone out; *'m do ngám*, they don't exactly agree, spoken of persons, and of things.

巖 A high bank; a precipice; a rocky hill; lofty, dangerous; *ngám ngám ts'ám ts'ám*, very high and precipitous; *ngám long* a temple, a hall; *ngám 'hím*, dangerous.

謔 A colloquial word. Wild, incoherent; like a dream; raving; delirious; nonsensical; *'mai 'hai ch'ü fát, ngám wá* don't talk your nonsense here.

(345) Ngan.

天 A colloquial word; small, delicate looking, thin; spoken of persons; *shang tak, kám ngan*, born very thin and small; *á ngan*, a nickname for a thin child; *ngan ngan hui* drawn up, crooked; also greatly vexed, and irritated.

銀 Silver; money; the name of a place; a surname; *'shui ngan* quicksilver; *ngan ch'ü* in vermilion; *man ngan*, or *sái sz ngan*, Sycee silver; *sui ngan*, broken pieces of silver, used as money; *fú pín ngan*, a spanish dollar, having a flowered edge; *ts'in ngan*, the general name for money; *ngan 'shui*, the difference in

the value of different kinds of silver; *fà hung ngan*, reward money; *ngan p'ai*, a silver medal; *'fai ngan*, to inspect money; *'tung ngan*, silver with brass intermingled; *'lá ngan sz fú* a silversmith; *ngan ao*, the milky way; *ngan tian*, a money order or bond; *ngan pok*, silver leaf; *ngan hi* articles made of silver.

限 Yin A bank; a limit; a boundary; *and ngan*, unlimited.

間 Yin A surname; to reprove gently; to speak kindly; agreeable, pleasant.

狺 Yin To bark, and fight as dogs.

聞 Yin The sound of persons talking; stupid; to utter things unworthy of belief; *fú wán*, 'mò ngan, the father is obstinate, and the mother foolish.

琅 Yin A stone resembling greatly the jade stone.

Ngan A colloquial word. To tread upon; to shake violently; *ngan' kò kéuk*, to stand upon tiptoe; *'mai ngan' 'tün kò' fái' pán*, don't break the board in two, by standing upon, or jarring it.

剛 A colloquial word. Tough; tenacious; not brittle; strong; any kind of sediment; *ni tik yuk*, 'hò ngan' this meat is very tough; *in ngan'* very tough, hard to break or cut; *ngan' p'í*, obstinate; *k'ing ts'ing 'shui ngan'* to purify water, by letting the sediment settle.

(346) **顏** Yin Ngán.

The space between the eyes and eyebrows; the countenance; hilly; color; a surname; *ngán yung* the countenance; *ngán shik*, color; *ngán liu'* coloring matter, paint; *tsün ngán*, a respectful mode of address, used in writing.

研 A colloquial word. To rub; to grind; to draw a fiddle bow; *ngán í' in*, to play on a two stringed fiddle; *ngán müt*, to grind to powder; *ngán pok tik*, roll it out thin, as of dough; *'pi kong' lai ngán kuo' 'k'ü*, to polish, by rubbing with a piece of steel.

眼 Yin The eye; a space; a limit; a classifier; a surname; *ngán chü*, the eyeball; *ngán k'oi'* the eyelid; *ngán kw'áng*, the socket of the eye; *ngán yan* pupil of the eye; *ch'áng' hoi' ngán*, open the eyes wide; *ngán fà*, the eyes blurred; *'m kuo' tak*, *ngán*, won't bear inspection, not good; also, unable to deceive a person; *'m kok ngán*, to over-look; not to perceive; *ngán pák*, *pák*, before one's very eyes; to see clearly; *tsün ngán kok*, to look with a lustful eye; *'fai 'm 'shéung ngán*, to look with disrespect upon; *pák kòp*, *ngán* to have pigeon's eyes, i. e. to be proud, and insolent; *fát*, *ngán ch'á' mé*, cannot you see? *yal*, *ngán (cham*, a needle; *'tung ngán*, the name of a fruit; *'hò ngán lik*, to judge of a thing accurately; to see at a single glance.

鴈
雁

Yen

A wild goose, of a small size, a bird of passage, whose flight determines times; *met.* in a series, in order, orderly, alluding to their flight; marriage ceremonies; *ngán'* ngo, a wild goose; *ngán'* hang, brethren; to walk a little behind another, as brothers ought; *ngán'* chát, a letter; *tín'* *ngán'* to pour out libations to the goose—a wedding rite; *ngán'* loi, the "wild geese come"—the 9th moon; *ka ngán'* a married pair.

鴈
Yen

False goods, spurious, adulterated articles. The last is sometimes used for this.

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Ngáng.

硬
Ngang

Hard; solid, not soft; stiff, firm, not pliable; unbending. obstinate, inflexible, intractable, perverse; dear, high-priced; nervous, terse, as style; only, indeed, must be, in fact; a disjunctive particle, denoting a settled purpose; certainly, still, however, surely, yet; to harden, to stiffen; *ngáng'* kin' hard, obstinate; *ngáng'* lak, *tsai'* very firm, domineering; *ngáng'* 'hò shik, it is very good tasted; *ngáng'* 'tò 'tai, good pluck to the last; fight to the death; *ngáng'* 'iú' kas' 'kòu do, must have it all; *chál ngáng'* hold it firmly; *ngáng'* páng páng, very hard; 'shau ngáng' strong, brawny; *ngáng'* 'keng, yan, an

obstinate man; *ngáng'* 'hau, foul-mouthed; *ngáng'* 'tsz' 'tsò' only I did it, 'twas me alone; *k'ong'* *ngáng'* mulish, fierce; *ngáng'* kuk, kuk, the rustling of stiff starched clothes; 'láng, *ngáng'* stiff from cold.

(348)

Ngap.

吸

A colloquial word; to talk at random, to talk wildly; raving, wandering, out of one's mind; worthless; *ngap, ngám'* wá' incoherent, nonsensical; *ngap, sám ngap, sz'* to talk without aim; 'ts'ui' *ngap, kòm'* 'ts'ui' "short as pie-crust," brittle; *ngap, ts'o' kú' wá'* a mistake, as in reading a sentence.

輯

A colloquial word; to motion with the hand, to beckon; to nod, to bow slightly; to assent by a nod; *ngap, 'h'ü' loi,* motion to him to come; *ngap, 't'au,* to nod; to consent; *kai 't'au ngap, áp, 't'au,* hers and ducks bobbing to each other, i.e. bowing like friends.

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Ngáp.

挾

To fasten the trousers, to tuck in, to stick an end or bight in so as not to slip; to turn up the cuffs or trousers; *ngáp, 't'ái* to strap the tiller when steering; *ngáp, fú, 't'au,* to tuck up the trousers.

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Ngat.

High and level at top, a height; to cut off the feet; immovable; an interjection, oh! *há' ngat*, to descend from a high position; *ngat*, 'ché, the maimed; *ngat*, 'kò, to stand on tiptoe; 'ín 'yá, *ngat*, 'tik, oh! heaven!

Dangerous; disquieted; *u*, *ngat*, unstable, like a floating vessel, or on a giddy height; *ngat*, 'kún' wearied out; *pai ngat*, limping, to halt in walking.

An arid, bare mountain peak; *ng ngat*, name of a five peaked mountain in Kienwei hien, in Sz'chuen.

To move; to joggle; to sway to and fro: disquieted, inconstant; *ngat*, *ngat*, 'iú 'kò, to wriggle, to sway; uneasy, fidgetty; *ngat*, 'hoi 'tik, move off a little; *ngat*, 'há, to shake, to sway, to rock to and fro.

A stump or trunk without branches or leaves; a sprout just appearing; unsettled, unquiet; 'Tò-*ngat*, a noted bandit mentioned in the Ch'un Tsiú.

Strong, robust; warlike, like the prancing of a steed; suddenly; *ngat*, *ngat*, martial, large, valiant; *ngat*, 'ín 'i yap, he suddenly came in.

An abrupt isolated peak, with steep sides; the highest peak of a range.

Fatigued, wearied; to sag at; hard, stony; *ngat*, *ngat*, 'k'ung, 'nín, wearied with labor the whole year.

To reach or arrive at a place, to come or reach to; even, till, up to, at last; *ngat*, 'king, to the last, finally; *ngat*, 'kam, to this time, even till now.

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Ngát.

Ngát, A colloquial word; the odor of urine, the rank smell of a privy or sty; niggardly, close-fisted; *ngát*, 'ch'au' stinking.

To bite or chew. This incorrect pronunciation is not common; see *ngú*.

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Ngaú.

Correctly read *kau*, but the noun often has this sound; a hook, a barb; to hook; to drag, to catch; to dig up; to sew a seam; 'lín *ngau*, the hooks of a door-screen; *ngau* 'yau' 'sai' stitch it fine; *ngau* 'chi 'fan, to lust after a painted face.

An ox; the 93d radical of characters relating to oxen, &c.; *ngau* 'kú or *ngau* 'kung, a bull; *ngau* 'ná, a cow; *ngau* 'tsí' a heifer; *ngau* 'yuk, beef, 'wóng *ngau*, a common cow; 'shuí *ngau*, a buffalo; *ngau* 'p'í 'káu, glue; *ngau* 'p'í 'tang 'lung, a leather lantern—i. e. a stupid fellow; 'shap, 'shui

ngau p'í, water-soaked leather; *ngau pák*, íp, *ch'éung*, venetian (lit. tripe) blinds; *hon ngau 'tsai*, a herdboy; *ngau wong*, ox bezoar; *ngau yau*, butter; *ngau yau chuk*, tallow candles; 'tò *ngau*, a clay ox—made in the spring; *ngau long* or *hin ngau*, a constellation comprising parts of Aquarius and Capricorn; *long' ngau 'shai*, used like an ox.

偶
Ngau
A pair, a match; an even number; double, paired; a companion, a mate, a partner; to pair, to unite in marriage; to mate, to accord with, as a friend; to harmonize, to fit; a statue, an image, an idol; unpremeditated, incontinently; suddenly; to happen accidentally, to occur; *p'al*, 'ngau, a pair, a married couple; *kái* 'ngau, a happy pair; *ün* 'ngau, an ill-sorted match; *muk*, 'ngau *yan*, a wooden image; *met.* a dolt, a simpleton; 'ngau *ü* happened to meet him; 'ngau *in*, accidentally, by chance; *shat*, 'ngau, lost his mate, widowed; 'ngau *shü*, to write off hand; *p'ü* 'ngau *tséung* to worship images.

耦
Ngau
Two persons ploughing; a double colter; a pair; an even number; a fellow, a mate; to pair, to match; to pervade; thorough; *p'üi* 'ngau, to go with one; 'ngau *kang*, to plow together.

藕
Ngau
The roots of the nelumbium; 'ngau *'fan*, arrow-root made from the lily root; 'ngau *'sz* the spiral tubes in lily roots;

jin 'ngau, the lily root; 'tò 'ngau, lily roots made in comfits.

驢
A colloquial word; stupid; 'ngau' *tau* dull, fatigued, spirits for; 'ngau' *'tsai*, a dunc

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Ngáu.

𦏧
K'íau
To squint. A colloquial word bo-peep; to play at hide and seek; 'siú *'chong ngáu ngáu* children plying bo-peep.

𦏧
Yau
Perverse, vicious. A colloquial word; to scratch; to collect together, to scrape up; *ngáu han*, to scratch; *kák*, *pik*, *ngáu 'yéung*, to scratch through a wall—a useless attempt; *do 'shü 'tò ngáu fán tik*, gather up as much as can be.

𦏧
Hiau
To lay crosswise; blended, intertwined; to imitate; *luk*, 'ngáu, diagrams with mixed lines, thought to be like the mutations of nature; the 89th radical; *luk*, *shap*, *sz* 'ngáu, the 64 diagrams.

肴
Hiau
A vase filled with sacrificial meats; to taste; prepared viands, delicacies set out at a feast; provisions for a pic-nic.

餚
Hiau
Interchanged with the last; a feast; meats; *ngáu chán*, dressed meats; *ngáu wut*, meat and fruits; *'yau tik mat*, 'yé *ngáu*, what meats have you for us?

淆
Hiau
Muddy water; to mix; *wan* 'ngáu, turbid; a river in Honán, tributary to the Yellow river.

散 Used for the three preced-
Hiau ing; mixed, blended, confus-
 ed; to mingle, as metals; to
 raise trouble, to excite sedi-
 tion; bones and flesh mixed;
 food consisting of pulse; *ngáu*
lit, arranged in order; *ngáu*
ngáu hiú' tik, tottering, un-
 steady, top-heavy.

嶺 Name of several hills in the
Hiau western part of Honán pro-
 vince.

咬 To gnaw, to bite; to chew,
齧 as a cud, to masticate; to
Yau hold in the mouth; to set the
 teeth firm; to ruminate upon;
 to speak, to read; to cut even,
 to trim off; *'ngáu sin' hóm'*
 trim off the ends; it suits to a
 hair; *'ngáu ts'o' tsz'* *yam*,
 you've read the sound wrong;
'ngáu kung, a confession;
'ngáu chü' ngá, to hold the
 jaws; *'ngáu shun* to bite the
 lips; *'ngáu hoi*, to bite in two;
'ngáu ch'ün, to bite or tear a
 hole; *'ngáu ngáu*, biting and
 chewing; *'ngáu ngá*, a lock-
 ed jaw; *'ngáu yat, lám'* to bite
 a mouthful, to take a bite;
'ngáu hau' to clench the teeth
 in anger.

The first of these is also read
káu, the song of birds.

樂 To delight in, to choose, to
Yau take pleasure in; *cháu' ngáu'*
 elegant, handsome; that
 which pleases, delights; *kok*,
'yau shóngáu' every one to his
 liking; *ngáu' ngáu'* pleasur-
 able, delightful; *ngáu' tsit*,
'lai ngók, to delight in main-
 taining propriety and accord.

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Ngí.

A colloquial word; to lie, to de-
 ceive; *chá' ngí ngoi*, you are
 deceiving, you fib;—a child's
 phrase.

Note.—The sound *ngí* is often heard at
 Macao, where it is used at Canton.

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Ngít.

𪔐 To gnaw, to craunch, to
𪔐 nibble; *ngí' kwat*, to pick
𪔐 bones; *ngí' ngá*, to grit the
 Nieh teeth; *ngít, ngú'* creaking, as
 a rusty hinge.

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Ngo.

俄 Suddenly, hastily; a mo-
 Ngo mentary, momentarily; falling,
 ready to fall; *ngo in*, sudden-
 ly; *ngo 'k'ing*, an interval, a
 little while.

哦 To chant, to sing or rehearse
 Ngo in recitative, to hum to one's
 self; *yam ngo*, to hum, as in
 reading poetry.

峨 High and lofty, like a
峨 mountain; *ngo mí shán*, a
 Ngo noted peak in Sz'chuen near
 the junction of the Tá-tú and
 Min rivers; *ngo ngo*, high,
 grand; *mel.* a commanding
 presence.

蛾 The silkworm moth; moths,
 Ngo millers, and sphinges, which
 fly at night; *tsám ngo*, the
 silkworm moth; *lang ngo*, a

900 miller; *ngo mi ú*, the new moon, so called from Chang-ngo's arched eyebrows.

鵞 *ngo* A goose; large water birds with habits like the goose; *'ts'd ngo*, the common goose; *'fong ngo*, a pelican; *ngán ngo*, a wild goose; *'k'í ngo*, a penguin; *pák ngo fám*, entrance to Macao Passage; *ngo mò pat*, a quill-pen; *fám ngo tsau*, one who presents a goose and wine to a bridegroom; *ngo mò shin* a feather fan; *fín ngo*, a crane; *'shui ling ngo*, a kind of teal.

娥 *ngo* Good, excellent; *kung ngo*, imperial concubines; *Shéung ngo*, the Diana of the Chinese; *kiú ngo*, beautiful, lady-like.

莖 *ngo* A plant, whose stalks are edible like celery; the tender stalks of plants.

圖 *ngo* To interpret the cries of birds and beasts, to translate foreign gibberish or speech; to transform or improve; to inveigle, to decoy; a decoy or stool-pigeon, called *'niú mui*; *tsò ngo yan*, a seducer to evil.

訛 *ngo* A fabulous monster, able to speak and lie; to change speech, to lie, to falsify; to promulge error; false, erroneous, deceitful; to rouse, to move; an ignis fatuus; *ngo chá' yau ts'in*, to extort money by false pretences; *ngo ch'ün k'è ché*, only an idle rumor; *fau ngo*, superficial; *ngo in*, idle stories; *'i ngo ch'ün ngo*, to retail idle stories, to transmit error; *chek, tsz' mò ngo*, not a single word wrong.

誑 *ngo* Interchanged with the preceding; foolish, idle rumors, false and deceptive stories.

妮 *ngo* Handsome, excellent; the weak, the good; *'lo ngo*, beautiful.

我 *wo* The first person, I, my, me, mine; we, us; our, our's; it is often used in the plural number, with emphasis, as *'ngo Chau kung*, our Lord Chau; *'ngo tr'*, *Tong yan*, we Chinese; *'ngo tang*, *'ngo mün* and *'ngo lí* are all used for the plural; *tsoi ngo*, appertains or belongs to me; *'ngo tsz'*, *'ki*, I myself; *'ngo f'ung 'nt hū* let us both go, I will go with you; *'ngo kú' ngo*, I look out for myself, I take care of number one; *'ngo tik, shū*, my book; *'k'ü mò ngo*, he cuts or slights me. The men of Kiá-ying chau are nicknamed *'kong 'ngai*, from their peculiar pronunciation of this word.

餓 *ngo* Starved, famished, in want of necessary food; hungry, faint for want of food; to fast, to go without food; *ngo' sz'* starved to death; *'f'ò ngo'* very hungry; *ngo' yat, yat*, fasted a whole day; *ngo' 'p'ü*, a starved beggar in the streets; *ngo' 'kwai*, a hungry devil, worshiped at the *tsi-tsiú*; also, a term of abuse to self-invited guests or libertines; *ngo' 'ngán*, a hollow eye; *'tai ngo'* to bear hunger; *ngo' 'lò*, fallen down from hunger; *'k'ung sz' ngo' séung*, the poor think only how to appease hunger.

21900 臥² To rest, to desist from care or toil; to cease for a while; to go to bed, to lie down, to repose, to doze; to be changed, as in sleep; a sleeping-place; *ngo² fong*, a bed-room; *tso² ngo² pal, ning*, no ease sitting or lying; *ngo² üt, ming*, sleeping in the moon; *kò ngo²* "to sleep high"—to let the world wag; *shui² ngo²* to sleep.

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Ngò.

21901 翱² To fly like a hawk; to skim; *ngò ts'èung*, to fly in a wheeling manner, to soar to and fro. 嗷² A loud wailing or cry; mournful clamor, as if asking for food; noise, hubbub, from many voices or birds; *chung² 'hau ngò ngò*, the clamor of many people; every one is teasing me; *ngò ts'ò*, the hum of talking; *ngò ling ling*, incessant talking.

擎² To shake, to strike; to joggle, to rattle; *ngò luk, 'kú*, to rattle a handdrum, as peddlers do; *ngò shik*, to throw dice; *'mai ngò ts'oi*, don't shake the table.

獒² A large dog, four feet high, said to be able to speak; perhaps the Tibetan mastiff; a fierce dog.

傲² A sort of metallic musical instrument, which makes a jingling.

敝² The stem or cut-water of a vessel; the lowest timber in a vessel's hull.

21902 螯² The claws of a crab or lobster, also called *'hái kong²*; *ch'é ngò*, a variegated species of swimming crab.

鰲² A kraken or a great sea monster, fabled to carry the mountain P'ung-lai on its back; *ngò ts'au*, the whale's head, an ornament on roofs; *tuk, chin² ngò ts'au*, to be perched on the whale's head—to attain the highest literary rank; *ngò ü*, a species of scorpæna.

敖² To saunter, to ramble; prolix, long; *ngò ngò pleased*; a tall or long appearance. Used for the three next.

傲² Proud, arrogant, uncivil, neglectful, haughty; pride, rudeness; to treat rudely; to brave, to defy proudly; *ngò mán²* to treat insolently, to scorn; *loi² ngò² lazy*; *kò ngo²* arrogant, pompous.

驀² Analogous to the preceding; a vicious, spirited horse; stubborn, regardless of consequences, indomitable; *ngò² kú*, resolute, in a good sense; proud, overbearing, in a bad sense.

遨² To ramble, to saunter, to divert one's self, to travel for pleasure; *sz² 'hoi ngò² yau*, to travel over the world; *ngò² hi²*, to go and see shows.

熬² To apply heat to; to boil in water in another vessel, to simmer, to distil; to brew, to decoct, to warm; *ngò² kò*, to boil a cake; *ngò² yéuk²*, to decoct medicine.

鐵² An earthen or iron pot to boil food or cakes; a pan or boiler, now called *wok*; *shiu ngoi* to cook cakes.

鵞² An infelicitous bird, which like the owl, assembles in the deserts.

冪² Lofty, assuming, overbearing, haughty. A man mentioned in the Lun Yu, who rowed boats on land.

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Ngoi.

呆² A sort of plum; foolish, silly, doltish; *'ch'un ngoi* or *'chan ching' ngoi*, very stupid; *'chū ngoi*, stupid as a hog; what an ass! *'ngoi yan*, a fool; *'chá' ngoi*, to feign or act like a fool; *'kòm' ngoi*, so stupid! *'ngoi pan'* a dunce. The second character also means the silly look of a puppy.

外² Outside, without, beyond; another, moreover; what is extraneous, over and above; foreign, strange out of doors, beyond the village, from abroad; to exclude, to reject, to put aside or outside; relations by marriage; *'ngoi' kwok*, foreign countries; *'ngoi' hong' ló*, northerners, up-country men; *'ngoi' 'sháng*, another province; *'ngoi' 'tai*, *'ngoi' 'fau*, or *'ngoi' mín'* outside, in the street, *'ngoi' 'loi*, from abroad; *'ngoi' fú'* a wife's father—also styled *'lò ngoi'*; *'ch'ü 'ts'z' 'chí ngoi'* besides this one; *'kák, 'ngoi' chí' 'hò*, extraordinarily

good; *'ngoi' 'kóm*, affected by the weather; *'hau ngoi'* beyond the frontier; *'ngoi' kuk*, another set or company; *'yau ngoi' 'fai*, has a knowledge of the world, not book-knowledge; *'hák, 'ngoi' 'fá, 'héung*, to do business in other than one's own town; *'f' ngoi'* unexpectedly; *'ch'ui, 'ngoi'* to go abroad; *'ngoi' máu'* a man's appearance; *'ngoi' 'yan*, a stranger; *'ngoi' 'má*, a postman.

礙² To hinder, to embarrass, to obstruct, to oppose, to set a limit to, to impede, to stop progress; to let, to restrain, as one's conscience does; to offend, or be an offense to; a hindrance, objection to, restraint, impediment; *'ngoi' 'chü'* whatever prevents attaining an object; *'mò ngoi'* nothing in the way, no hindrance; *'yau ngoi' 'ü yan*, to offend one; *'chal, 'ngoi'* an obstacle; *'ngoi' 'shak*, a stumbling-stone; *'ngoi' 'chéuk*, injured by, stopped.

關² Analogous to the last; to shut a door to prevent entrance; stopped, headed off, obstructed; *'cho ngoi'* prevented; *'shéung ngoi'* prevented by an injury.

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Ngok.

樂² Music, one of the six arts; instruments of music; *met.* elegancies of life, refinement; *'ngok, hí'* musical instruments; *'tsau' ngok*, or *'tsok, ngok*, to

play; *ngok*, *fú*, a repository for instruments; *tái* *ngok*, large instruments.

Yoh 嶽 A lofty peak; the highest of mountains; *'ng ngok*, five high peaks worshiped in China, viz., *tung ngok*, in Shantung; *sei ngok*, in Shensi south of the capital; *mám ngok*, in Húnán near the centre; *pak ngok*, in the southwest of Chihli; *chung ngok*, in the west of Honán, near the Yellow R.; each of them has other names.

Yoh 岳 Used for the preceding; *ngok*, *fú* *'mò*, a wife's parents; *shán ngok*, my father-in-law.

Ngoh 嚴 A grave and serious feeling, stern, rigid; awe-struck, frightened; *ngok*, *mung*, an alarming dream.

Ngoh 愕 Surprised, astonished, amazed; to wonder at; to oppose, uncomplying; *ngok*, *in*, frightened.

Ngoh 諍 Honest, faithful reproof, blunt straightforward, friendly advice; *ngok*, *ngok*, plain spoken advice, of a friend or minister.

Ngoh 鄂 Used for the two preceding; an ancient principality, now the modern Húpeh; a name of Wúcháng fú; a boundary.

Ngoh 呼 Sound of two persons singing responses. A colloquial word; to lift up the head, to stretch the neck; *ngok*, *'fán* *'chün* *'fau*, to turn the head round; *ngok*, *ko* *'fau*, to raise the head.

Yoh 鸞 A large eagle, called *ngok*, *'tsuk*, emblematic of marriage.

Ngoh 鱷 A crocodile, or gavia, said to have once existed in Cháu-chau fú in Kwangtung; term applied to cruel, rapacious officers or gentry.

Ngoh 萼 The calyx or receptacle of a flower, called *fú* *'t'ok*.

Ngoh 鵟 The osprey or fish-eagle; a good term for the genus *Haliastur*; *ngok*, *lap*, to stand watching, as an osprey does; *ngok*, *'tsin* promoted to be a *küjin*.

(369) Ngon.

Ngán 岸 A shore, a bank, a beach; margin of a stream; an edge, a brink; a high cliff or bank; steps of a palace; the end of a journey or a road; the object of effort, a goal; a country prison; to show a front, to exhibit; a valorous, high-minded man; *ngon* *'shéung* on the bank; *ngon* *'shéung* *'yaa*, a landsman; *'shéung ngon* or *'mái ngon* to go ashore, to disembark; *mò* *'ngái* *mò* *'ngon* boundless and shoreless; *'ch'í loi* *'sin* *'shéung ngon* the last aboard goes ashore first—the last is first; *'ái* *'fau* *'shí* *'ngon* the shore is just behind you, i. e. you've made little progress, a novice; *kák*, *'ngon* a beach intervenes, an obstruction is in the way.

Yeh 戇 Rude, unpolished, vulgar-looking; robust, rustic; blunt in speech, unmannerly.

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Ngong.

昂 Great, high; dear, high-priced; strenuous effort; to lift the head to look, an attitude of expectation; pronoun I, used by females; *tai ngong*, low, high; *ká' ts'ín kò ngong*, the price is extravagant; *'k'ong k'oi' tsz' ngong*, to nobly exert one's self.

昂 Analogous to the last; to rise, as the sun, to issue forth; to raise, to elevate; to look stately; raised, tall, lofty, imposing; dear in price; *ngong 'shau*, to carry the head high; *ngong kwai'* exorbitant; *chi' h' ngong ngong*, satisfied, joyful from having attained one's wishes; *hin ngong*, a fine, erect, portly gait.

昂 A horse which carries its head high; *ngong ngong*, a horse frightened, a prancing steed; a white-bellied horse.

(These two characters are also read ong.)

蠢 Simple, silly, rude, doltish; stupid, out of one's head; *Chun ngong' song'* crazy, wild acting; *ngong' kē' kòm yéung'* acting as if mad; *ngong' 'lò*, a madman; *ngong' 'ch'un*, foolish; *'ü ngong'* half idiotic, stupid; *ngong' 'hí* wild, half-witted; *mat, 'ní 'kòm ngong'* what's the matter you act so silly?

龔 Pearl-barley, the seeds of the 'i' plant.

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Ní.

關 A colloquial word; to abscond, to hide one's self; to keep secret; *fai' tik, ní mái*, hide quick; *ní tò' mat, mat* keep yourself very close.

呢 A colloquial word; an interrogative, final particle; a pronoun, this, the nearer of two; *mat, 'yé ní*, what is it? *hai' ní*, isn't it so? *ní 'kò*, this one, this thing; *ní tik*, this; *'tín sùn' 'hò ní*, how shall we do now, what's best now?

尼 To accord with, to agree; concord; near, agreeing; a nun; *ní kú*, a Buddhist priestess; *Chung' ní*, Confucius.

妮 A slave girl; *ní 'tsz'* a maid of work in a house. Also used for *ní kú*, a nun.

呢 A twittering, a humming; to speak low, a murmuring; *ní nám*, the twittering of swallows.

尼 To blush, to color up; *nuk, ní*, to redden, to be ashamed.

(The three following characters are also sometimes read ní, as in the court dialect.)

彌 A bow discharged; to shoot an arrow; to reach or pervade everywhere; full, universal, extensive; to prevent; more, still more; long, distant; *ní 'to*, more; *ní 'ün*, farther; *ní üt*, a month old; *ní fung*, to patch; to disguise, to hide from, to screen; *ní 'tsoi*, to take measures against calamity; *ní lak, Fat*, the past Buddha; *'yéung chí ní kò*, the higher

every time I see it, it constantly grows more vast; *ni fung pat, kwo'* the patch is too small.

彌
Mí A vast expanse of water; *'miú ni*, vast, ocean-like; *ni ni*, everflowing waters.

彌
Mí A monkey; *ni hau*, a she monkey.

麋
Mí A fawn; the tender young of animals; *ni k'au*, unyeaned skins for garments. Also read *mai*.

你
Ní The second person, thou; *'ni tik*, or *'ni ké'* your's; *'ni tí'* you; *'ni kiú mat, meng*, what is your name? *'ngo ts'au'* *'ni*, you and I, both of us; *'ni chung' waí'* all you gentlemen.

福
Ní A father's tablet in the ancestral temple; an ancestral hall; to carry a tablet about.

泥
Ní Bigoted, attached to; to doat on; *k'ú ní pat, t'ung*, set in his way, deaf to reason; *ni' ú fung' shui*, bigotedly attached to geomancy; *ni' yan*, one set on gratifying his passions, one lost to reproof.

餌
Rh A kind of dumpling or pie, cakes, pastry, a tit-bit; a bait for fish; an enticement, allurement, temptation; to entice, to tempt; to take a bait; *tiú' ní* to angle with bait; *tám ní* to love nice things; *'fan ní* flour cakes.

膩
Ní Grease, hardened fat; gross, fat, smooth, oily; *ni' ch'at'* uneasy in the stomach, indigestible; *ni' kák*, overloaded stomach; *yan ní* oily, greasy; *sai' ní' chí kín'* little ideas, notional, whimsical; *fi ní'* very greasy, as food.

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Nik.

匿
Nih A big bellied jar; to abscond, to elude search; to conceal, to hide, to secrete; to gloss over; hidden, clandestine; *nik, ming*, anonymous, to give an alias, or pseudonym; *ts'ong nik*, to hide away; *nik, song'* to conceal a parent's death and not to put on mourning—a crime; *nik, pi'* to be concealed, to lie perdu.

昵
Nih The sun drawing near; time near at hand; daily, familiar intercourse with; to be near.

尼
Nih To be near, to draw near; to stop; settled. Like the preceding.

瞇
Nih Small eyes.

匿
Tih Secret vice, depraved heart; wicked, dissolute, lewd, filthy, malicious; to gloss over vice, to act the hypocrite; to plunge into vice, to do evil; the moon when seen after sunrise; *'yan nik*, to hide one's evil acts; *kán nik*, profligate, licentious; *'sau nik*, to reform one's wicked ways; *nik, ú ok, tsáp*, to abandon one's self to vile practices.

慚
Nih A feeling of shame, to be ashamed at what one has done; *'sau nik*, ashamed.

拏
Nih To grasp, to catch hold of; to provoke, to excite to battle. A colloquial word; to carry in the hand, to bring; *nik, lai*, bring it here; *nik, kò tik*, carry it higher.

閱
Hih

Wrangling between brothers; litigations, quarrels, mutual contentions; bitter animosities; *nik, han'* reciprocal hatred; *hing tai' nik, ü ts'ung,* brothers quarreling in their house; *nik, tsung'* two persons bringing actions against each other before courts.

棍
Ni

A break to stop or check a carriage; to chock a wheel.

枵
Nih

Sorry, mournful, from hunger; to long for, to hunger after; anxious thought.

溺
Nih

To sink, to drown one's self; to be drowned; to put under the water; to stifle, to suffocate; sunk in vice, lost to all reproof, reprobate; greedy, passionately fond of, given up to; *nik, 'nū,* female infanticide; *hām'nik, k'i, man,* to lead the people into danger; *nik, oi'* a blind love for, love-sick; *nik, 'tsau,* given to drink, an inebriate; *nik, ming,* ambitious of fame; *nik, 'shui,* drowned, submerged, shipwrecked.

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Ním.

拈
Nien

To take with the fingers, to handle; to carry; *nim kwai,* to draw lots; *nim 'hi tsau' tsò'* make ready and then do it; *nim héung,* to take incense for worship; *'m nim tak, ch'ut,* it can not be taken out; *nim fán lai,* bring it back; *hi' nim nim,* panting for breath; *nim pi'* to catch by the nose—a vain hold.

鮎
Nien

A silure or bull-head, a mud fish. One account describes it as a reptile like a siren.

黏
Nien

Usually read *Chim.*

念
Nien

To reflect upon, to consider, to ponder in the mind, to think on with pleasure; to repeat memoriter; to chant in a set tone, to read loud, to drone; thoughts, reflections, intentions; *sz' nim'* to think of; *nim' nim' pat, mong,* constant remembrance of; *wái nim'* to bear in mind; *nim' 'sau,* intentions, purpose, design; *nim' 'sho, long nim'* to bend the mind to; *nim' king,* to chant prayers; *kwá' nim'* to doubt about, in suspense; *nim' chéuk, fú' 'mò,* to think upon one's parents; *nim' 'há kau' ts'ing,* to recall a former affair; *nim' Fat,* to repeat Budha's name.

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Nín.

Nín.

A colloquial word; milk; *'yam nín,* to suck; *ch'ut, nín,* to take the breast.

年
Nien

A revolution of the seasons, a year; years of one's life; *shiu' nín,* or *nín heng,* young; *'lò nín,* or *nín 'kí tái'* aged, old; *ch'ut, nín* or *ming nín,* next year; *kau' nín,* or *hü' nín,* last year; *nín nín,* every year, yearly; *nín 'tai, nín 'mí* or *nín 'mán,* the close of the year; *ch'ü' nín,* yearly contract of a laborer, a servant hired by the year; *nín 'sau,* the first of the year; *tái' 'yau*

nín, a prosperous year; *mái nín*, drawing to the end of the year; *pát' nín*, newyear congratulations; *lau nín*, a dangerous year in one's fate; *tsò' nín*, to perform newyear rites; *kam nín*, this year; *'m' hò nín ts'ing*, an unlucky, disastrous year; *nín kang pát, tsz'* the eight characters of the birth hour, used in the horoscope; *kák, nín t'ung*, about the same age; *pat, tsun' t'in nín*, has not filled up his full destiny.

切 Read *'lün*; flesh cut into pieces, minced; jerked meat.

Lwán A colloquial word; a slice of meat, a slice or thin piece; *yat, 'nín*, a slice.

捻 To work over in the fingers, to roll over, to make by fingering; to play with; to tread, to follow; *'nín sà*, to fondle the beard; *'nín kon 'shau kan*, to wring a napkin dry; *'nín chü' 'k'ü 'keng*, twist its neck; *'nín mò*, to felt hair or wool. This character is sometimes read *'nan*.

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Ning.

擣 To pull and haul, to throw into confusion; *ts'éung ning*, to upset and tumble.

A colloquial word; to bring, to take, to carry in the hand; *ning lai*, bring it here; *ning sá' hū* taken away all; *ning hoi*, take it off; *ning fán 'chün t'au*, bring it back again.

寧 Rest, repose, tranquillity, quiet; to bring peace, to wish peace to, to salute, to quiet; to prefer, what one had rather have; rather, better, more desirable; a term of comparison, followed by a negative; *ning 'ho 'sz' pat, hū* I had rather die than go; *ning ün'* I prefer, I had rather; *on ning*, quiet repose; *kwai ning*, a bride's visit to her parents; *ning tsing'* tranquil times, no wars; *'ü ning*, three years' retirement from office to mourn for one's parents; *mò ning him*, humility is best, nothing like being humble.—The second form is the contraction ordered to be used when the Emperor T'aukwáng reigned.

寧 A tree, whose bark steeped in spirits, is used medicinally; *ning mung*, limes, lemons; *ning mung 'shui*, lemon juice.

寧 To order; *ting ning*, to caution, to reiterate orders, to charge straitly.

Read *'ning*, a colloquial word; *'ning 'ning 'há*, the tottering, unsteady gait of a Chinese lady.

仗 Eloquent, insinuating, persuasive; talkative, flattering, skilled in speech, artful, specious; tart, smart, or ready in reply; *kán ning'* treacherous, subtle; *'chim ning'* cringing; *'ngo pat, ning'* I am unready of speech.

A colloquial word; to turn with the fingers, to twine around, to twirl, to whirl;

to twist; *lo, sz' ning'* a wrench, a screw-driver; *ning' lat, ko' nap, 'teng*, untwist the knob; *siú k'íu 'nau ning'* flighty, hoydenish; *ning' 'chün d'au*, turn your head around; *ning' 'ch'é mé*, to twirl a teetotum; *si'ui fung ning'* a weather bird, a trimmer, an unstable man.

簪¹ A surname.

Ning

滓² Miry; *nt' ning'* muddy, slippery and slimy, as roads after a rain.

Ning

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Níp.

捏¹ } To collect or scratch to-
gether with the fingers; to
捏² } work or pinch up with the
Nieh } fingers; to trump up a story,
to make a pretext to injure
one; to foist in, to usurp;
níp, hám' to involve others by
false charges; *níp, siú tsú'*
to charge a crime on one;
níp, hung' to inform against
falsely; *níp, tsò'* to insinuate
against.

涅¹ Black mud at the bottom of
Nieh } puddles; to blacken, to mud-
dy, to stick in the mud; defl-
ing; *níp, p'ún*, "the defiling
vessel," i. e. the world—a
Budhistic phrase; name of a
river.

聾¹ To whisper, to lisp or mutter,
Nieh } to put the mouth to another's
ear; whisperings; a surname.

聾² To tread on, to step upon;
Nieh } to ascend, to go up; *níp, tsuk*,
to lift or point at with the feet.

鑷¹ Pincers, pliers, hair tweezers,
Nieh } forceps; a fish-snare; to pull
out; *níp, 'tsz'* (or *káp, 'tsai* in
colloquial) a pair of pincers.

簍¹ Interchanged with the two
Nieh } last; a small basket.

捻¹ To pinch up with the fingers,
Nieh } to take a pinch; to take up
with tongs or pincers; a pinch,
a pugil; *níp, sz'* to shake out
skeins of silk; *níp, yat, níp*,
take a pinch; *yat, níp, hung*,
a "pinch of red," is the mow-
tan flower.

茶¹ Fatigued, wearied out, ex-
Nieh }hausted; *shui níp* unable to
perform one's duties.

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Nít.

A colloquial word; to seize, to
clasp; to play with, to toy
with; *'nan níu*, to play with;
níu, 'keng, to seize by the
throat.

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Niú.

林¹ Branches of a tree even at
Tsíau } the top.

A colloquial word; small,
nice, delicate, pretty, natty,
tapering; *'ái, níu tak, kwán*
hai too small by far; *'shau*
kwat, níu, delicate, taper
fingers; *níu, siú*, attenuated,
becoming small; *ch'éung níu*
níu, ridiculously long.

鳥¹ A bird; general name for
Nieh }aves; the 196th radical of cha-
acters relating to birds; *fi*

'niú, a flying bird; 'niú *ts'ung* a fowling-piece, a gun; 'niú *lán* or 'niú *ch'áu*, an aviary; *kwo' shán* 'niú, a culverin, a jingal.

^草 *Niáu* A parasitic creeper, like the ivy; 'niú *lo chi ts'an*, related like a parasite—said by parties negotiating marriage.

^裹 *Niáu* An excellent horse; to tie a horse with silken fringes.

^弱 *Niáu* Delicate, like a girl; long, slender, easily moved, like waving willow branches; a hum; continuous sound; 'niú 'niú, curling upwards, like incense; 'niú 'no, wriggling, squirming, like a worm; the mincing gait of a lady.

^尿 *Niáu* Urine; *lái' niú* to urinate in sleep; *niú' ú*, a chamber-pot; *niú' kap*, urgent to piss; *lau' niú* incontinence of urine. The second character is only used as a verb; to make water.

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No.

^健 *No* To walk in a measured pace, a genteel step; soft, yielding; to exorcise, to perform ceremonies to expel a pestilence, or the demons which cause it; *no*, slender, graceful.

^{挪按} *No* To rub between the hands, to make round by rubbing; to rub, to burnish or polish by rubbing; to move; to rub off; to rub on paste or paint; to transfer, to misapply to another use; to flatter, to praise; *no í*, to move away; *no tsé*

to borrow of, to embezzle; *ts'o no*, to rub in the hands; *no hoi tik*, move it away a little; *no 'chün*, turn it around; *no ts'oi 'chü 'lò*, to flatter a rich man; *no yau*, to rub on paint; *no wo*, to weed grain.

^那 *No* To transfer, to apply to another than the right use; in which senses and tone it is like the last. To terminate, to rest; peaceful, contented; much; *shau' fuk pat*, 'no, to enjoy no great happiness.

^娜 *No* Agreeable, affable; elegant gait of a lady; 'niú 'no, beautiful, graceful; *o' no*, handsome.

^糯 *No* Glutinous rice, called "old man's rice," and grown in drier fields than the common kind; it is used for distilling; *met.* soft, without energy, no firmness; *no' mai 'tsau*, sweetish spirit; *no' mai 'keng*, a mild, spiritless man.

^懦 *No* Infirm of purpose, timid, apprehensive, soft; *no' yéuk*, weak, fearful; *shui no' weak* as water.

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Nò.

^奴 *Nu* A slave, one bought with money or sentenced to slavery; an abject; slavish; a term of contempt; *no ts'oi*, your slave, used for I, by Manchus in addressing the emperor; *no puk*, a bond servant; *no' p'i*, a slave girl; *shau ts'oi no*, a stingy fellow; *chuk, no*, a bamboo bolster; *tong no*, serving like a slave.

^孺 ^{Ná} A child; my children; a bird's tail; soft, weakly, what needs soothing; *ts'ai* ^{Ná} *no*, my wife and children; *no*, weakly, said by females.

^孺 ^{Ná} A weak old horse, a broken down steed; *no* *foi*, a weak old horse; *met.* a worn out statesman, a term used by themselves.

^惱 ^{Náu} Vexed, annoyed, angered, indignant; to feel irritated, resentful; *'no han'* irritated, resentful; *fán* *'no*, annoyed and displeased; *yat*, *'kú* *'no* *hi'* a fit of anger, in a rage.

^腦 ^{Náu} The brain; glossy, like marrow; *'no tséung* the brain; *'no toi'* the skull; *'no k'oi'* the brain-pan; *'no hau' kin' soi*, to see the jaws before the brain—when looked at from behind, is a bad phrenological sign; *'no* *'au* *'no*, "no head or brains," inexplicable, unable to understand, no head for; imprudent.

^瑙 ^{Náu} The cornelian, opal, fortification agate, and chalcedony, called *'má* *'no*; the stripes in the best sorts resemble the head of a horse.

^弩 ^{Ná} A ballista or crossbow, contrived to shoot several arrows, and set as traps for animals; *fong* *'no*, to shoot a crossbow; *k'éung* *'no* *chi müt*, like the weakness of a discharged bow—a great cry and little wool.

^努 ^{Ná} To exert strength, to agonize for, to strive, to put forth a last effort; energy, force, a desperate exertion; *'no* *lik*, *hang shín'* to do good with all one's energies.

^怒 ^{Ná} Anger, displeasure, fury, ire, passion, indignation; vigor, mettle, spirit; to be angry, to get into a passion; *no* *hi'* *shéung kon*, anger hurts the liver; *fát*, *no* in a rage, angry; *no* *shik*, flushed with anger; *wai* *no* sternness; *no* *hi'* *ch'ung kún*, his rage lifted up his cap.

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Noi.

^內 ^{Nui} Within, inside, inner, inter-nal; in; that which is within, the inclosed; near to, personal, privy; amongst; in the midst of; the inner or female apartments; family, private; the inwards; *noi* *'au*, inside of it; *noi* *ti'* the Inner Land—China; *tsín* *noi* or *noi* *yan*, my wife; *tsín* *noi* your wife; *noi* *kok*, the Privy Council; *tú* *noi* the harem; *sham hák*, *'ng* *noi* deeply engraved on my bowels; *'yau* *noi* *ts'oi*, has book-learning, theoretical; *noi* *chat*, a wife's nephew; *noi* *wan*, in which it is said, abovementioned—said in a letter; *pal*, *tsui* *noi* is not included, extra; *noi* *kín* *'chi* *po* stop at the women's room.

^奈 ^{Nái} A kind of bullace or wild plum, sour yet edible; to meet with, occur; an adversative particle; how, in what way? a remedy, a resource; *noi* *ho*, to endure, to submit to—as *noi* *ho* *ts'in*, to be resigned to heaven; *noi* *ho*, *noi* *ho*, what shall we do now? what

must be done? 'mò noi² ho, there's no resource, no help for it; ch'ut, ü, mò noi² must make up my mind to it; noi² tak, mat, ho, what will you do then? noi² mat, 'ngo ho, how can you help my doing it? 'mò hi² noi² ho, or 'mò 'ho noi² ho, could not help it.

耐² Nai To shave the whiskers as a punishment; to bear with, to suffer, to endure, to forbear, to undertake, to be patient with; patience; patient. In colloquial, a time, a period of endurance; 'mò 'ki noi² not a long time; 'hò noi² a good while; noi² 'kau, a long time; kòm' noi² so long; 'yan noi² endurance, forbearance; noi² kwán' well used to it; 'm noi² tak' insufferable; 'm noi² fân, impatient of trouble, can not be bothered; 'tang noi² tik, wait a little; noi² noi² loi² 'há, come in a little while; 'hò noi² ké' yan, an old acquaintance; noi² 'láng, to bear the cold; noi² sing' patient, persevering.

(373)

Nok.

諾² Noh A reply, a nod, an assent; an answer of approbation; ying² nok, to answer a call; yat, nok, ts'in kam, one word (or promise) is as a thousand taels; nok, mò i² nok, one promise and no two words; shing mung kam nok, I have received your golden (i. e. certain) promise.

(374)

Nong.

囊² Náng A bag, a sack; a purse; *nei*. property; hang nong, a traveling bag, baggage; nong kung, an empty bag—poor; 'tsau nong fân' toi² you wine sack and rice bag—you lazy lubber! p'i nong, a leather bag; ts'ing nong, the Green Bag—a work on geomancy; 'kái nong, to open one's purse. **朝**² Náng The pulp of a squash or melon; a whitish pulp or pith, as is in the pith-paper plant; mucus of the nose; 'tò nong kwá, poured out the melon's pulp—empty, hollow; tung kwá nong, a flaw in a gem. **曩**² Náng In former times, days gone by; passed by; previously; 'nong yat, a few days ago, lately; 'nong sik, anciently. **攘**² Náng To push away by force, to drive off violently; ts'ui nong, to thrust away.

(375)

Nü.

女² Nü A female; an unmarried woman, a girl; a daughter; feminine, female; the 38th radical of characters relating to women and vice; the 10th of the 28 constellations, part of Aquarius; 'nü yan, a woman; 'nü 'tsai, a girl; 'siü 'nü, my daughter; 'ch'ü 'nü, a young lady; ts'ung 'nü, a girl under ten years; chat, 'nü, a niece; ts'ing ts'au 'nü, an unengaged

girl; 'nū lau, the women; 'fū 'nū, wives and daughters, women generally; 'nū chung chéung' fū, a masculine woman; 'sin 'nū, a fairy; 'nū lán' an actor of female parts; 'nū ká 'lau, of my wife's family; 'kung 'nū, maids of honor; 'sū, i 'nū, a white crockatoo.

Read nū; to marry a daughter out; to give a daughter in marriage.

(376)

Nuk.

扭 To be ashamed; nuk, ní, to blush. To be accustomed to, habituated.

忍 Analogous to the preceding; ashamed, a feeling of shame; 's'ám nuk, mortified.

鼻 To bleed at the nose, thought to arise from fright; a defeat, a discomfiture; to be routed.

蹣 A colloquial word; to work over or tread with the feet, as in rubbing or mixing things, to press under foot; nuk, 'yé, to knead with the feet; nuk, ch'ut, ch'éung, bowels stamped out, as when pressed to death in a crowd.

(377)

Nün.

暖 To warm, to put near a fire; warm, an agreeable warmth, like a gentle fire; warmed; met. warm feelings, friendly; 'nün hi' a warm breath; 'yan ts'ing 'láng 'nün, people's feel-

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ings are changeable, i. e. are cold and hot; 'nün p'o, a bed-warmer, made of metal to hold hot water; 'nün 'nün tik, rather too warm; 'páu 'nün, filled and warmed, well taken care of.

暖 The genial warmth of the sun; agreeable warmth, like a pleasant spring day; warm; warmed; 'ho 'nün 'shau, to warm the hands with the breath; 'fung 'nün, a genial breeze; 'kam yat, 'nün 'hò to, it is much warmer to-day.

餽 Food presented to superiors; 'nün 'nū, to send food to a daughter just after her marriage; 'nün 'fong fán' a wedding feast given at the bridegroom's house; 'nün chéuk, a bridal feast—a house-warming.

嫩 Delicate, tender, small young, immature, not fully grown; weak, slender; soft, fine; supple; 'nün ki' 'nün' of tender years; 'sai' 'nün' fine and tender, like early leaves; 'nün' 'tsai, a stripling; 'nün' 'lám, a light blue; 'ní 'shang tak, 'nün' you are very young-looking; 'kiú 'nün' delicate, fresh complexion; 'lò—'nün' are opposites old—young; 'yuk, 'nün' flabby, soft flesh; 'nün' 'p'í, soft leather.

(378)

Nung.

烘 To toast. A colloquial word; to scorch, to burn or dry up in cooking; browned, burnt, as in roasting; 'm 'chū tak, nung, don't cook it to burn it; 'shiu tò' nung,

done brown; *nung* 'hi ko' 'nin min' to scowl, to look cross; *ho páu nung teng*, not a copper in my purse;—the words *nung teng* are an imitation of the Portuguese words *naõ tenho*.

農
Nung To cultivate the ground, to delve and dig; to plant, to sow; agriculture; *nung fú*, a farmer; *nung ká*, husbandmen; *pal wai nung shí*, don't interfere with the times of sowing.

儂
Nung I; *o nung*, I, myself; *k'ü nung*, he, himself; a pronoun used in the Táng dynasty.

濃
Nung Thick, as liquids; spiced, seasoned; rich, strong, as infusions or flavors; heavy, as dew; nervous, terse, as style; kind, hearty; *nung lám* are opposites, as light and shade in pictures, rich and weak, in flavors; *nung ch'á*, strong tea; *nung shui* deep sleep; *ling ni nung ts'ing*, avail of your great kindness; *nung héung*, a high flavored aroma; *nung mi*, thick eyebrows; *nung yam*, a thick shade.

醲
Nung Analogous to the preceding; rich, generous, high flavored, or strong, as wine; *nung tsau*, good wine.

膿
Nung Pus, matter in ulcers; sloughing; to rot away, as stubble; *nung shui*, pus; *nung hui*, bloody pus; *kún nung*, ripe, as a boil; *nip nung ch'ut*, to squeeze a boil; *'au nung*, to spue pus—a vile speech.

穠
Nung Thick, close set, as growing grain; *nung mat*, thick, luxuriant, as shrubs.

(379)

Nut.

訥
Nuh To stammer, to stutter; to speak slowly and hesitatingly; sparing of words; cautious, embarrassed in doing, unready; *'hau nut*, stuttering; *nut tsui*, to pout; *shít tsau nut*, an impediment in speech; *yuk nut, ü tsin*, desirous to restrain his words; *kam kai nut*, Peruvian bark.

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O.

阿
O A mound; an undulating ridge; the declivity of a mountain; a river bank; one side or end higher than the other; distorted, prejudiced; near to; to lean against; the beam of a house; to flatter, to cringe to; to answer, to assent; a final particle, denoting who? what? with frequently a condition or choice included in the idea; an exclamation, O! Ah! alas! used in sorrow or surprise; an initial particle, used before names, when it is usually read á; *o mi fung shing*, to servilely flatter one; *o ü fung shing ngo*, he simper at my words, sycophancy; *'pi ngo tsai o*, will you let me see it? *o ngai* assafoetida; *O ni ts'o fat*, Amida Budha, sometimes used as an excla-

mation of devout recognition,
as O Budha ! *o ko*, Sir, O Sir;
mat, 'yé *o*, Oh, what is it ? *tai*
yat, *fai* 'kwo' 'ni *o*, shan't I
send you a piece ?

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O.

柯
K_o A helve, an ax handle ; a
large branch fit for a helve, a
stalk ; a means, a cause ; a
go-between ; *chap*, *o fai*, *o*,
to cut one helve with another,
to use another's agency ; *to*
tsé 'ni *chap*, *o*, I'll thank you
to be my agent or go-between.

珂
K_o A quartzose gem, milky
quartz or white chalcedony,
of inferior value ; a sea conch,
with a white naker, used in
ornamental work ; *o kam*,
pure gold.

寄
K_o Excellent ; to commend ;
may, might, can ; to be able ;
to be good or well off.

軻
K_o Wheels connected with the
axles, or with each other ;
'hóm o, carriages dragging
heavily, going slowly from the
roughness of the road ; imped-
ed, disappointed ; *á* *o*, the
infantile name of Mencius.

柯
O Undecided ; *o 'no*, weak,
delicate, like a woman.

痾
O Disease, severe sickness ;
'hau o, sores about the mouth ;
convulsions or fits in little
children.

柯
K_o A large fish, a kind of sciaena,
called *yéung sho o*, the sea
comb.

屙
O To void excrements ; *o 'shí*,
to go to stool ; *o hüt*, to pass
blood ; *o niú* to make water.

煨
Yau Warm ; to warm, to put fire
in a vessel ; to boil or stew,
as in cooking meats and ve-
getables ; to warm in water ;
o yuk, to stew pot-luck ; *o*
chái, to stew vegetables ; *o*
shuk, or *o nam*, stew it well.

熬
Ngau To bake or steam under a
lid ; same as the last. Usually
read *ngò*.

鑿
Yau To kill, to slaughter, to ex-
terminate ; to fight in disregard
of death ; a pan or broadish.

換
Ngau To grind. A colloquial word ;
to reach after with the hand ;
'm o tak, tò I can't reach up
to it ; *o 'ün tik*, reach out a
little further.

襖
Ngau A robe, an outer garment ;
a sort of skin garment ; *ch'éung*
'ò, a long gown or robe ; *min*
'ò, a cotton jacket.

懊
Ngau Vexed, angry ; to regret ;
avaricious ; *'ò han* to hate ; *ò*
'nò, angry, irritated ; *'ò wái*
'lai, to brood angrily over a
thing, so as to injure one's
self, a fit of the sulks.

鰔
Ngau A large kind of fish, eatable,
and brought to market in
Macao in winter.

媼
Ngau An old woman, an old
granny : the goddess spirit of
the earth.

奧
Ngau The south-west corner of a
dwelling, where one can be
retired ; deep, remote ; recon-
dite, mysterious, obscure ;
within, further than one has
penetrated ; to collect, to be
thick ; *ò miú* not easy to

understand; *sham* ò' deep, as a valley; abstruse, as philosophy. Used for the next.

澳
Ngái
A bank, a high shore; a bay, an inlet, a cove, a deep bight, in which ships can shelter; a dock for repairing ships; *Ó mún*, Macao; *K'í* ò' the island of Kee-ow; *Nám tái* *Ó* Lantao; *shūn mái* ò' the ship came into the cove; *kam yat, hū* *Ó* he went to Macao to-day; *Nám* ò' Namoh.

輿
Ngái
Interchanged with the preceding; a square piece of ground; an even, flat, open ground like a plateau.

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OI.

哀
Ngái
To grieve for, to lament, to compassionate; to commiserate, to feel for, to condole with one; sad, pained, grieving; lamentable, grievous; urgently, heartily; pity, grief, commiseration, sorrow, lamentation; *oi lín*, to pity, to sympathize with other's griefs; *oi tsoi*, how sad, alas! *oi 'sz'* a motherless child; *oi oi fú* 'mò, alas, my parents! *pí oi*, to sorrow; *oi huk*, to wail and cry; *oi 'han*, urgently request; *'ho oi*, lamentable; *oi oi, shéung' kò* with bitter grief is this presented—a phrase in petitions; *oi oi tung' huk*, bitter sorrow and weeping.

埃
Ngái
Fine dust, such as is raised by the wind; *ch'an oi*, dust settled on things.

淚
Ngái
Drops of water, water trickling; *kün oi mok, pò* I can not requite [your kindness to the extent of] a drop of water.

唉
Ngái
To sigh; to respond, to answer; to belch; a sound or ejaculation of regret; *oi oi* hushaby! words used by nurses in quieting a child.

霏
Ngái
Foggy, heavens obscured by vapor, misty; clouds and vapors commingled; *ts'ung wan* 'oi 'oi, snowy clouds and genial vapors.

雲
Ngái
Cloudy, obscure; sun hidden by clouds; *oi toi* dull; that which can relieve a dim sight; spectacles, said to have been brought from Malacca.

藹
Ngái
Beautiful and luxuriant vegetation; thick, shady, flourishing; fine, personable, graceful; *oi 'oi kat, sz* accomplished, scholarlike persons, who can help the sovereign; *wo 'oi*, dignified, pleasing.

曖
Ngái
Sun hidden by clouds; to obscure, to cloud over; *oi 'oi*, moon behind clouds; *oi mui* to do things confusedly, careless, not tidy.

儼
Ngái
Like, similar; simulated; hard to see; *oi in*, as if, likely; *oi yap*, to pant, short of breath.

愛
Ngái
To love, to take delight in, to feel attached to; to think on joyfully; to want, to desire; to be sparing of; kind regard, love, attachment; the object of love, the beloved; sparing, forbearing of, tender of; *ts'an oi* mutual love, friendship; *t'ung' oi* to love tenderly, an

anxious fondness for; *ling' oi'* your daughter; *'m oi' ko' tik*, I don't want it; *'ho oi'* lovely, amiable; *sam 'sho oi'* what one likes, pleasurable; *oi' uk, kap, ú*, I like your house and the crows too; *'mung 'ni kwo'* *oi'* many thanks for your great kindness; *oi' sik, yak, 'tsz'* sparing of time; *'ni oi' tak, to*, you want too much; *oi' hok, 'hò*, I want you to imitate the good; *ts'o' oi'* "mistaken love,"—a polite phrase, meaning, I am unworthy your regard; *oi' 'ki sū oi' yan*, as you love yourself, you should love others.

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Ok.

𨾏
Ngoh
Bad, intentionally bad; vicious, wicked, evil; vile, ugly; deformed, ungracious; filthy, coarse, sordid; unfortunate, unlucky. In colloquial, used for hard, difficult, unpleasant to do or get through with; *ok, yan*, a bad man; *kòm' ok, 'lá fāt*, hard to send him off, such a troublesome fellow,—as a beggar; *ok, hang*, not easy to go; *hung ok*, malicious, truculent; *ok, 'kong*, hard to speak; under constraint in saying it; *ok, in*, vile language; *kwan' ok*, unscrupulous and bad; *ok, 'yau ok, pò'* wickedness brings a wicked retribution; *'ch'au ok*, vile, ugly, filthy; *ok, long long*, wolfish, fierce; *ok, ch'ut, lat*, incomparably bad; *shin' ok*, the good and bad; *ok, tsò'* not easily done.

聖

Ngoh

Different colored clays; white or washed clay for crockery; to wash or plaster walls, to whitewash; plaster; an unplastered wall.

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Om.

庵

Ngán

A round hut, a thatched cottage, a straw hovel for soldiers or guard; a pig-sty; a nunnery; *'sz' kú, òm*, a Buddhist nunnery; *yap, òm*, to become a nun; *òm f'ong*, a convent.

鶉

Ngán

A quail; *òm shun*, a quail, under which two or three species of Coturnix are included; *lung òm*, quails beaten in fight, which are then put aside for the table.

掩

Ngán

To cover, to hide, to screen, by putting something on; to extinguish, to suppress; *òm chū' hau*, to put the hand over the mouth; *ché òm pat, chū'* can not be hid; *òm chū' f'au hok*, to lean the head on the hand; *'pi 'shau òm chū'* cover it with your hand; *òm mat, lo 'kú*, "muffle the gong," i. e. keep it quiet; *òm fung k'am*, to play a piano; *òm mīl*, to put out, as fire; to quash; *òm pák, mai mung*, blind-man's buff; *òm chū' 'k'ü shéung 'ngán*, blindfold his eyes; *òm mak*, to feel the pulse; *òm pū' 'shau* to give hush-money, to bribe. The first character is read *'im*, but also used with this meaning in the *p'ing shing*.

詔 Ngán Accustomed, skilled in, versed; to know, fully acquainted with; knowing thoroughly, to commit to memory, to recite, to chant or repeat; 'òm lín' well practiced in, mature; 'm 'òm shui' ts'ing, unacquainted with the world; 'òm tsung' to repeat exactly.

闇 Ngán To shut the door, to withdraw from society, to retire from; retired, dark, an obscure recess; ignorant, dark minded; badly lighted; evening; an eclipse; 'òm mún tsé' hák, to decline to see friends; 'òm yéuk, unenlightened.

黯 Ngán Dark, pitch dark, dark as midnight; astounded and silent, as if lost in amazement; K'ap, 'Om a distinguished statesman of the Hán dynasty.

歎 Káu Dissatisfied, sorrowful, discontented; humble, not presumptuous. Read 'ám, to covet, to desire.

暗 Ngán Sun obscured by clouds or otherwise; dark, dimly lighted, sombre; gloomy, not shining bright; clandestine, unobserved, secret, underhand; dull, not perspicacious; private, mental; hák, 'òm' dark; 'ín shik, 'òm' a dark day; 'tang 'òm' a dim lamp; 'òm' 'séung, to think over; 'lá 'òm' hò' to give a hint; 'òm' 'chung tsò' sz' to do things in the dark; 'òm' máu' dull of perception; 'hò páu 'òm' 'nam, a full purse, well supplied with cash; 'òm' 'kán, in the dark; 'òm' 'liú, it is now night; 'òm' hò' to privily injure.

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C'm

安 Ngán

Still, settled, quiet; repose, rest, tranquillity; peaceful, safe, calm; at ease, unconstrained; to settle, to rest, to make easy, to tranquillize; to remain at rest, to be contented; an interrogative particle, how, how could? where? A colloquial word; to place on, to lay down; to put; 'on lok, joy, pleasure; 'ni 'on sam, make yourself easy; 'lò 'on, to soothe old people; 'on 'héung tái' p'ing, to enjoy the pleasures of peace; 't'au 'on, "to steal leisure,"—lazy; 'on 'hò, to wish peace to; 'on 'fan, contented with one's lot; 'shan 't'ai him' 'on, indisposed, out of sorts; 'on chí hai' how do you know it?—i. e. you do not know; 'ü kam 'on tsò' where is he now? 'on shí' 'on fi, to lay down right and wrong; 'on wai' to console, to quiet; 'on 'mái pín chí'ü' where shall I put it? 'on chí' put it down; 'on 'wan, put it down carefully; 'on 'ká, to give advance money, an allotment; 'on sik, yat, the sabbath; 'on sik, 'héung, gum benjamin; 'on 'k'ai 'ch'á, Ankoi tea, from the S.W. of Fuhkien; 'On 'nám kook, Cochinchina; 'shéung lok, p'ing 'on, let peace attend all going in and out; 'on 'tun' to make all ready, to provide things; 'on tsò' to sit quietly, firmly seated; 'man' 'on, to in-

On.

quire after one's health; *on lai 'kong*, to make up a story; *on' ts'in shan*, the god placed in courtyards.

鞍
Ngán

A saddle; *'má on*, a saddle; *'má on k'íu*, an arched bridge.

案
Ngán

A table, an official table, a bar or bench before a judge; that which is on his table, a case in law, an action; a sentence, a decision; to examine, to try judicially, to decide cases; placed in order, serial; a limit or frontier; a cup or goblet; *on' k'un*, papers relating to a case; *on' ts'ing*, the circumstances of a case; *on' yau*, the merits of a case; *yat kin' on* a case in court; *kau' on* an old case; *'sham on* to try a case; *teng' on* to decide a case; *tsot' on* is on record, is in court; *on' ts'in*, before the court, at the bar; *mo' ts'au kung on* illegal, unaccountable; *on' 'shau*, first on the list of scholars at the examinations in the district and prefecture; *yat fu' héung on* a set of tutenague censers; *fán on* to revise a case; *tiú' on* to appeal; *ming' on* a case of murder; *pák, on* to slap the table; *on' 'tai tai' to*, many times brought up in court.

按
Ngán

To put down or lower; to stop, to prevent moving, to desist; to take hold of, to press down, to lay the hand on; to grasp, as a sword; to pull in or hold, as a horse; to rub, to chafe; to examine, to try a case, to inquire into; to act in conformity to, to conform;

according to, by; *on' ts'au k'iu ngan*, to pay wages by the month; *on' fát*, according to law; *on' ping*, to halt troops; *on' tong* a pledge; to pawn, to mortgage; *'shau on' sam ts'au*, to lay the hand on the heart; *on' ch'ái, sz'* the provincial judge; *on' chü' kóm tsò' fát*, do it just like the other; *on' kú'* according to the evidence; *on' chü' 'há*, let it be for a while.

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Ong.

甕
Yáng

A basin, a pitcher, a sort of tureen; full, abundant, like the sound of water overflowing; *'ngá ong* potsherds, broken pottery.

(387)

Pá.

巴
Pá

The crust in a rice boiler; an ancient principality in the southeast part of Sz'chuen; a python; *pá shuk*, a name still applied to Sz'chuen; *Pá ling*, a district in Húnán; a blow, a clap of the hand; to gather or bring together; a sign of the optative; *'lá k'ü yat, pá*, give him a slap; *'chéung tsui pá*, to slap the mouth—a punishment; *pá kú, 'há*, strongly linked, like dear friends; *pá kú, chéuk*, to exert one's self for a friend; *pá 'm tak, 'yau yat, léung*, O that I had a tael; *pá pat, tak*, how I wish,

I desire greatly ; *pá chá kwo' f'au*, too good natured.

吧
Pá Dumb ; large mouthed ; the wrangling of infants ; *á' pá 'tsz'* a dummy ; *ts'ò pá pai' k'è'* a great hubbub, a bobbery.

爸
Pá A father ; *á' pá*, papa ; *á' pá chán' máí 'tsai 'héung fuk*, the daddy lays up pelf, and the boy enjoys himself with it.

疤
Pá A disease of the joints ; *ch'ong pá*, mark of a wound, a scar, a cicatrix.

把
Pá A sort of dried meat ; *yéung 'mí pá*, dried or cured sheep's tails.

把
Pá A sow ; a two year old, or large hog ; dried meat. Used with the preceding.

把
Pá A floating bridge ; they are usually made of boats.

葩
Pá A corol, the inflorescence of a plant ; *hóm pá*, an unopened flower ; elegant, flowery, as composition.

芭
Pá A banana ; *pá 'tsiú*, a plantain ; *pá lau'* croton tiglium ; *pá 'tsiú p'ing*, a vase shaped like a plantain.

把
Pá A defense or guard to a chariot ; a war chariot ; a drag, a five toothed harrow ; *pá f'in*, to harrow the fields ; *'mò fái' pá*, to flourish the trident—a kind of gymnastics. The next is often used for these.

把
Pá To take hold of, to grasp, to seize, to hold ; to seize for the purpose of using ; a classifier of things held in the hand, as fan, umbrella, rake, knife, &c ; a bundle of, a handful, something bound together, a faggot ; with, the cause by which a

thing is done ; to take a thing to be, to consider as, to regard as, having, for ; a particle indicating the accusative of the noun which follows it, as *'pá chung' yan f'au hon'* he stealthily beheld the men ; *'pá mán shá'p chü'* he bolted the door ; also the object of the verb following, as *'pá 'ngo wai ho yan*, whom do you take me to be ? *'pá 'ngo 'tim yéung'* do you think I will do so ? *'pá wai mò yung'* regarded as useless ; *'pá peng'* to grasp a handle, to have something to lay hold of, proof ; *tak, 'liú 'pá peng'*, we now have proof, something to guide one ; *'pá ch'i*, to hold fast, to take care, to control one's self ; *yal, 'pá 'fo*, a lighted torch ; *yal, 'pá shin'* a fan ; *yal, 'pá 'tsüi*, a great talker, "all mouth," *'pá shat*, a mountebank, a postur-maker ; *'pá ngá*, bailiffs or sergeants in a court ; *'pá mak*, to feel the pulse ; *'ki 'pá 'shau*, several hands at boxing ; *nip, chéuk, yal, 'pá hon'* to brush off the sweat, to disregard the trouble or exertion ; *'pá 'shau pút, hoi*, push it off with your hand ; *yal, 'pá 'pún ts'in*, a handful of capital—a very little ; *'pá há yan*, the house-keeper, whether wife or mother

霸
Pá To reign by terror and force ; to incroach upon ; to hold one in check through fear ; a tyrant, a usurper ; *pá' wong*, a valiant prince, the chief of the princes ; *'há pá' yan*, to intimidate people ; *'ho*

pá' hì', audacious, fearless; *hang pá' tó'* to act by force; *pá' chü'* to take to one's self, to seize; *pá' chím'* to inchoach on, to infringe another's rights.

柄
Pá' A handle or hilt of a sword or knife; *pá' peng'* a handle; *mò pá' peng'* no authority, no way of acting, perplexed, no handle.

壩
Pá' An embankment, a jetty, or pier to narrow and restrain waters; a name given to many towns on the Yellow River, from their position near levees; *chuk, pá'* to raise a levee.

濠
Pá' A small tributary of the Wai River near Si-ngán fú in Shensi.

把
Pá' The part of a bow grasped by the hand; *pá' 'má' yau,* dammar, a kind of tar.

靶
Pá' The reins; place where one holds the reins or bridle; the dashboard or front of a carriage; a target; *pá' 'taz'* a mark; *shé chung' pá'* to hit the bull's-eye.

噉
Pá' A colloquial final particle, intimating that a thing is needless; *fong mat, 'yé pá'* what do you fear? there's no need of fear.

罷
Pá' To suffice, to cease from, to break off, to leave off; to discontinue, to finish, to put a stop to, to quash; to strike work; to turn out; enough, no more; a final particle, indicating no more of a thing, that will do; *pá' 'liú,* enough, very well! stop now! *pá' pá' pá' oh! no, no!* I want nothing to do with it; *pa' 'shau,* to

leave work; *pá' kung,* to strike for wages; *pá' shí'* to foreclose the examinations for *siútsái*—by the people refusing to attend; *pá' kún,* to dismiss an officer; *'m hū pá'* I'll not go, and there's an end; *hū' pá'* be off! *'sé tsau' pá'* just write it, that's all.

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P'Á.

爬
P'a Walking irresolutely; to squat, to sit cross-legged; to crawl, as a child; to lie on the belly; *p'a 'tò ch'ü'* to fall flat; *p'a 'tò fan'* to sleep on the face.

杷
P'a A kind of beetle to level fields and break clods; a rake to collect straw; *p'i p'a 'kwo,* the loquat, (*Eriobotrya japonica*) a common fruit. Interchanged with the next.

琶
P'a A guitar with four strings; *p'i p'a,* the Chinese guitar, the belly is pear shaped; *P'a 'chau,* Whampoa I.

漚
P'a The name of a river.

爬
P'a Interchanged with **杷** *pá;* to scratch; to crawl, to creep; to rake, to scratch up, to claw; to climb, to scale, to clamber; a scratcher, a harrow-rake, a gridiron; a pick; *p'a fán'* to eat with chopsticks; *p'a 'hoi sik,* rake it open a little; *p'a 'hung,* to crawl, like a tortoise; *p'a 't'an,* to sort the counters into fours; *p'a 'shéung,* climb up; *'i p'a,* an ear-pick; *'shau p'a p'a,* to climb and scratch;

to' ch'ü' k'am p'á, climbing
and skylarking everywhere;
ngau yuk, p'á, beefsteak.

扒 A colloquial word; to paddle;
a paddle; yat, chí p'á, a pad-
dle; p'á sám 'pán, to paddle
a boat; p'á lung, a "scramb-
ling dragon," a kind of fleet-
rowing boat; p'á tang sam,
to trim and raise a lampwick.

帕 } A kerchief or veil for pro-
帕 } tecting the head; a stomacher
P'á } for children; f'au p'á' a red
P'á } veil worn by brides; 'shau
p'á' a handkerchief.

The first character is also
read mak, a turban or silken
fillet formerly worn by soldiers.

The second character also
means a bundle of clothes or
roll of silk; a wrapper.

怕 } To fear, to dread; to appre-
怕 } hend, to suppose likely, to
P'á } think or fear something may
happen; 'hung p'á' tít, lest it
fall; 'm p'á' no fear; p'á' 'ch'au
I am afraid of ridicule, I am
shamefaced; p'á' 'k'ü lai, I
fear or think he will come;
hák, p'á' to frighten; 'ngo p'á'
'hiú 'k'ü, I am afraid of him;
p'á' 'sz' k'el yan, a timid man,
one fond of his ease.

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Pai.

跛 } Halt in the feet; lame in
Pi } the hand; lame, crippled, im-
potent; to walk lame, to stand
or go on one foot; to loll;
favoritism, inclination, par-
tiality; to be partial to; pai
kéuk, lame; á' pai, a limping

man; pai 'shau, lame handed;
pai 'héung' pai, ming, unrea-
sonable partiality.

金 } A colter, an iron plough
Pi } colter; the barb of an arrow;
a probe with a barbed point;
a lever; t'it, pai, a crowbar.

開 } To shut or close a door; to
Pi } shut out, to bar, to exclude;
to screen, to shade; to store,
to lay up; to stop, as a hole;
obstructed, closed; pai' 'mái
'ngán, to shut the eyes; pai'
'mún, close the door, to go into
privacy; pai' 'king, obstruction
of menses; pai' 'kung k'í, to
checkmate in chess, to drive
into a corner; k'am' pai' 'k'ü,
detain him, keep him close;
pai' sak, stopped up.

跋 } To benefit, to take from one
Pi } to confer on another; to aug-
ment; f' pai' 'í loi, they came
on in order.

蔽 } Analogous to the preced-
Pi } ing; brushwood covering the
ground, small plants; delicate,
minute, small; to repress, to
hide from view, to keep back,
to shade; to screen; to em-
brace, to include in; to cut
off, to prevent advance; ob-
scured, dulled; wan pai' 'üt,
the clouds hide the moon;
'ché pai' to hide from view;
'mung pai' 'ch'ü to conceal from
others or superiors; 'sz' yuk,
k'ü' pai' his vile lusts stifled
it (i. e. conscience); tsuk, 'í
pai' 'k'ü, it will fully expiate
his crime; to atone for a sin.

最 } Strong, robust, like a tor-
Pi } toise, which can bear great
weights.

A colloquial word; to be in trouble; *pai' ai'* sad, in sorrow; what a pity! loaded with debts.

敗²
Pi Tattered, bad, spoiled; vile, abject; defeated, ruined; injured, as clothes; to stop; used in affectation for my, our; *pai' héung*, my poor village; *pai' wá'* ruined, lost; *pai' lau'* deficiency, imperfect in any way; *pai' lau' t'ái' lo*, very many deficiencies, utterly unfit; *pai' lo*, your servant's house; *tsz' pai'* self ruined; *pai' tsuk*, our customs.

弊²
Pi Analogous to the above; conquered, defeated, ruined; distressed, fatigued, reduced to extremities; corrupt, profligate, vicious, bad, tricky, vile, fraudulent; deteriorated, as coin; torn, as garments, worn out; used for pronoun my, our; *tsok, pai'* to impose upon, to hoodwink; *mò pai'* to deceive, to surreptitiously alter; *pai' lok*, an exclamation, bad! what a disappointment! *pai' ká' fo*, a bad business.

幣²
Pi Single and full pieces of silk; things given as presents; wealth, riches; pearls and gems, gold, and copper, were regarded as three kinds of *pai'*; money counters made of jade used by the Mongols; *pai' pák*, money and fabrics; *p'í pai'* rich furs.

斃²
Pi A violent death; to fall prostrate or dead; to slaughter, to destroy, to ruin; *tò' pai'* fell dead.

狴²
Pi A wild beast, called *pai'* *hon'*; a prison, a jail.

陛²
Pi To go up stairs; the steps of the throne; the ascent to a palace or into court; *pai' tén'* the audience-hall; *pai' há'* Your Majesty, i. e. we who are before the throne; *pai' kín'* to have an audience.

稗²
Pi Tares, cockle, rye-grass; a noxious weed found in grain resembling rice, of a small grain; hypocrites, dissemblers, pretending to be good; *pai' 'u'ò*, darnel; *pai' shút*, vicious novels, fables; *pai' fán'* a huckster.

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P'ai.

批²
Pi To strike with the hand, to cuff; to push from one, to turn round; to clean, to pare, to scrape off; to revise, to criticize, to animadvert; to assist; to give an official reply; to signify official will; to post a case, as is done at the door of the office; the notice or report of a case; a lease, a charter-party; a comment, a gloss; *p'ai' chun*, to assent to a petition; *p'ai' úi*, an official acknowledgment, a reply; *p'ai' shí'* to publish a case; *p'ai' p'í*, pare off the skin; *p'ai' tün'* to talk about, to canvass; *p'ai' t'au*, lease money, a bonus of a month's rent; *p'ai' 'kò*, or *p'ai' tán*, a lease; *p'ai' ts'éung* the side walls of a house; *'ngo p'ai' chung' 'ni*, I've guessed what you've been at, I can tell your ways; *'ling p'ai*, to

take a lease of; *p'ai tsim*, to pare thin; *lap, p'ai*, to make a contract; *p'ai ming*, to state clearly the terms of a lease; to criticise.

砒
P'í An ore of arsenic; *p'ai séung*, realgar or red sulphuret of arsenic; it is applied to ulcers.

披
P'í To cut in two by a blow; *p'ai hoi*, cut it open.

睥
P'í To look about; *p'ai ngai* the embrasure of a wall; *p'ai ngai yan*, one who peeps and pries into things;—a fault finder; *'p'ai 'ngai tò 'ngo*, your scolding reaches me too.

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Pái.

擺
Pái To spread out, to expose, to lay out, to arrange, to set in order; to move, to shake; to strike; to strut, to swagger; to get rid of, to disembarass; *'pái 'tò*, to set a table; *'pái 'tán*, to open a stall; *'pái 'mí*, to whisk the tail; *'pái pò* to spread out nicely; *'pái pò yan*, to play a trick on one, to do or fix him; *'pái ká 'tsz* a vain chap, a conceited fellow; *'pái túi 'ng*, to parade soldiers; *'pái pák, 'kong*, to make a clean breast; *'iú 'pái*, to swing the hands, to strut; *'pái ch'it*, to set in order, to place; *'pái 'king*, to make a fine show; *'pái fú kái*, to dress out a street.

拜
Pái To bow, to reverence, to honor, to make an act of courtesy to, to make an obeisance

of respect or of worship; to worship religiously; to visit, to pay one's respects to, to salute; to appoint to an office, to salute a man as such an officer; a visit, a salaam, an obeisance; *'pái 'shan*, to worship the gods; *'pái 'shan*, worshipping the tombs; *'pái 'tòk*, to request, to engage one to do; *'pái 'fong*, to pay a visit; *'ái pái* to return a visit; *'pái 't'ip*, a visiting-card; *'tsun 'shau pái* respectfully makes his obeisance—a phrase on cards; *'pái 'kin* to see a friend; *'pái 'mún*, the bride's visit to her husband's relatives; to become a pupil of a teacher; *'pái 'kwai* to kneel and worship; *'pái 'kon*, to supplicate; *'pái 'pún*, to memorialize the emperor; *'pái 't'oi*, to sacrifice at graves; *'pái 'hák*, to visit; *'pái 'séung* a prime-minister; *'kòm pái 'há 'fung*, willing to learn of you.

敗
Pái To subvert, to destroy, to be subdued; defeated, discomfited, as in battle; broken, ruined, spoiled, as affairs or things; spoiled, tainted; a defeat, a rout; *'p'o 'pái* broken, spoiled; *'pái 'ká 'tsai*, a ruin to the family; *'yat, 'pái 'tò 'tí* a complete loss, an entire "smash," totally defeated; *'sún pái* ruined; *'pái 'chan 'ch'ung* run the last venture, take a last chance; *'pái 'shai á 'kún 'tsai*, a worthless fellow; *'lá pái 'chéung* defeated; *'pái 'wái* wrecked, all lost; *'sz 'pái 'liú*, the affair is ruined.

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P'ái.

P'ái. A colloquial word; to brag, to boast, to vaunt one's self or doings; *shí p'ái yan*, to crow over one.

排
P'ái To arrange in order, to dispose well, to place properly; to make a show; to push open, as a door; a row, a set out; a while, a time, a chance; *p'ái ch'èung*, to dress out and make a show; *p'ái lík 'léung hong*, arranged in two rows; *fong yat, p'ái*, was well frightened; *p'eng p'ái*, an even row, as of houses; *yat, p'ái tsín*, a set of five arrows; *ni p'ái ching' do*, much sickness at this time; *p'ái p'ái tsó* come, sit in a row—as children do; *p'ái tsín ch'ek*, a tailor's foot-rule; *p'ái nán* to make up a difficulty; *p'ái tsai*, to push and elbow; *p'ái kwat*, the ribs; *chú p'ái kwat*, pork chops; *sín ko' p'ái*, on that occasion, just lately.

排
P'ái Dissipation; *p'ái yau*, amusements, especially theatrical and other shows.

牌
P'ái A shield, a buckler; a beard with a notice on it, a sign-board; a notification from government; a tablet, a memorandum; a banner; a warrant, a passport, a port-clearance, a medal, a token, a mitimus, a writ; a government permit of any kind; counters dominoes, playing-cards; *fo p'ái*, an express; *l'ang p'ái*,

rattan shields; *p'ái wai*, a tablet having names of gods for worship; *chiú p'ái*, a sign; *p'ái chiú*, a notice, an advertisement; *yat, fú' ch'í p'ái*, a set of cards; *l'á kwat, p'ái*, to play dominoes; *hung p'ái*, a port-clearance; *kóm' 'hò p'ái l'au*, such a fine parade you make! *p'ái fong*, honorary gateways; *chám' muk, ling p'ái*, an untrustworthy man, one unfit to direct; *iú p'ái*, a "waist-warrant," a police-man's token; *fú l'au p'ái*, tiger-head tablets, hung at the doors of yámun; *shéung ngan p'ái*, a silver medal, reward to soldiers; *p'ái p'íu* a warrant to arrest; *i p'ái*, ear-rings.

筏
P'ái A raft; *chuk, p'ái*, a bamboo raft; *chám' p'ái*, a timber raft.

派
P'ái To branch, as a stream; to ramify, to branch off; a branch, as of posterity; a rill; to distribute, to give to each person; to appoint; a tribe; *ch'í p'ái* a tribe, a clan, a sub-family; to branch out; *tsz' p'ái* name given to brothers to distinguish them from others of the same sept or surname; *p'ái' shü*, to distribute books; *fan p'ái* to appoint each his place; *'hò yat, p'ái' t'í fong*, what a fine spot or place! *lung p'ái* of the same clan or branch; *p'ái' wan tik*, give them alike to each.

備
P'ái Exhausted, debilitated, total loss of strength; *p'ái kún* languid.

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Pak.

北, **Pak**, the north; to the north, the capital; to be conquered, defeated; to flee; to oppose, perverse; *pak, fong*, the north, northern regions; *Pak, king*, Peking; *pak, tai' ko lai*, Jack Frost has come; *pak, 'tau*, the Dipper; *kung ts'z' pak, 'shéung*, to bid farewell on going to Peking; *pai' pak*, defeated; *pak, kik*, the north pole; *Pak, chik, tai' sháng*, the "northern province which directs," i. e. Pih Chihli or Pechelo; *pak, 'hau ngoi'* beyond the Wall.

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Pák.

百, **Pak**, A hundred; a round number, the whole of a class or sort; many, numerous, all; *pák, sing*, the people; *pák, chung mó yat*, not one in a hundred; *pák, pún*, all kinds of speculations; *pák, tsuk*, the centipede; *pák, 'im chí kik*, very disagreeable; *pák, kung*, all crafts-men, mechanics; *pák, ts'in mán*, thousands of thousands; *pák, pák, sheng*, no reckon of less than a hundred; *'kong ts'in, 'm 'kong pák we* 'll talk of thousands not of hundreds; *pák, fát, pák, chung* a hundred shots a hundred hits—always lucky.

P'uk

PÁK.

魄, **Peh**, The animal soul, inferior to the *wan*, and partaking of the *yin* principle; the power or faculties of the senses, the nervous perception; the animal spirits, as distinguished from the reason; figure, form, manner; the dark disk of the moon; *tsing pák*, vigor of the bodily senses; *lok, pák*, out of spirits, disheartened; *shang pák*, the waning of the moon; *sám wan ts'at, pák*, the three souls and seven spirits of a man; the last are supposed to be the energy of the limbs and five senses.

伯, **Peh**, A father's elder brother; a senior, an elder, a superior; an earl, or the third in order of nobility; an elder brother or husband is addressed as *pák*; to control; the word *beg* is derived from this; *pák, fú* a paternal elder uncle; an old gentleman; *pák, 'mò*, the wife of an uncle; *pák, kung*, a great uncle; *pák, shuk*, paternal uncles; *'ü pák*, the god of Rain.

佰, **Peh**, A hundred men; a centurion; a bundle or string of a hundred cash.

柏, **Peh**, The cypress, the cedar; large; to urge; *'pin pák*, the juniper (*Cupressus thuyoides*); *pák, fú*, a provincial judge.

舶, **Peh**, A sea-going vessel, a great ship to cross the seas in; *pák, ts'ò shün*, a junk from Tientsin or Siam; *'hoi pák*, a ship.

珀, **Peh**, Amber, called *'fú pák*; *hü, pák*, red amber; *mat, pák*, false amber; *mat, lüp, pák*, yellow amber.

白² Peh White color, an unlucky hue; clear, immaculate, as white; bright, as moonlight; explicit, manifest; disinterested, freely, pure; melancholy, mournful; plain, obvious, easy to comprehend; the white part of a thing; to explain, to manifest, to make clear; the 106th radical of characters relating to white; the reverse of a coin; *pák, shik*, a white color; *pák, chong*, a thief, a sharper; to swindle; *pák, ch'áu*, a pasquinade; *'sé pák, tsz'* to write by the sound and not the sense; *'hiú pák, wá'* to understand the local or plain talk of a place; *pák, fok*, careless, worthless, contemptible, as a scapegrace; *pák, pák, 'pi 'ni* freely give it to you; *pák, shang shang hú' ts'o'* to have a thing suffer by going off or gadding; *hò pák, shai*, vain, lecherous; *'ngán pák, pák*, eyes only could see it—unable to buy it; *pák, pi' ko*, a slippery fellow, a cunning rascal; *pák, í yan* or *pák, ting*, one of no rank, a commoner; *pák, 'shau*, empty handed, as when one starts in life; *pák, hòp, 'ngán*, "pigeon's eyes," one with lofty aspirations; *pák, yan*, an albino; *pák, yat*, in open day, daytime; *kai tán' pák*, white of an egg; *'hau pák*, the spoken parts of a play, not recited; *hung pák, sz'* red and white (i. e. lucky and unlucky) affairs, pleasant and melancholy events; *pák, lun 'tsz'* petunse, or purified

clay used for porcelain; *pák, táí'* fluor albus, leucorrhœa; *pák, uk, ch'ut, kung ching*, an undistinguished family has furnished a high statesman; *'pái pák, hai'* it's so, and no mistake.

帛² Peh Plain silk, taffety; wealth generally; a present of silk; *kwá' pák*, to hang long strips of paper at the graves in spring; *'pò pák*, paper burnt at worship as money; *ts'oi pák*, property, wealth; *ts'oi pák, sing kwan*, Plutus, the god of Wealth.

匍² Peh To fall prostrate; *'p'ò pák*, to crawl, as children, or when making prostration to the emperor; to hasten to a friend in case of need—so as to relieve him.

葡² Peh A fragrant white flower; called *'ám pák*; *lo pák*, a general name for edible spindle shaped roots, as beets, turnips, carrots, radishes, parsnips; *shang lo pák*, to have chilblains; also, raw turnips.

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P'ák.

拍² Peh To pat, to caress, to clap or tap with the hand; to slap, as a table; to beat, as cymbals, or waves against a rock; *p'ák, wo*, a peacemaker; *p'ák, chü' ün*, to "pat the hog," to induce two to close a bargain; *p'ák, 'pán*, castanets; *hòp, p'ák*, to chime in [with the cymbals]; to rhyme; *p'ák,*

'chéung i siu' clapped their hands and laughed; *siu, long* p'ák, *ch'ung, hung*, the snowy billows beat against the sky.

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Pan.

賓

Pin

A guest, one who receives attention, a visiter of another surname; to entertain, to act the host; to submit, to come under civilizing influences; *pan hik*, a visitor; *pan p'ang* a friend; *sai pan*, a domestic tutor; *pan 'chü*, guest and host; *sz* 'hoi *pan fuk*, all the country came submitting itself.

檳

Pin

The areca-nut; *pan long*, the betel-nut; *pan lau*, the leaf and nut prepared for chewing; *pan tsz' shap*, *man* the postage is ten cash; *kwan tsz' pan long*, *hal, i in*, betel-nut is for gentlemen, tobacco for beggars.

濱

Pin

The bank of a stream, the brink, the margin, the shore near, contiguous; almost, at very near; to border upon, to outlie; *pan 'sz'* almost dead.

膾

Pin

The knee-pan; the skin; to cut off the knee-pan or leg, as a punishment.

繽

Pin

Colored silks mixed; in confusion, mixed, blended; *pan fan*, a multitude of affairs, bothered; *pan pan*, blended, a mélange of colors, as in silks or bouquets.

蟻

Pin

A pearl; perhaps denoting those found in fresh water.

邪

Pin

Name of an ancient principality in the south of Shensi, ruled over by the family of Chau before they got the throne, B. C. 1134.

奔

Pan

Cattle frightened and scattering; to walk fast or run, to flee, to run away; to run after, to run about in confusion; to be busy with, to sag at; to elope, to marry without observing the rites; *pan tsau*, to run, to scamper, to flee; *pan ch'i*, to hasten, like a courier; urged by necessity; *pan po lo luk*, toiling and moiling, anxious, caring about many things; *pan song*, to return home to bury a parent; *yan pan*, a clandestine marriage; *wai hau pan ch'i*, to bustle about for a living; *pan loi pan hü* running here and there.

彬

Pin

A due mixture of plainness and ornament; well contrasted; *man chat, pan pan*, simplicity and elegance in harmony; *pan pan*, elegant and neat, neat but not gaudy, as the kilin's skin.

賁

Pun

Strenuous effort, valorous, as when serving a prince.

Also read *Fan*, to be filled with rage; to bubble or effervesce, as a spring; *fan min*, the cardiac extremity of the esophagus.

稟

Pin

To make known to a superior by writing or speaking, to announce, to inform a higher officer; to receive from a superior in course of duty or after requesting; to receive from

heaven, endowments, disposition; to petition, to ask of; a petition, a prayer, a statement; 'pan fuk', to reply to a superior, or a friend; 'pan kò' to petition (by the people); 'shan pan', to inform a superior; 'pan chí', a petition; 'pan t'ip', an official statement, with a blue envelop; 'pan on', to ask after an officer's health; 'pan ming', to acknowledge, or report upon orders received; 'hi' pan, the natural temper or talents; 'kū' pan, a prepared petition; 'long min' pan pák, to complain of in person, to accuse; 'pan shau' to receive, to receive by permission; what is natural to one; 'pan shan', to implore the gods.

7 品 Pin All of a kind, altogether; a series, a rank, a degree, a class, one sort out of a variety or a series; a grade, an official standing; a rule, a law or guide to go by, an example; actions, conduct; an article, a thing of a sort; a delicacy, a rare dish; to classify, to rank, to arrange; 'pan mǎu' countenance, expression; 'pan hang', actions; 'pan kák', the deportment or carriage of a man, his natural ways; 'mò' pan, no character, abandoned; 'kwo' pan, sorts of fruit; 'pan sing', the disposition, temperament; 'kau pan', the nine official ranks, are divided into 'ching' and 'tsung' principal and secondary; 'k'ū hai' lüt, pan, he is a reckless fellow; 'shéung' pan, superior, the best quality;

ho 'pan k'ap, what rank is he? 'pan mah, articles, things; yat, ká 'pan, singular, eccentric, a man by himself; 'm lap, pan, to act improperly; 'pan ti' first state of, original parts; kik, pan, the highest of the nine ranks.

饋 Pin

To receive a guest ceremoniously; to honor, to worship, to venerate; to arrange, to set in order; to enter in; 'pan' tsip, to receive a guest; 'pan' séung, a master of ceremonies. Interchanged with the next.

擯 Pin

To put out by force, to expel, to drive off; an officer sent to the frontier to salute an envoy; 'pan' hi' to cast away.

拚 Pin

A colloquial word; to braid; 'pan' pin, to braid the queue.

嬪 Pin

A lady, a woman; a maid of honor or concubine; a fairy; to marry out; a deceased wife; 'fi pan' ladies of the palace; 'pan' 'fú, his late wife; 'pan' in shing hong, to make many rows.

殯 Pin

To enshroud and encloffe a corpse; to carry out and bury, to inter, to make a funeral; 'sung' pan to accompany a burial; 'ch'ut, pan' to carry out to bury; 'pan' 'im, to encloffe; 'pan' tsong' to bury.

髻 Pin

The hair on the temples and sides of the face; the sides of the face; whiskers; curls, tresses; 'wan pan' hair on the forehead puffed out.

笨 Pin

The inside of a bamboo; coarse, not good; stupid, ignorant; 'pan' ngoi, thickheaded,

unapt; *pan'* 'tsai, an ass, a dunderhead; *tái' pan' tséung'* a great blockhead, fat-brained; *'k'ü long' 'ngo pan'* he takes me for a fool; *yat, f'ü ch'ung'* *kòm' pan'* dull as a worm.

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P'an.

貧 P'in Poor, having only a small portion; destitute, impoverished, indigent, penniless; *p'an k'ung*, without resources; *p'an tsin'* poor and lowly, ignoble; *yat, p'an ü 'sai*, poor as if washed, quite cleaned out; *on p'an*, contentedly poor; *p'an tò' kik*, extremely poor; *p'an hon*, wretchedly poor.

頻 P'in Urgent, pressing; urged, precipitate, hurried; continually, incessant, repeatedly; margin of a stream; *p'an kap*, in a hurry; *p'an p'an loi*, continually coming; *p'an lan*, in a great hurry; *p'an lan 'm tak, yap, sheng*, he is so bewildered he won't get into the city.

蘋 P'in An aquatic plant, a large kind of Lemna or duckweed, (*Pistia stratiotes?*) with a white flower, once used in sacrifices.

蘋 P'in The apple, called *p'an 'kwo*, brought from the north; *p'an p'o*, the *Sterculia balanghas*, an edible fruit.

顰 P'in To smile, to simper and giggle, as women do; to knit the brows, to frown; *p'an siu'* to smirk and laugh; *hau' p'an*, a poor imitation, badly copied—a polite phrase, used in

speaking of one's own works; *Tung shí hau' p'an*, the miserable attempt of Tungshí to imitate the beautiful Sishí, which only made her uglier.

牝 P'in The female of birds and beasts; also applied to plants; *'p'an 'mau*, male and female of animals; *'p'an kai, sz' shan*, the hen rules the morning, "the wife wears the breeches." Sometimes pronounced *'fan*.

噴 P'in To expel the breath forcibly, to hoot, to spurt; to snort, to breath strongly through the nose; to sneeze; struck, as by effluvia; *p'an' hi'* to rave and snort; a breathing or aspirate; *ling' yan p'an' fan'* to make one blurt out his food—from laughing; *p'an' 'shui*, to spurt water, as over clothes; *hóm hüt, p'an' yan, sin ü k'í 'hau*, he that spurs blood upon others, first defiles his own mouth; *p'an' f'ung*, to blow a sumpitan; *p'an' fú 'shui*, to sprinkle holy water, as the Rationalists do in exorcising; *héung p'an' p'an'* very fragrant; *'lá p'an' 'ai'* to sneeze; *p'an' fá f'ung*, to let off a rocket.

漬 P'in Interchanged with the preceding; to bubble up, as a spring.

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Pán.

般 Pán A boat returning; to move, to remove, to separate and distribute, to divide among; Used for the two next.

頒
Pán

To confer upon, to dotate, to distribute among all; to disperse, to divide among, as a king does; to publish abroad, to make known; gray, grisly; *pán hang t'in há* to publish to the world; *pán tsò* to distribute offerings. Used for the next.

班
Pán

To confer, to distribute rewards, and places to soldiers; to make known, to extend everywhere; to place in a series; an order, a rank, a row, a series, a grade; a class of persons; a turn; a classifier of groups of men and plays; a manager; variegated, striped, in which sense the next is used; *mún pán*, personal attendants of officers; *tsò pán*, torturers, those who bamboo culprits; *fái pán*, official messengers; *ch'èung pán*, body servants in constant employ; *shéung pán*, to take one's turn; *há pán*, to retire in turn; *hí pán*, a company of actors; *fan pán tso' lí*, to seat each one in his place; *Lò Pán*, the patron of carpenters; *Pán mún lung' fú*, to wield an ax before *Lòpán*, to think too well of one's self; *koi pán*, comes to my turn; *t'ung pán pui'* of the same company or sort; *tái pán*, chief manager, a supercargo, a common address for a foreigner; *pán pük*, *ché*, grayhaired, grisly, white.

斑
Pán

Variegated, striped, streaked; *pán kün* mixed lustring; *mín pán*, pockmarked; *pán lán*, streaked and colored; *pán*

shik, variegated; *hon' pán*, white marks on the skin.

編
Pán

Variegated, streaked, like agate; *pán lán*, mixed colors, veined and striped.

盤
Pán

A poisonous fly striped; it is found on pulse; *pán mau*, cantharides, any blistering fly.

板
Pán

A board, a plank, deal; board or plate of any kind; a page; wooden blocks for books; the palm or sole; an instrument of punishment; a stroke of the bamboo; obstinate, doltish; castanet players; a stretch of adobie wall; a register; *yat, fái' pán*, a board; *kwo' k'iu ch'au pán*, having crossed a bridge to pull up the planks,—said of those who needlessly injure others; *tá pán 'tsz'* to bamboo; *tá shau pán*, to punish by striking on the hand; *héung pán*, castanets; *hák pán*, to cut blocks for books; *chong' pán*, "impinging boards," disappointed, to disappoint; *sám pán*, a ship's gig, a wherry, a row-boat; *kú pán*, "old boards," old notioned, not up to the age; *fái' pán* and *mán' pán*, the quick and slow castanet players; *káp pán*, boards inclosing books when lettering them, or to support things; a flying dispatch from court; *pán chéung* a board partition; *chuk, yat, pán ts'èung*, to build a mud wall; *pán keng*, stiff-necked, mulish; *pán chai* doltish; *sing' 'tsz' t'ai' pán*, a stubborn disposition; *p'ák pán chéung' sz' yó*, a secretary

who stops a case, one who spoils a matter.

版
Pán Interchanged with the last; a schedule, a register, a list; an insignia, a baton; a board; planks for building walls; to partake, to divide; 'pán tsik' a census or registration of the people; 'sau pán hī' kún, to throw down the mace and give up the office.

販
Pán Great; extremely; 'pán chéung, the sun very bright. Interchanged with the last.

扮
Pán To dress up, to beautify, to adorn, to bedeck, to apparel; to disguise, to rig out, to bedizen, to counterfeit, to simulate; dress, ornament; to beat with a stick; 'chong pán' dressed out, gay, exterior show; 'tá pán' tak, 'hò, well dressed; 'pán' shik, processions in spring; 'kuan' pán' 'k'ü, take a stick to him; 'ká pán' kún ch'ái, to counterfeit policemen; 'pán' 'kú sz' to dress up processions.

Read 'fan; to seize with the hand, to hold; to move.

拏
Pán To tie up, to tie fast; a hand, a tie, a loop, a tether; 'mò pán' a hat tie under the chin; 'tséung pán' an oar-tie.

辦
Pán To manage, to dispose; to attend to; to prepare, to provide; to depute; to do, to transact business, to act as a factor; a sample, a muster of goods; 'mái pán' a comprador, a steward or butler; 'pí pán' to provide for, to arrange against; 'pán' tsúí to give sentence; 'pán' fò to contract for goods; 'pán' 'm loi. 'can't be got for this, not enough to

purchase it; 'pán' 'tsau, to prepare an entertainment; 'pán' 't'o tong' all settled, well arranged; 'pán' fán' to sentence criminals; 'pán' on' to depute one to attend to a case; 'ch'á pán' a muster of tea; 'tú' pán' to compare musters.

瓣
Pán The carpel or divisions of a melon or orange; 'fá pán' (or 'fá fán') the petals of a flower.

泥
Pán Deep mud, mesh made by treading mud and water, the mire of the roads; to get mired, muddled; 'pán' 'ü, marshy fields; 'nai pán' mud, slush; 'tán' pán' fong 'yau ts'z' beware, lest there be thorns in the mud, i. e. take heed how you oppress the helpless; 'kau k'ü pán' offal of sewers; 'yat, shan pán' dirtied all over; 'ch'á lok, pán' slipped down in the mud.

(399)

P'án.

拏
P'án To lead, to drag, to haul, to pull down or towards one; to climb up; to mount, to ascend; to drag into, to implicate; 'p'án 'shau to lead by the hand; 'p'án 'm tò' unable to reach with the hand; 'kung p'án, to denounce, to inform against; 'kò'm p'án 'loi ká' I venture to drag you, Sir, [to my house]; 'p'án kwai' to become a kújin; 'p'án 'há lai, pull it down; 'p'án 'chí, an archer's thumb-ring; 'p'án p'úi 'm 'hí don't draw together,

unequally mated; *p'an lan*, to civilly detain; *m'kòm kò* *p'an*, I don't deserve such distinction, I can't intrude on you.

販
P'an

An eye which shows much white, a turned up or distorted eye; *p'an tsing*, a cataract.

盼
P'an

A clear eye, a piercing, beautiful eye; *p'an' mong* to look for in hope.

(400)

Pang.

崩
Pang

The fall or slide of a mountain; to fall in ruins, to fall from a high estate or position; an emperor's death; in colloquial, a fracture, a deficiency, as a piece broken off; *shan pang*, the mountain's rushed down, the state is ruined; *k'ut, shan pang*, severe hemorrhage from the womb; *pang ki wai*, to make a breach in the embankment of a river; *pang 'hau*, a harelip; *pang lau*, a broken head; *á pang ch'ui tek*, a harelip playing a fife—to lose one's labor; *ká pang*, the emperor is dead; *tai pang pái* a great ruin, what a fall was there! *tá pang*, broken off.

凭
Pang

To lean upon or against; to depend on, to trust to, to confide; *pang' lan*, to lean on the railing; *'i pang* to look to for protection; *kon ch'ai pang* 'fo, a dry stick near the fire—one in the way of temptation; *'mò pang nang* unstable, unworthy of trust; *'ai pang* to lean on; a dependance.

(401)

P'ang.

烹
P'ang

To boil or stew; to decoct; *p'ang ch'á*, to make tea; *p'ang lin* to decoct and stew by stirring it; *tsz' p'ang k'i chan*, he burnt his own fingers.

朋
P'ang

A friend, a companion, an equal, a fellow-student, an acquaintance; to join in with, to associate with; *p'ang 'yau*, a friend; *p'ang 'long*, a party in the state, a clique or cabal; *p'ang pi' wai kán*, to club *p'ang* others in intrigue; *'hò* with *ts'ing*, very friendly.

鵬
P'ang

A monstrous bird like the Arabian roc, fabled to be changed from the kraken; *tai' p'ang 'chín ch'i* the roc has flapped his wings—said of a boxer.

硼
P'ang

A kind of stone; *p'ang shá*, natural borax, the sub-borate of soda.

準
P'ang

A stand for a stone; to lean on; to trust to, to rely on; *'i pang* confiding in, depending on; according to, as; evidence, proof, testimony; *'yau p'ang*, evidence; *'mò p'ang*, unfounded; *'i mat, wai p'ang*, what sort of proof have you? *'hau wá' mo p'ang*, words cannot be relied on; *'yan p'ang shan lik*, men depend on the power of the gods; *p'ang kú* proof; *'man p'ang*, an officer's commission; *lò' p'ang*, a kind of way-bill, in which the stoppages of officials are noted; *yam' p'ang 'ni*, just as you

please; *p'ang* 'nì'kong, according to what you say, let it be as you say; *p'ang tán*, a contract note in trading, a bill of items.

馮 Ping To swim; *p'ang ho*, to cross a stream without a boat or bridge, as a fool might try to do.

(402)

Páng.

棒 Páng A club, a staff, a cudgel, a stick; to fence; to cudgel, to thump; to take a stick to; *'páng k'ü ch'ut, hū* drive him out; *long lau yat, 'páng*, a rap on the noddle; *ü, fo 'páng*, a hot poker—can not be taken at both ends, an unmanageable affair; *tü kam 'páng*, an agate burnisher.

炸 Páng A colloquial word; bang! a report of a gun.

(403)

P'áng.

彭 P'áng An exciting sound, as of a drum; a chariot-scythe; to journey, to go; a road; abundant; unceasing; name of districts and a river in Sz'chuen; *P'áng lai*, the west side of the Poyang Lake; *p'áng*, a beating of drums; the crash of falling things; *wáng p'áng páng* to put in one's jaw, to rudely interfere.

蟹 P'áng A land crab, found in rice-fields and along the beach; *tam' p'áng k'i*, to angle for crabs; *p'áng k'i 'tsz'* crab's

eggs; *hung song p'áng k'i*, a small crab with red nippers; *'mò 'cháu p'áng k'i*, a clawless crab—an inefficient fellow, a lazy lout.

澎 P'áng The noise of dashing waters; *p'áng ú ün'* the district of the Pescadore Is. off Formosa.

膨 P'áng The belly puffed and swelled; *p'áng hang*, a big belly, like a sow; *'tò p'áng chéung'* stomach distended, flatulent.

棚 P'áng A scaffold or staging for plays or religious ceremonies; a framework; a hut, shed, or banksal made of atap; a covering, an awning; *léung p'áng*, an awning; *táp, p'áng*, to erect a mat shed; *p'áng 'ch'ong* a temporary shelter, a shed, mat-covering; *hi' p'áng*, theatrical shed; *shái' p'áng*, a drying scaffold; *kwá p'áng*, a melon frame; *ch'ák, p'áng tsò' kwò'* take it to pieces and do it over again.

(404)

Pat.

不 Puh An adverb, no, not; it usually comes before verbs; as *pat, nang*, can not; before adjectives, answers to *un, dis, in*, —as *pat, pin'* inconvenient; *pat, tung*, unlike; when repeated with *tak*, forms an affirmation; *pat, tak, pat, hū* I must go, I can not but go; following another negative, the affirmation is stronger; as *mok, pat, ming'* can not fail of being understood; when

placed between a verb repeated, forms a question; as *loi pat, loi*, will he come? repeated before succeeding verbs, answers to neither, nor; as *pat, ká pat, kám*, neither increases nor abates; *pat, sám pat, sz* [he is] neither three nor four, an unsteady, unstable person; before *ü* or *yéuk*, negatives the comparison, as *pat, ü tso* nothing like sitting, better sit; *pat, yéuk, hü* rather go, let us go; after *'hò*, it makes an affirmative question; as *'hò pat, fún 'hi*, good not to rejoice? i. e. we ought greatly to rejoice; *pat, yat*, not a few, unlike; *pat, yat*, not many days, erelong; *pat, ün*, not so, on the contrary; *'yau pat, shí' ch'ü* he has some faults; *'hi pat, shí'* how is it not? it is so; *tái' pat, 'liu sz* no great matter to do it; *pat, sham' hò*, not very good, tolerable; *pat, siü 'fai*, don't speak of that, let that pass; *pat, yik, lok, ü*, will not that be pleasant?

畢
Pih To finish, to bring to an end; completed, concluded, over, terminated; the last, the end; all, entirely; the 19th zodiacal constellation, comprising the Hyades; a sort of fork or spit used in sacrifices; an iron under a carriage; a hand bird-net; a document, writings; *pat, 'king*, at last, after all; *pat, chí* all came; *sz' m' pat*, the job is not yet done; *kung sz' pat*, when public business is done.

嗶 A woollen cloth; *pat, ki*, long ells or Spanish stripes.

萼
Pih A kind of pulse; *pat, püt, 'tsz'* long peppers. Used for the next.

簞
Pih A wicket; an inclosure hedged in; made of bamboo or wicker; a wood cart; *pat, mún*, a wicker gate, a poor man's cot; *pat, lut*, a flageolet.

嗶
Pih To warn persons off the road, to make way for the sovereign; to stop, to halt; an imperial journey; *'king pat*, to bid people to retire or halt.

膝
Pih Leather pads for the knees when kneeling; a sort of apron.

筆
Pih A pencil, a small brush, a pen, a stylus; to write, to compose; *met.* composition, style; drawing, penmanship, writing; direct, straight; *yat, chí pat*, a pencil; *'ngo mò pat*, a quill; *ün pat*, a lead pencil; *pat, fát*, rules of composition or penmanship; *lok, pat*, to begin to write; *yat, pat, kau siü*, to finish with one stroke of the pen; *'t'it pat*, the "iron pen," to write the archives of the land; *kung pat*, labored work with the pencil; *i' pat*, drawings quickly executed; *'hò pat, fát*, fine penmanship; *tái' pat*, large letters, a skillful style; *'chí pat, séung héung* pen and paper at each other—a great litigation; *yat, pat, 'shéung hü* went straight up, rose directly up; *tim' pat, lat*, straight as an arrow; *sung pat, pat*, loose, like cotton or wool; *man pat*, a literary pagoda of 3 stories;

tik, pat, an autograph; *pat, tsui, pat, kon*, and *pat, f'ung*, the hair, shaft, and cover of a pencil.

擇
Pih A sort of yellow, even grain-
ed wood, very light, much
used for carving statuettes; it
comes from Kiángsí.

弼
Pih To aid, to guide, to assist,
as a statesman; a splice or
support on a bow; perverse;
Jéung pat, a good minister;
fú pat, ministers, assistants;
'ní 'hò pat, fú you are a good
friend; *shün f'au pat*, a bow-
sprit.

拂
Pih Same as the preceding; *pat,*
lü perverse, obstinate; *pat,*
yan 'chi sing' to act contrary
to other people. Usually read
fat.

(405)

P'at.

疋
Pih A classifier of pieces of cloth
or silk; the 103d radical; *yat,*
p'at, pò a piece of cotton; *p'at,*
f'au, woolen and other piece-
goods; *shing p'at*, a whole
piece.

匹
Pih A pair; one of two who
have been united; a fellow,
a mate, a partner; to unite,
to match and pair; a classifier
of horses and fledgelings;
yat, p'at, p'úi a married pair;
p'at, p'úi to marry; *p'at, fú*,
a husband, a widower; *yat,*
p'at, sū, a beard.

匹
Pih A wild duck, a mallard;
shü' yan chap, p'at, a plebeian
takes a duck [as a present].

(406)

Pát.

八
Pah } Eight; the 8th radical;
} *tai' pát*, the eighth; *pát, pát*,
} sixty-four; *f' pát*, sixteen;
} *pát, shap*, eighty; *pát, yan*,
} music; *pát, pát' 'chi káu*, an
} intimate friend; *mong pát*, or
} *wong pát, f'au*, a shameless
} cuckold—an abusive term;
} *pát, t'ò*, to divide, from the
} composition of the word **分**
} *fan*; *pát, f'oi 'kiú*, "an eight-
} borne sedan," i. e. a gov.-ge-
} neral and governor; *pát, kok,*
} *yan*, aniseed oil; *pát, tsz'*
} *shang tak*, 'hò, the eight ho-
} rary characters are good—a
} good horoscope; *ts'at, 'shau*
} *pát, p'* seven hands and eight
} arms—agile.

捌
Pah The complicated form of the
preceding; to divide, to rend
open; a ripping or splitting
sound.

(This character is often pronounced *pat*.)

拔
Pah To pull up, to pull or pluck
out, to eradicate, to pull up by
the roots, to extirpate; to
storm, to take by assault; to
elevate, to promote; quickly;
eminent, conspicuous; barb
of an arrow; to exclude, to
brush away; *f'ai pát*, to ad-
vance, to bring forward; *pát,*
'hi 'hái, pull up your shoes;
pát, teng, to draw a nail; *pát,*
t'it, sin' to draw out iron wire;
yat, mò pat, pát, not pull out
a hair—spare nothing; *pát,*
kim' to draw a sword.

茅 The roots of grass, stubble ;
 P'oh a thatched or mat hut. Often
 read *pút*.

魃 The demon of drought, rep-
 P'áh presented as a naked or tatter-
 ed pigmy with one eye, and
 fleet as the wind. Deified,
 perhaps, from the summer-colt.

(407)

Pau.

衰 To collect, to bring together ;
 P'au to diminish, to reduce ; many ;
pau tsü to congregate ; *pau*
do yik, 'kwá, to decrease the
 surplus and add to the defici-
 ent. Also read *fau*.

呷

P'au

To draw in the breath.
 A colloquial word ; flabby,
 puffy, spongy, tumid, swelled,
 fatty ; empty, deceptive ; *lau*
par not firm ; soft, like flesh ;
yat, 'ín yat, *pau* a sinking
 and a swelling ; *yat*, *pau* 'nai,
 a clod of earth ; *sung pau* 'ké
 flabby, a want of substance.

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P'au.

割

P'au

To cut in two with a knife,
 to split, to divide, to halve ;
 to judge, to decide ; to expose,
 to lay open ; *p'au hoi*, to rive,
 to rip open ; *fan p'au* 'm hoi,
 can not cut it open.

倍

P'au

Interchanged with *pau* **衰** ;
 to add ; to grasp, to take to
 one ; to exact ; to get salt out
 of seawater ; *p'au hak*, to
 rigorously exact, as duties.

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Páu.

包

Páu

To wrap around, to wrap
 up, to enwrap, to infold, to
 envelop ; to comprehend, to
 contain, to hold, to be includ-
 ed in ; to be patient ; to under-
 take, to contract, to manage
 a whole matter, to assume, to
 do for another ; to promise, to
 engage, to warrant, to insure ;
 a bale, a bundle ; a wrapper,
 a roll ; *páu kung liú* to take
 a job and find the materials ;
páu pán 'kún, a shop which
 provides entertainments ; *páu*
kok, to bind or rabbit a corner
 to strengthen it ; *páu tam páu*
cháp, I'll let you pound or cut
 it, for it is good ; *páu chí páu*
kí, I can assure you that it
 is accurate ; *páu s'au*, a fillet
 or head-band ; *tá páu*, to wrap ;
 to mat, as a box ; *páu sok*,
 matting twine ; *páu pán* 'ch'á
 to take contracts for tea ; *yat*,
ko' páu, a bundle ; *nang páu*
yung, patient, forbearing ; *páu*
pi to screen ; to harbor, as a
 criminal ; *páu lám*, to take
 the whole conduct of, to mo-
 nopolize a commodity ; *páu*
'chung ch'á, Powchong tea ;
páu kún tsò 'tak, *Jai*, I assure
 you I can get it done ; *páu*
mái yat, *páu*, do them up in
 a bundle ; *páu tsoi* 'noi it is
 included or reckoned in ; *páu*
fuk, a knapsack, a bundle ;
páu tú kún fú, to assure the
 success of a case ; *páu ch'éung*
 a procurer ; *páu 'ni mò sz* I

can assure there's nothing to to fear; *mín fá sām páu*, three bales of cotton.

胞
P'áu

The placenta or after-birth; uterine; brotherly; a fish's air-bladder; the crop of birds; a vesicle, a pustule, blister; to swell, to puff up; *páu í*, the after-birth; *t'ung páu hing tai* brothers of the same mother; *niú páu*, the bladder; *'shui páu*, a water-blister; *'ü t'ung páu*, like my own brothers.

苞
P'áu

Rushes or grass fit for making mats or sandals; the covering of grain; luxuriant, rank; presents of food folded up in leaves; roots of the mulberry; *chuk páu t'ung mau* the luxuriant bamboo and thrifty firs; *páu song*, stable, secure.

鮑
P'áu

A kind of dried fish regarded as a delicacy; pickled fish; dry salted fish; stinking, rank fish.

飽
P'áu

To eat enough; satiated, fed, satisfied; gratified, pleased, as with flattery; *shik páu* or *yák páu*, eaten enough, I have dined; *'páu hok chí yan*, a very learned man; *'t'ai páu ngán*, satisfied with seeing; *'páu 'mán*, or *sung páu*, fat, obese; *'páu 'nün*, fed and clothed; *'t'ai kin 'ní tsau páu* the sight of you is enough; *ki páu yau yan*, hunger and satiety are as men please.

爆
P'áu

To burn, to scorch; to snap, to pop; to crackle, as a fire; to chap; to burst, to shrink from heat or dryness; hot, sputtering, crackling; to dry

by the fire; *shíu páu' chuk*, to let off fire-crackers; *páu tséung'* fireworks; *'t'ung fá páu' 'liú*, the tub's hoops are burst; *páu' kuk*, parched rice; *páu' ch'ák*, chapped; *páu' 'fo*, a crackling fire. Also read *puk*.

(419)

P'áu.

抛
P'áu

To fling, to throw down; to reject, cast off, throw away; to throw abroad; to toss up; *p'áu náu*, to anchor; *p'áu so*, to throw a shuttle; *p'áu 't'au ló' mín'* to appear in public; *p'áu hí'* to abandon, to reject; *p'áu pí'*, to flee, to abscond.

庖
P'áu

A slaughter-house; a cook-room, a kitchen; *p'áu yan*, a cook, a butcher; *p'áu, ch'ü*, a kitchen.

咆
P'áu

To roar, as a tiger or bear; to bluster; *p'áu háu*, to roar, an angry cry; *p'áu háu kung t'ong*, the angry blustering of officials at the tribunals.

包
P'áu

Interchanged with the preceding, but more used for *p'áu'* 炮 a gun.

匏
P'áu

A calabash or bitter squash, once used for musical and drinking utensils; any gurglet-shaped vessel; the hard shell of gourds; *p'áu kwá*, a gourd.

匏
P'áu

A plane; to plane, to shave, to smooth; *p'áu ch'ái*, shavings; *p'áu 'hau ch'ái*, chips; *p'áu fá*, resinous shavings for the hair; *sui kwá páu*, a smoothing knife; *p'áu wák tik*, plane it smoother.

靴 A currier, a leather-dresser.

P'áu

跑

P'áu

To run, to gallop; to paw the earth, to scratch up; to prance, to gambol; to ride rapidly, as a courier; *p'áu 'má*, to gallop; *p'áu 'tsau*, to run off, to race; *p'áu loi p'áu hū* running about.

的

P'áu

Interchanged with the last. Also read *pok*, to strike the feet together.

豹

P'áu

A leopard, panther, ounce, or other spotted felinae; the panther is the official embroidery; spotted; *p'áu' shik*, prettily ornamented.

炮

P'áu

To bake or roast in the ashes; to wrap up and roast; *p'áu' chai* to mix and infuse—as medicines; *p'áu' ch'á*, mix to tea with condiments. Used for the next.

爆

P'áu

Interchanged with **爆** *p'áu'*. A balista, once used in war; a cannon, great guns; *p'áu' fireworks*; *yat, mún p'áu'* a cannon; *p'áu' ts'ang*, a battery; *p'áu' ngán*, a touchhole, a port-hole; *fong' p'áu'* to fire a gun; *p'áu' f'oi*, a fort; *shíu fá p'áu'* to burn the flower gun—when worshipping Ceres; *p'áu' héung*, report of guns; *p'áu' shau*, a gunner; *sai p'áu'* to scale guns; *fong' king p'áu'* to fire a salute; *p'áu' f'au*, a rocket.

泡

P'áu

A bubble, froth, spoon-drift, spume; a bubbling, murmuring noise; name of a river; to dip, to wet, to soak, to steep in; *'shui p'áu'* a pustule, a blister, bubbles on water; *p'áu' chai*

to decoct, as medicines; *p'áu' shap*, to dip, to moisten; *ch'á p'áu'* relishes put in tea.

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Pé.

啤

Pé

Pé 'tsau, a Canton word for beer; *tái pé*, porter.

啤

Pé

An adversative colloquial particle, expressive of dissatisfaction or mistrust; *'kóm pé 'tín ní*, well, and what then? Also, a final particle; *'héung fuk, lé pé* in short, he is enjoying himself.

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Pí.

卑

Pí

Base, low, vulgar, mean, inferior, menial, contemptible; humble, yielding, respectful; to humble, to abase; *pí lau'* vulgar, low-lived; *tsün pí*, noble and plebeian; *pí tsín'* vile; *pí, ú*, dirty, mean; *pí chik*, I, the magistrate; *pí pí pat, tsuk, tò* too unimportant, not worth mentioning.

碑

Pí

A pillar to which victims were tied; a tablet; *pí mò* a grave-stone; *shek, pí*, a stone in memoriam; *pí man*, the epitaph, an inscription; *lò' 'shéung, hang yan 'hau 'ts'z'* *pí*, traveler's words are like tablets.

碑

Pí

Same as *p'ai* **砒**. An ore of arsenic, realgar, the red sulphuret of arsenic. Also read *fí*.

悲
Pí

Compassion, feeling for, sympathy, grief at another's woe; to feel for, heartfelt sorrow; tragic, as plays; *pí oi*, grief; *pí fú*, to bewail a husband; *pí tsai*, alas, woe worth! *ts'z*, *pí*, compassion; *pí t'án* to sigh in grief.

陂
Pí

A bank, a side; to bank in, to inclose and drain; a pool, a fishpond; *pí ch'i*, a pool.

罷
Pí

A bear of great size; an arctic or grisly bear, found in Liáutung; *hung pí*, a bear, —when dreamed of, is ominous of a son.

屙
Pí

The female organs, the vulva.

比
Pí

To compare, to classify, to sort, to judge of; to equal, to correspond, to select; a comparison, an illustration; the 81st radical; *pí káu* to compare; *pí túi* to pair, match; *mò yan pí tak*, *shéung*, no one can compare with him; *mò pí ping*, *m ch'i hò ch'au*, good and ill cannot be known without comparison; *pí yat*, *pí*, make a comparison; *pí fong*, analogy, a simile; to measure; to suppose.

妣
Pí

A deceased mother; *háu pí*, deceased parents or ancestors.

彼
Pí

A distributive pronoun; that, the further of two, the opposite; to exclude, to leave out of the question; *pí ts'z* that, this; then, now; there, here; the former, latter; *pí tsai*, him, indeed!

界
Pí

To give, to confer, to bestow, to distribute amongst. Interchanged with the next.

俾
Pí

To give, to benefit; to cause, to enable; to follow, to accord; to let, to allow; to employ; a janitor; a conjunction, that, so that if, to the end that; by, with; *pí shek kik yan*, to strike one with a stone; *m pí yan hang*, don't let people go; *pí 'k'ü ch'i tò* let him know; *sung pí 'k'ü*, give it to him; *pí to yat k'i*, allow more time.

擗
Pí

To throw down. Same as 罷 *pái*. Also to strike the hands together.

賁
Pí

To adorn; ornamented, variegated, as herbage; the 22d diagram, connected with fire.

庇
Pí

To shelter, to cover; affording protection or shadow; to shield, to protect; to lodge; *pí yat* to protect, as by gods; *pò pí* to shield with one's assistance; *wing pí* continual protection; *tsik pí* to trust to for aid; *páu pí* to assure one protection.

泌
Pí

Water flowing, as from a torrent or fountain, between banks; running water; name of a river in the southwest of Honán, a branch of the River Hán.

秘
Pí

Abstruse, secret, mysterious, divine; inspired, as by an afflatus; unaccountable, inexplicable; *pí ch'ün*, mysteriously conveyed, like mesmerism; *pí mat*, undivulged, close; *pí shü*, a mysterious book.

苾
Pí

Fragrant, odoriferous; the perfume of flowers; *pí fan*, grateful to the smell, like food. Also read *pü*, a kind of potherb.

秘
Pí To treat rudely or disrespectfully, as when one is flustered with drink. Same as the next.

必
Pí Majestic, grave; full, filled up with; a man's name. Usually read *pí*.

悲
Pí Laborious, painstaking; fatigue, care; attentive, careful, heeding; to counsel, to warn; water flowing from a spring.

闕
Pí A closed door; to shut, to secrete; to skulk, to hide; hidden, secret, deep, profound, mysterious, spiritual; careful, attentive; *sham pí* occult, very secret; *pí sz* a secret affair; *pí ník*, to keep out of the way.

騾
Pí A strong, well-fed horse; a fat, robust horse.

痺
Pí Rheumatism, weakness or paralysis of the limbs, arising from dampness; numbness in the joints; *kéuk, pí* my foot is asleep; *hang pí* a sudden twinge in the legs; *chéuk, pí* rheumatism from damp.

臂
Pí The fore-arm; the cubit; the arm; the shoulder or leg of an animal when killed; the power or strength of an arm; in colloquial, to pour off from dregs; *shau pí* the arm; *pí ch'ün* a bracelet; *pí tsü*, the elbow-joint; *yéung pí* a leg of mutton; *fán pí* to throw the arms backward; *pong yat, pí chí lík*, lend us a hand, help here; *pí tò ts'ing*, pour it off clear; *pá pí í í'ám*, to seize the arm and converse, to take by the button; *mái tiú pí ü*, nothing at all to do.

鼻
Pí The nose; nasal; to bore the nose; the 209th radical of characters relating to the nose; the first, original; in colloquial, a thing; *pí lung*, the nostrils; *pí léung*, the bridge of the nose; *á pí* a fool, an ass; *pí ko*, the nose; *pí t'ái ch'ung*, a slug; *lau pí 'shui* running at the nose; *ch'í pí hon*, to snore; *pí ko dò 'mò yuk*, his nose has no flesh—he is greatly afraid; *ang ko pí* a Roman nose; *hò pí* a good article, a good thing; *pí tsò*, the first ancestor in a genealogy; *pí sak*, nose stopped up, the snuffles; *pí in* snuff; *pí tün*, the end of the nose; *pí t'ái* mucus from the nose; *sang pí* to blow the nose; *chong pí ko hú* follow your nose, go on straight.

𪔐
Pí A fine toothed comb, single or double; to comb; to lead; a kind of toothed net to catch shrimps; *tséung ngá pí* an ivory comb; *pí í'au fát*, to comb the hair.

避
Pí To flee from, to escape, to avoid, to shun, to shirk, to get out of the way; to stand aside, to retire, to withdraw; to abscond, to hide one's self; *pí kwò ní chéung 'him*, escape from this present danger; *í'ò pí* to abscond; *pí shai lau*, to shirk one's duty; *pí chái* to avoid one's creditors; *üi pí* to stand aside—as when officers pass; *pí 'shü*, to avoid the hot weather; *pí 'há 'k'ü*, get out of his way; *pí 'm ch'ü*, didn't dodge it.

備² } To prepare, to have, to
俗² } provide for, to make ready,
 Pí } to arrange, to guard against;
 to retain; prepared, provided,
 complete, ready; sufficient,
 enough; entirely, wholly, all;
*ü*² *pí*² provided against; *tsuk*,
*pí*² enough is prepared; *ts'ai*
*pí*² all is ready; *'yau pí*² *mò*
*wán*² calamity is avoided by
 forethought; *pí lík*, *on ngai*,
 he has experienced both felicity
 and misfortune; *pí'chi 'tai*
*sai*² he knows it all minutely.

嬖² A favorite, a vile but be-
 Pí } loved person, a familiar; par-
 tial to, blinded for; depraved,
 lecherous; *pí ts'ip*, a favorite
 concubine; *pí hang*² or *pí yan*
 a catamite; *p'in pí*² entire
 trust in, to adulate.

比² To harmonize, to equal;
 Pí } according with, even, equal,
 regular, uniform; party-spirited,
 intimate; *pat pí*² peerless,
 not comparable to; *pí'yan ní*,
 a nun; *o pí*² selfish, mean,
 partizan-like; *pí ping*² equal.

被² To reach to, to add to, to
 Pí } protect; to dress; to provide
 or prepare; to suffer, a sign of
 the passive voice; by, from;
pí k'ap, *ts'in yan*, heaven's
 blessings reached him; *pí'k'ü*
*hoi*² wounded by him; *pí'fung*
shí ts'an, made ill by wind—
 when sleeping; *pí kò*² a de-
 fendant; *pí láit*² implicated in;
*pí yan hi fú*² to be imposed
 on, to suffer mockery; *pí kú*²
 all ready; *pí'shui tsui*, suffered
 by a flood.

轡² The reins attached to a
 Pí } headstall or bridle; *chap pí*²
 to hold a horse.

被² A colloquial word; or, one
 of two; a final word, express-
 ing certainty; *hai pí*² yes it
 is; *'m hai pí*² not at all so;
*kung pí*² *'ná*, is it a male or
 female? *p'eng pí*² *kuai*² is it
 cheap or dear now? *pí'zim*
*yéung*² then, how will it be?
 then what?

庫² Low, like a house or palace,
 Pí } humble, unpretending, mean;
 short; the nose; *'Yau pí*² the
 name of a principality which
 the brother of Shun governed.

(413)

Pí.

丕² Grand, great; first; distin-
 Pei } guished; to offer up, to pre-
 sent to; to receive; *p'í tsai*²
 the eldest son.

伾² Strong, robust; valiant;
 P'ei } many, a multitude; *Tá'Pí*,
 a mountain in Weihwei fú
 in Honán.

狝² A fox's cub; *p'í lí*, a young
 Pei } fox.

駮² A white and yellow speckled
 Pei } horse, a bright chestnut horse;
p'í p'í, pressing, hurrying
 along.

披² To open, to spread out, to
 P'í } extend, to uncover; to unroll,
 as a scroll; to rive, to break;
 to throw on, as a cloak; to
 cast or throw off clothes; to
 oppose; slazy, as cloth; dis-
 heveled; *p'í sa*, to put on a
 leaf-cloak; *p'í fát*, to dishevel
 the hair; *p'í hoi*, to open or
 split; *p'í káp*, cavalry, a cui-
 rasser; *p'í ká shá*, to put on
 a surplice; *'i p'í*, a chair cover,

a tidy; 'shau p'i, open with the hand; p'i shū, to look at a book; p'i sing tái' ū, to cloak the stars and put on the moon—to travel by night.

被
P'i To put on garments on the shoulders; to dishevel, to undo; p'i fái, to loosen the hair. Same as the preceding, in this sense.

剝
P'i To peel, to flay, to pare off the skin; to trim, to hew; p'i 'shau káp, to trim the nails; p'i tái' p'i, pare off the skin.

皮
P'i The skin, the undressed hide; leathery, leathern; furs; bark, peel; a wrapper, the case around goods, the tare; a quartering in gambling; temper, character; to skin; to cover, as skin does; the 107th radical of characters relating to skin; p'i fú, the skin; ngau p'i, cow-hide; p'i 'ts'ò, dressed furs; kwai' p'i, cassia; p'i 'pán, furs not made up; 'm kú' mìn' p'i, regardless of reputation, shameless; 'hò p'i k'i a good disposition; piú' chí p'i, to paper over; fung p'i, to seal up, to paper the cracks; p'i lü, mulish, obstinate; p'ai p'i, to peel, as an orange; chám' p'i, to curry leather; ts' (or 'sm) p'i, to tan; hoi 'án p'i, to open the quartering—in gambling; p'i lüi, or wán p'i, fidgetty, willful, as children; 'hò p'i shik, a clear, good complexion; 'ch'é p'i 't'ü, unstable, not to be depended on; mok p'i, to flay, to pull off the wrapper or peel; 'ch'ü p'i, without the case.

疲
P'i Lassitude, fatigue, weariness; inability, loss of strength; p'i kün' tired out; p'i 'má, a worn out house; p'i 'mán, drudging, tiresome, as an office.

罷
P'i Fatigued, ill, worn-out, tired; p'i 'lò, harassed; same as the last in this sense.

諛
P'i To flatter, to adulate; to dispute; artful, specious debate intended to flatter and win over; p'i 'ts'z' to beguile, to coax to do wrong.

醜
P'i To take leave of, to separate from; ugly; p'i 'wai, ugly, plain, as a woman.

批
P'i A fine toothed comb; forks with which victims were lifted from the boiler; a fruit; p'i 'p'á, the loquat or medlar (*Eriobotrya japonica*); p'i 'p'á 't'ung, a barrel.

琵琶
P'i A musical instrument; p'i 'p'á the Chinese guitar or viol; name of a scaleless fish; to push with the hand.

毗
P'i Contiguous, as fields; clear, manifest; thick, substantial; cringing; kind, to treat kindly, liberal; to assist; p'i 'lin, adjoining, conterminous; kw'á p'i, servile.

媲
P'i To pair, to couple, to marry; equal, paired, matched; p'i 'mí, alike pretty.

腩
P'i The stomach or tripe of a cow, the manyplus; the navel; thick, substantial, abundant; p'i 'c'ht, the entrails of birds.

豹
P'i A sort of feline beast from Liáutung, like a leopard; some say a spotted bear or badger; p'i 'yau, a flag with a leopard on it.

埤 P'í A low wall; to add to, to augment; attached to; thick, liberal, abundant; low, marshy, damp, places; *p'í shap*, damp.

批 P'í Grain which does not mature; the chorion or immature seed; chaffy grain; tares found in grain; ignorant; *p'í hong*, chaff, husks, refuse.

脾 P'í The stomach, the internal tunic which digests the food; the digestion; the temper; to stop; *p'í lí* the gastric effluence, the temper; *p'í wai* the stomach; *p'í wai sham wong* an excellent digestion; *p'í hū*, languid, feeble; *mal, p'í*, the cells of a comb; *p'í hí ngáng* obstinate, willful.

Also read *p'í*, full, ample, as a dress.

粳 P'í Good, white rice, well hulled and washed.

裨 P'í Small, as caps used by lords in worship; inferior; beneficial; to assist, to supply deficiency; to reinforce, to be useful; to enable or give permission to do; to give over to; *p'í fú* to assist; *tái 'yau p'í yik*, of great benefit.

裨 P'í A parapet or breastwork, in which embrasures are made; to benefit; *ts'ung p'í*, a parapet; *shau p'í*, an officer who guards the walls.

鞀 P'í A drum or cymbal used on horseback, and sounded in battle near the general; to drum.

蚬 P'í A large species of ant, called *p'í fau*; a flower of a reddish color, like a hibiscus.

痞 P'ei A stoppage in the bowels, constipated; disease or pain from costiveness.

否 P'ei To obstruct, to hinder, to bar the way, to interrupt; vile, wicked, bad, as mankind; *p'í shai* the wicked world; *p'í sak*, impeded, way blocked up; *ming' p'í*, a hard lot; *p'í k'í 'ái loi*, it is so bad that it must soon better.

鄙 P'í A frontier or country town, a small place; a border, a frontier; a town of 500 houses, five of which made a *hien* or district; low, country-like, vile, rustic, mean; to despise, to contemn; *p'í lau* vulgar, the lower classes; *p'í lau* niggardly; *p'í lūl*, brazen-faced; *'hò p'í 'k'ū*, I utterly despise him; *'ho p'í*, despicable; *p'í pok*, to vilify; *p'ín p'í*, on the borders, the frontier.

圮 P'í To destroy, to subvert; to prostrate, as a city; *k'ing p'í*, to cast down.

被 P'í A coverlet, a covering for a bed; to cover; *p'í tán*, a sheet, a single covering; *káp, p'í*, a double coverlet; *min p'í*, a quilt; *p'í min* a counterpane; *k'am p'í*, to pull the clothes over one; *p'í p'ò*, bedding; *ní p'í*, a red wool-en coverlet.

婢 P'í A maid-servant, a female slave, one bought or condemned to servitude; *p'í 'ai* a slave maid; *p'í 'nū*, a term for a daughter; also used by women for themselves; *kūn p'í*, condemned women; *shí p'í*, handmaids; *nò p'í*, slaves.

譬
P'í To compare, to make an illustration; to understand; a simile, an illustration, a parable, a comparison; *p'í' ŭ*, for instance, a comparison; *'ts'ŭ p'í' pat*, 'ŭn, to take a common illustration; *p'í' pat, tak*, incomparable; *mí' p'í'* unexplained, unintelligible.

屁
P'í To break wind; *p'í' kú*, the posteriors; *fong' p'í'* to fart; used as a contemptuous expression for what another says.

(414) **Pik.**

碧
P'ih A valuable stone, translucent like prase or jade; some are bluish, and others greenish, like the deep sea; *pik, wan*, the azure clouds; *pik, shū'* a coralline tree, fabled to grow in the Kwanlun Mts.

逼迫
P'ih To oppress, to harass, to ill-use, to force, to reduce to straits; to crowd on; to approach near, to press upon; to distend, to fill; near, urgent; *chan ching' pik, yan*, really, what a crowd! *pik, tak, 'hò 'kan*, a great press, a jam; *pik, 'sz'* to ill-use so as to cause death; *'hò pik*, very crowded; *pik, 'kan*, near to, bordering; *pik, tò' hī' tò' m' f'au tak*, I am so squeezed I can't breathe; *pik, pik*, to force, to compel another, to tyrannize over; in straits; *pik, ŭ mò noi'* necessitated, obliged to do; *'s'ŭl pik*, to dun, to hurry; *pik, há'* to oppress the poor; *pik, kŭ'* a buskin.

焗
P'ih To dry at the fire; fire dried; *pik, nam ngau yuk*, to bake beef thoroughly; *pik, 'tsau*, to distil spirits; *pik, nung*, overdone.

壁
P'ih A mud wall; a partition wall, wall of a house; a screen, an obstruction, a military defense; a steep ridge; the 14th zodiacal constellation, of γ in Pegasus and α in Andromeda; *'ts'ung pik*, a wall; *chiu' pik*, a curtain wall before yámun; an opposite wall; *kák, pik*, a partition wall; *kák, pik, yan*, a next door neighbor; *ká' s'ò pik, lap*, a poor family, only bare walls; *mún pik*, a partition to screen a room; *mín' pik*, facing the wall, i. e. hard study; *pik, lap, 's'in yan'* the ridge rises in lofty peaks.

壁
P'ih A badge of office, made of gem, round, with a hole in the centre, and carried into audiences; the *kwai* and *pik*, were a sort of letters-patent; to decline; *pik, tsé'* to decline with thanks—written on cards; *'fán pik*, to return a present.

(This character is often pronounced *pák*.)

迫
P'ih To urge, to insist upon; to press, to vex, to reduce to straits; urgent, pressing; to force one to extremity; *kap, pik*, urgent, as work; hurried, pressed; *kw'an' pik*, miserable, straitened, as a poor man; *'wai shai' 'sho pik*, forced by circumstances; *pik, 'sz'* jammed to death.

悞
P'ih Perverse, bad, pertinacious, self-willed, disobedient.

(415)

P'ik.

辟
P'ih A prince, a ruler; heaven; a law, example, rule; clear, to perceive fully; punishment, to punish, to castigate, to kill; partial to; *tai' p'ik*, a severe punishment, death; *p'ik, ming* nominal, by false pretenses; *wong p'ik*, an emperor; a widow worships her dead husband by this title. Occasionally used for the four next.

僻
P'ih Mean, low-live, vulgar; depraved, licentious; prejudiced, partial; *p'ik, lau'* rustic, mean; *p'in p'ik*, depraved, bad hearted; rough, uneven, as a path; *fong' p'ik*, dissolute; *p'ik, kin'* prejudiced, narrow-minded.

(This character is often pronounced *p'ek*.)

辟
P'ih To open, to cleave, to rive; to beat the breast; to throw down on, or at; to drive aside; *p'ek, shek, fong' fo*, to throw stones and set on fire; *p'ik, hoi*, to break open; *p'ik, yung huk, yap*, to bare the feet and wail—as for a death.

辟
P'ih To burst forth, to disclose, to appear; to set in order; to develop, as nature does; to retire to, to shun; *hoi p'ik, t'in ti'* the creation; *yat, hoi, yat, p'ik*, an opening and shutting, a culmination and decline; *ch'o p'ik, ti' fong*, to occupy new land.

霹
P'ih A clap of thunder; *p'ik, lik, sheng*, a splitting clap; also applied to a crashing noise, the rumbling of wheels; *chan' p'ik*, a trembling, a shaking.

劈
P'ih To rive, to split, to open, to rend, to cut; *p'ik, lim' tik, yan*, a harsh man.

癖
P'ih Indigestion; a morbid appetite; a penchant, a fancy for, great partiality; *shik, p'ik*, a craving appetite; *sing' p'ik*, a propensity, a passion for.

簷
P'ih A sort of tile which is to be partly covered by other tiles, and in which lines are made.

褰
P'ih Clothes folded up and laid in a pile; *p'ik, tsik*, the plaits or folds in the skirt of a petticoat; the gathers in a dress.

蹠
P'ih Lame, unable to walk; upset, overturned, prostrate; *pai p'ik*, lame of both feet.

(416)

P'in.

邊
Pien The side; an edge, a bank, a margin; a border, the frontier, confines, boundary. In colloquial, which, where; what place; *pin tik, chi' ho*, which is the best? *pin yat, ch'ü'* in what place? *'séung pin yat, yéung'* which one do you fancy? *pin tak, lai*, where did you get this? *pin 'há* where? *ái pin ch'ü'* near what place? *pin ngoi'* beyond the frontiers; *pin kéung*, the boundary; *chung pin*, within and without; *fá pin*, an embroidered edge, as of a dress; *fá pin ngan*, a milled dollar; *pin 'sháng*, which province? *'hoi pin*, the seaside; *mò hū' pin ch'ü'* don't go away; *pin lán*, the raised edge of a coin;

'k'í 'wò shan pín, stand by my side; 'hau tsoi' ló' pín, way-side talk—truth; 'lú pín, inside, within; 'tín pín, the horizon; pín kó' which one?

簍
Pien A bamboo basket, called pín tau' made like a dish, used in worship to contain fruits; pín yan, an eunuch, who brings the server at sacrifices.

蝙蝠
Pien A bat, called pín fuk, or sín shū, the fairy rat.

編
Pien To connect or string on a cord; a ligature, a band; a cord to fasten bamboo books together; to arrange materials in order, as when preparing a book; to compose; records, books; to twist, to plait; a sort of turban; kán pín, a book; pín nín, annals; pín sau, a revisor of books—the lowest title in the Hánlin; pín lí, ts'í' hò' to arrange marks or letters in order.

篋
Pien A bamboo cart or barrow for transporting earth.

胼
Pien The hard skin of a laboring man's hand; callous, indurated, hard, firm; loose skin. Read p'ing in the Fan Wan.

鞭
Pien A whip, a lash; an iron cudgel; a cut or lash of a whip; to whip, to flog; 'má pín, a horsewhip; pín t'át, to chastise, to flog; pín kon, a whip-handle; tá 'k'ü shap, pín, give him ten lashes; chap, pín ts'ung sz' to take measures to do a thing; t'ü, pín, an iron bludgeon; yat, chí pín kon, a walking-stick; p'í pín, a licitor's lash; t'ang pín, a rattan scourge.

編
Pien A bream (*Abramis brama* la); one or two species are reared by the Chinese to a great extent.

辨
Pien To plait, to braid, to twist, to intertwine; a cue; lá pín or pan' pín, to braid the cue; tá' sung pín, a loose plaited cue; lau pín, left for a cue—as when boys are first shaved; 'iú pín, to wind the cue round the head; pín 'teng, the hair left on the head; pín p'ái, a false cue.

扁
Pien Flat, round, low, not globular; a tablet; a lighter or small boat; p'ái pín or pín ngák, honorary tablets placed over doors by graduates; sai' kwá pín, a chopboat; shéung pín, to put up a tablet; pín pák, the juniper; kam' pín, to press flat.

匾
Pien Like the last. Flat, thin; a slice; a board or tablet; pín ngák, a door tablet.

偏
Pien Cramped, contracted, narrow, petty, small; strait, as a territory, garments, or the mind; pín 'siú, small, mean; pín lau' mean; pín sam, fearful, pusillanimous, timid.

偏
Pien Hasty, narrow-minded; pín kap, impertinent, covetous. Same as the last.

貶
Pien To detract, to criticise, to censure, to dispraise; to diminish, to abate; to vilify; pò pín, to praise and blame—as critics do; pín hā' to degrade—as an officer; to humble; pín 'sün, to disparage, to do injury to by blaming; pín chul, to take away a dignity.

殯 To bury, to put the coffin into the grave; burial; *'pin hí'* implements for interment.

變 To change, to alter; to transform, to metamorphose; a change in things, a mutation from one condition or being to another; a turn of affairs, an insurrection, a revolution in the state; a calamity, a judgment from Heaven; *'koi pin'* to reform; an alteration in affairs; *'pin' f'ung*, perspicacious, smart; *'pin' sam*, to alter one's views or feelings; *'pin' fá'* to change by influencing; the changes in nature, to alter the substance of a thing; *'pik pin'* to excite to revolt—by oppression; *'pin' má'* to change hands by selling; *'pin' ching'* a change in a disease; *'t'in pin'* providential calamity; *'pin' shik*, change of countenance; *'pin' ún'* change it.

便 To put one who is irksome at ease; to accord with; rest, convenience; convenient, expedient, opportune, advantageous; ready, handy, at hand, at pleasure, readily; accustomed to, ready at; offices of nature; an adverb, then, so, thus; forthwith, immediately, straightway, just as; that is; *'shun' pin'* to be convenient, to avail of a good chance; *'l'i pin'* serviceable, advantageous; *'pin' chung tsau' wá'* said it unpremeditatedly; *'ching pin'* all made ready, finished; *'mí' 'yau pin'* not yet ready; *'kí shí tak, pin'* when will it be ready? *'ch'á pin'* tea is ready; *'ts'ui pin'* as you please, any how,

of no consequence; *'m pin'* inconvenient, unhandy, not ready; *'pin' shí'* is just so, of course, that is it; *'pin' on*, at leisure, *otium*; *'siú pin'* to make water; *'pin' ú*, a chamber-pot; *'pin' chung hang máí loi*, come in at your leisure; *'k'í máí yal, pin'* stand a little one side; *mat, tak, kóm' pin'* how is it you have it so handy? *'pin' tong'* well arranged, in its place, all right; *'pin' cheuk*, then it will do; *'ts'in ngon pin' ún'* cash and silver readily exchanged; *'fong pin'* what is beneficial, of public or private advantage; *'tsau' pin'* will be ready presently; *'pin' tsik*, no trouble, in one's way; *'lú' pin' há' hüt*, the bloody piles; *'hóm' yé ts'ai pin'* all is ready.

辨 To separate or cut asunder; to divide, to distinguish, to discriminate, to dispute and discuss, in order to ascertain; to inquire into; frame of a bedstead; an ancient land measure; *'pin' koi kò lai*, to distinguish between the dear and cheap; *'pin' shik*, to discriminate colors; *'pin' ló' ts'ing*, to thoroughly examine; *'fan pin'* to explain, to distinguish.

辯 Analogous to the last; to dispute, to debate, to quarrel; to set in order; to review, to criticise; to insinuate; wrangling, artful; *'pin' pok*, to contradict; *'cháng pin'* to wrangle; *'pin' lun'* to debate; *'pin' ming pák*, to argue or distinguish a point clearly; *'pin' chün*, skillful at cajoling, to coax or cajole.

𠂇² Hurried; a rule, a law; to put the hands to in a confused way; name of a district; *p'in' kap*, perturbed.

𣎵² Delighted, pleased, gay, joyous.

汴² A river in Húpeh, a branch of the River Hán; *P'in' léung*, the former name of K'áifung fú in Honán.

弁² A casque, a leathern helmet; a bonnet of ceremony used in the Chau dynasty; military officers; quick, hasty, alarmed, trembling; to clap the hands; *man' ün' mò p'in'* civilians and army officers; *kú p'in'* to clap and urge on to battle.

拞² To grasp, to put the hand on; to sweep or brush away; to throw away; to reject; *p'in' meng'* to risk or disregard one's life.

(417) P'in.

偏² Inclined to one side, a side, at or by the side; partial, excessive, bent on having, longing for; selfish, secluded; a half; 25 chariots; fifty men; *p'in' iú' kòm*, I must have it so; *p'in' liú' k'ü*, neglected or overlooked him; *p'in' fong*, a concubine; *yau' p'in'* or *p'in' kuo'* I have, thank you—a reply when asked if one has eaten; *p'in' kwai yat, pin'* leans one side—as an unsteady boat; *p'in' p'in' ün'* willful, opinionated, determined; *stung p'in'*, to pass on a present to a third person; *p'in' oi'* undue partial.

ity; *p'in' kin'* prejudiced; *do p'in' mún*, to go in a side door; *met.* dissipated, to follow evil ways.

篇² A slip of written bamboo, as anciently used; a red skinned bamboo, with delicate tasted shoots; a leaf of a book; a publication, books; *yat, p'in'*, one leaf; *p'in' shap*, a section in the Book of Odes; *yat, p'in' shü' t'ai' t'ò' t'ò*, has looked at one book till he's old—is only partially informed.

翩² To fly swiftly, to run to and fro quickly; fluttering, hovering; bustle and running, as at a parade; fluttering pennons; *p'in' p'in'*, flying about.

扁² Small, as a boat; *p'in' chau*, a skiff, a little flat boat. Same as the next in this sense.

編² A flat bottomed boat, a shallop, used in eastern China; a scow.

便² Urgent; *p'in' p'in'*, diligent, in a hurry; also, to discuss.

徧² Everywhere, all around, the entire, the whole, throughout; to go around, to make a circuit or tour; to pervade; a visit or walk; *p'in' shan*, the whole person; *p'in' kwok, chung*, to travel to the ends of the land; *yat, p'in'* a visit, one walk or trip; *ch'ün p'in'* to inform all.

騙² To vault into a saddle, to mount a horse; to take advantage of, to deceive, to cheat; *hong p'in'* or *hi p'in'* to lie to, to delude; *shau' p'in'* deceived; *p'in' kuk*, a plan for cheating; *shui p'in' 'nì*, who took you in?

片
P'ien

Anything thin and small, as a leaf, slip, splinter, strip, bit, chip, fragment; a short time; petals of a flower; to split, to slice, to cleave, to divide; a half, a section of; the 91st radical; *yat, p'in* 'chi a slip of paper; *p'in, hám*, a note, a hit; *yat, p'in* 'fú sam, the whole heart engaged in it; *p'in, ín*, half of the story, one side of a question, a word; *p'in, shí*, a little while, an interval; *ping p'in* Baroos camphor; *ch'á p'in* a leaf of tea; *yat, p'in* 'fau ín, a lie, the whole of it; *á p'in, ín*, opium; *lau p'in* a note left as a card; *p'in tsau* a memorial; *ts'it, p'in* to slice up.

(418)

Ping.

兵

A weapon, arms; a soldier; an army, troops, forces, soldiers; military, martial, used in war; to fight, to use arms; *ping ting*, a soldier; *Ping Pò* the Board of War; *tái ping*, the great army, the main body of troops engaged; *ch'éung ping*, "long arms," are spears, muskets; *tün ping*, "short arms," are swords; *hi ping*, to raise or marshal troops; *ch'ut ping*, to lead men out to battle; *ping hi* arms, military stores; *fuk ping*, an ambush; *pái ping*, defeated; *Mín ping*, Manchu troops; *yat, chi ping*, a detachment or wing of an army; *má ping, pò ping*, cavalry and infantry;

ping f'au, a commanding officer; a foreign officer, as the governor of Macao, is also so called; *ts'án ping*, discomfited troops; *ts'ò ping*, to review troops; *kau ping*, to save troops, to succor troops; *ping f'án ts'ák, lün*, seditious troops and rebellious banditti; *kün ping*, government troops; *ping k'ün*, military power; *chiu ping*, to enlist soldiers; *ts'ò ping*, arms, an equipment; *ping shün*, a man-of-war.

冰
Ping

Ice; clear, pure; crystallized; frozen; icy, cold as ice; to freeze; *ping ho*, a frozen river; *ping tung* ice; *ping shui*, melted ice-water; *ping sù*, ice and snow; *ping l'ang*, as cold as ice, very cold; *ping shat*, an ice-house; *ping f'ong*, sugar-candy; *ping ts'ing yuk, kit, yan*, a pure-minded good man; *ping ki yuk, chat*, clear complexioned and faultless—said of a woman's person; *ping yan*, or *tái ping yung*, a go-between; *ping fá f'ong*, pounded sugar-candy.

棚
Ping

A quiver, a case for arrows; to put the hand on the quiver so as not to let the arrows, drop out.

丙
Ping

The third of the ten stems; inferior, the last; a fish's tail; *ping* and *ting* belong to fire and the south, and hence mean bright; *ts'ing ping*, heaven; *yam ping ts'ò héung* facing north and south—as a house or grave.

柄
Ping

Sad, deeply afflicted; *yan sam ping ping*, mournful, sorry.

‘**明**’ Bright, clear, like the day-light.

Ping

‘**炳**’ The light of fire, bright; perspicuous, luminous, as a style. A colloquial word; to burn; ‘*ping liú ki ká*, burned several houses.

Ping

‘**邳**’ A city in the ancient principality of Sung; also in that of Ching, in the east of China.

Ping

‘**迸**’ To be scattered, to expel, to dissipate, to drive off; to idle about, to wander.

Ping

‘**秉**’ A handful of grain; both hands full; an ancient dry measure of grain containing 2 *shek*, or 160 ‘*tau*; to seize or grasp in the hand, to maintain, to uphold; ‘*ping tak*, to adhere to virtue; ‘*ping kung*, to act justly, to maintain equity; ‘*pá ping*, to administrate, to direct; ‘*ping chuk, toi lán* to hold a light watching for the dawn.

Ping

‘**屏**’ The covering or screen over a carriage, a mat to put over a wagon.

Ping

‘**摒**’ To drive off, to expel; ‘*ping páng ping páng*, the crashing noise of broken crockery—a colloquial expression.

Ping

‘**蘋**’ A scabbard, called ‘*ping pung*; name of a village.

Ping

(This and the next are often pronounced *peng*.)

Ping

‘**餅**’ A cake, a biscuit; pastry made of flour, water and fat, dumplings; ‘*mín peng*, cakes; ‘*peng kon*, dry biscuit, crackers; ‘*peng shik*, pastry; ‘*ngau náí peng*, cheese, cheese cakes; ‘*tsau peng*, yeast cakes;

Ping

‘*tú peng*, moon cakes, made at full moon of the 8th month; ‘*tong peng*, cakes sent to infants as presents.

柄

Ping

A handle, a haft; the root, the source; *met.* authority, power, influence; having the control; ‘*pá peng*’ to hold by the handle; ‘*yau pá peng*’ powerful, influential, wise, having authority; having a basis of action; ‘*mò wá ping*’ nothing to talk of, nothing to make a story plausible; ‘*kín ping*’ power; ‘*chá chü kó, t’ú peng*’ take hold of the handle; ‘*peng ch’ek*, a foot-rule.

并

Ping

Two standing or going together—the leading idea is dual; together, moreover, also, with, and; at once, even with, united, unitedly; really; to copulate; in colloquial, to compare; ‘*ping hòp*, united; ‘*ping fí*, by no means; ‘*ping lán*, to seize all, to usurp another’s; ‘*ping tso*’ sitting together; ‘*ní ping kwo*’ compare them together; ‘*yat ping*’ a single comparison; ‘*ping lap*, two standing together; ‘*m ping tak, chü*’ they are very unlike, not to be compared; ‘*ping chung*’ equally heavy. Also read *ping* with the same meaning.

併

Ping

Used for ‘*ping 屏* and the preceding. On a line with, equal; to make one, to reduce to a uniform size or appearance; to expose, to be regardless of; ‘*ping kú*’ oppose to; ‘*ping meng*’ careless of one’s life—as in battle; ‘*ping pá*,

pò' xui yat, pò' reduced the eight hooks to one.

(The three next characters are often pronounced *peng*.)

病
Ping

Sickness, illness, disease; infirmity, malady; vicious, vice; defect, fault; sadness, sorrow, affliction; to damage, to injure, to render worse; to criminate, to vitiate; to hate, to dislike; to distress, to disgrace; *tsat, peng'* diseases; *'yau peng'* sick; *peng' hò chung'* dangerously ill; *peng' wong 'ngán*, you've jaundiced eyes—a railing phrase; *peng' fuk, fál*, a relapse; *peng' ú* convalescent, well; *ngó' peng'* sick abed; *pò' peng'* to plead sickness, so as to get a furlough or excuse; *peng' tak, káu, kwán*, very ill; *peng' kwok*, to injure the state; *'im (or 'hi)* *peng'* infected, to catch a disease; *hoi' shéung peng'* an inward malady.

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P'ing.

扌
Ping

To grasp, to raise. A colloquial word; to set to rights, to arrange; *p'ing 'hò*, to put in order; *'m p'á' chít, p'eng kwat*, don't fear breaking your ribs; *p'ing 'mái áp, tán'* to hatch eggs artificially; *p'ing 'mái p'í 'tsò* to sew furs together.

平
P'ing

Even, level, uniform, plain; just, equitable; common, ordinary, usual, daily; cheap, not high-priced; tranquil,

peaceful, undisturbed; to tranquillize, to subdue; to even, to adjust, to harmonize, to pacify, to conciliate; plenty; a plain; *kung p'ing*, just, honorable; *p'ing 'so*, at peace; pleasant weather; *'ín p'ing*, a pair of balances; *'ái' p'ing*, a state of peace; *p'ing t'í* a level place; *p'ing 'shéung*, common, usual; *p'ing yat*, heretofore, constantly, daily; *p'ing 'yéung tá' ló'* an even highway; *p'ing 'míng*, dawn, daylight; *p'ing pán* or *p'ing 'long*, of equal rank, compeers; *p'ing 'man pák, sing'* the untitled and common people; *'ní 'ching, kwán p'ing*, make them all even; equalize them; *p'ò' pát, p'ing*, distressed, ill at ease; *'hò p'eng*, vory cheap; *p'ing fuk*, to subjugate; *p'ing t'í 'hi, fung 'po*, to raise a needless disturbance; *p'ing 'on*, well, happy, contented, prosperous; *p'ing 'shing*, the even or first of the four tones; *p'eng tik, tsò' tak*, a little cheaper 'twill do; *p'ing 'fan*, equally divided; *chí' p'eng há' 'kóm*, that's as cheap as it can be got.

屏
P'ing

A screen; a wall made to screen a doorway; ornamental or carved tablets; to cover, to screen, to hide from view, to keep out of view; *p'ing 'fung*, a door-screen; *'wai p'ing*, a folding-screen; *keng' p'ing*, a pier-glass in a standing frame; *p'ing 'chéung'* a hanging screen; *p'ing 'tsai*, small carved frame ornaments of stone, porcelain, &c.; *p'ing 'hon'*

servants, agents for another—the emperor, and magistrates are so called; *p'ing lap*, standing like a screen—i. e. a servant; *i p'ing*, the back of a chair; *iü p'ing*, a purse.

Also read *p'ing*; to expel, to drive off, to scatter; to spoil, as robbers; to reprehend; to reject.

𢇛
P'ang To conduct, to convoy, to send a messenger; a messenger; following, according; *séung p'ing wai pün* will accordingly be his fellow.

𢇛
P'ang Hasty, warm-hearted, impetuous; earnest, eager in feeling and action; *kup, p'ing* earnest, vehement—used in a good sense.

𢇛
P'ang A kind of wood proper for tables and footstools; made plane and smooth; a game of chess, a chess-table.

𢇛
P'ing A sort of edible celery or cress, of which deer are fond, called *p'ing lár*; the leaves are whitish and the stalk straight; *p'ing p'ing*, grassy, herbaceous. Used for the next.

𢇛
P'ing A kind of duckweed, a floating plant grown in fishponds, called *p'ò kiu*, a sort of Azolla; *met.* busy, here and there, wandering about, traveling; *p'ing tsung mò teng* it's uncertain where he's gone; *p'ing 'shui séung fung*, to meet accidentally, as floating weeds.

𢇛
P'ing To discuss the merits of, to settle the order of; to dispose, to arrange; to deliberate, to fix fairly; to criticise a book, to revise before publication; a moral; *p'ai p'ing*, to make

notes on a MS.; to review a book; *p'ing lun* 'kú kam, to compare ancient and modern times; *p'ing chü* notes or comments; *p'ing ü*, to look over a book, to revise it for the press; *shéung p'ing*, to praise; *p'ing 'há kò' ló' 'li*, decide upon that rule or opinion.

𢇛
P'ing A screen on the side; a protection; *p'ing mung*, a curtain, a protection, as an awning over a house.

(This character is usually read *p'eng*.)

𢇛
P'ing A pitcher to draw water; a vase, a jar, a cruet, a vessel with a tubular neck, and small mouth, and usually without an ear or nose; a pitcher; *fá p'eng*, a flower-vase; *'sau p'eng*, a wine bottle of tute-nague.

𢇛
P'ien A span of horses; overplus, a redundancy; to associate, to reach together, to arrive simultaneously; to join or clan together; *pák, fuk, p'ing tsun* many blessings coming at once; *chí p'ing*, a double thumb.

𢇛
P'ing Elegant, as a women; *p'ing' 'ing*, a graceful, lady-like carriage. Used for the next.

𢇛
P'ing To ask, to inquire of; to send an envoy to a suzerain to make inquiries; to demand information; to invite with a present, to request; to negotiate a marriage, to espouse, to betroth; a portion; presents sent before wedding, or by a ruler when inviting one to office; *p'ing kam*, money paid at marriage; *p'ing' 'is'ing*, to

invite a teacher; *kwo' p'ing'* 'lai, to send presents of marriage or invitation; *hau' p'ing'* a generous dowry; *sám p'ing'* thrice invited—as an ancient hero was; *p'ing' in*, to invite good men to serve the state; *k'uk, p'ing'* to decline taking a present.

飛
P'ing To run swiftly; to fly, as when defeated, in a direct course; *ch'i p'ing'* to ride swiftly, as a courier; *p'ing' wai*, pleased, elated, gratified.

(420)

P'it.

必
P'ieh Minutely divided; certainly, absolutely, decidedly; it is necessary, must; determined on; *pat, pit*, unnecessary; *mi' pit*, not necessarily so, not quite certain; *ho pit*, what necessity, why must it be so? *pit, teng'* certainly; *pat, ho pit*, uncertain, unsettled; *k'i pit*, decided on; *pit, hai'* indisputable, certain; *pit, tak*, doubtless; *pit, m tak*, you can't do it, it is impossible; *pit, iu'* indispensable.

龜
P'ieh A turtle, supposed to hear with its eyes; all marine chelonæ; the stars Corona Australis; *náp, pit*, a kind of turtle unable to retract its head; *pit, yan*, fishermen.

威
P'ieh A horn, called *pit, lut*, blown by the Tartars to frighten horses; pouring out; *pit, fat*, a cold wind; *pit, fat*, water issuing, as from a fountain.

A colloquial word; to issue forth, to sprout as plants; *sun pit, kdm' nün'* as tender as a bamboo just sprouted; *pit, ch'ut, lai*, it leaks out, a dropping.

鳳
P'ieh A species of pheasant or francolin, called *pit, ch'* like the gold pheasant; it is fond of seeing itself in the water.

別
P'ieh To separate, to divide, to distinguish; to part, to put assunder; to leave, to recede from, to go off; different, another; a separation, a parting; a negative, not, don't; *pit, yéung'* another sort; *pit, tik*, another one; *fan pit, sin hau'* to distinguish the former from the latter; *kò' pit*, to announce one's leaving; *'ni pit, kún' ngo*, don't interfere with me; *pit, hau'* after we parted; *pit, lun*, immaterial; *sung' pit*, to see one out on leaving; *pit, i' yan*, another person; *kák, pit, yat, 'kau*, have not seen each other for a long time; *pit, wá'* said something else; *pin' pit*, to discuss the difference; *pit, ip*, to leave one calling for another.

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P'it.

撇
P'ieh To strike lightly, to tap; to brush away or along, to wipe; to divide or knock apart; to skim, off; to brandish; to lead, to drag; somewhat, a modicum, gently; the dash to the left in Chinese characters; a down-stroke;

p'út, 'ú yap, loi, a dash of rain drove in; *p'út, shap, ko' shan*, wet through by rain; *p'út, t'út*, to reject, to skim off; *tsò' sz'* *p'út, t'út*, to attend to affairs promptly, to clear off business; *p'út, h'út*, to clean off, to brush; *p'út, hoi*, to set aside, to push away; *yat, tò p'út, t'ín'* drove them apart at one blow of his sword; *p'út, ts'ing*, to push aside, to leave off entirely, as gambling or smoking.

慼 A hasty temper, a hurried manner; vicious; *p'út, sing'* a bad disposition.

瞥 To glance at, to pass the eyes over, to look at slightly; *p'út, kin'* a hasty glance.

蹇 Lame, halt, hobbling; club-footed; to lean on one foot; *p'út, p'ík*, to go round; *p'út, tsuk*, lame.

(422)

Piú.

標 A topmost branch, the opposite of the root; a signal, a signal-post; a flag, a banner, a streamer, a marking-flag when used as a signal; a spear; a sign-board; a ticket, a card; a warrant, a mittimus; to raise a signal; to post a card, to put up a notice; to write, to inscribe in; to appear, to exhibit, to become conspicuous; to rise; extremely fine or pretty; *piú, k'í*, a signal-flag; to raise a flag; *ch'áp, piú*, to set up a signal, to put out a sign; *piú, 'hi, chéung tsz'* put up a notice; *piú min'* the finest flour;

piú, ká, first rate, excellent; *pák, hòp, piú*, a lottery-ticket; *piú, ch'ut, lai*, to appear conspicuous; *'tang 'ngo piú, sin pò'* let me go ahead a step or two; *piú, chí'* very pretty, unusually fine; *'au piú*, a ticket of the first prize; *lung piú*, a banner given to a successful dragon boat; *piú ming* to placard the names; *piú, yéung*, to exhibit as an example to all; *hoi piú*, to open the lottery.

標 Blue, azure, greenish; a sort of fine blue silk; *piú, piú*, buoyant, rising and sailing away, like a phoenix; *pik, piú*, amethystine, cerulean; *ts'ui' piú*, leek green; *piú, pák*, a pure white, as cloth.

鏢 The end or mouth of a scabbard covered with copper, and ornamented.

鹿 To hoe up weeds; a raspberry; feathers changing color, as the ptarmigan does; a martial look; *piú, piú*, military looking.

鏢 The bit on a bridle; *piú, piú* abundant, in numbers, as a stud of horses.

標 A company of men; a crowd, a group; herds in motion; *'hang yan piú, piú*, crowds passing along.

漚 The noise of sleet, rain and snow falling; *'ú s'ut, piú, piú*, rain and snow falling abundantly.

臃 Fat, gross; *fi piú*, fat; *chi piú*, obese, full; *ch'éung piú*, a long slice; *hau' piú*, thick fat, collops of fat.

𤝵
Piáu

Dogs running about and re-
turning, dogs racing around;
applied to a whirlwind; *piú*
fung, a whirlwind.

影
Piú

Long hair, locks hanging
down the face; the 190th
radical of characters relating
to the hair; *ch'éung fát*, *piú*
piú, long bushy hair.

彪
Piú

The stripes on a tiger; a
small beast, striped like a tiger;
streaks, veins; ornate; *man*
piú, elegant composition; *piú*
ping, perspicuous, as a style.

流
Piú

A flowing stream, water run-
ning north; *piú ch'í*, name
of a pool.

表
Piáu

The outer or upper garments;
exterior, outer, external; be-
yond the borders; to manifest,
to show, to make known; that
which makes known, a guide,
a signal; a watch; statement
sent in to the emperor; a per-
mit, a manifest; relations of
a different surname, cousins;
yat, *piú yan ts'oi*, altogether
a clever man; *piú hing*, cou-
sins of a different surname;
piú ts'an, relatives of another
surname; *piú f'oi* or *lò piú*,
stranger, Sir, friend—a term
of address; *shí shan piú*, a
watch; *piú lín*, a watch chain;
piú lū ū yat, inside and out
are alike—heart and hand are
the same; *piú ch'ut*, to show
through—as at a hole; *piú piú*
ché, distinguished, renowned;
piú ming pák, to represent
fully.

裱
Piáu

A lady's neckerchief, a sort
of comforter; to paste two
pieces of paper, to mount

pictures or scrolls; *piú wá*
p'ò a picture-framer's shop;
piú 'hò, repair it good—as a
book.

𢱿
Pi

The body pliant; cringing,
fulsome. A colloquial word;
to lean against, to crowd, to
press upon; *lái' ká lan' piú'*
all are pushing and crowding;
piú' piú' 'há, rather crowding
against; *piú' lok' í'* push it
to the ground.

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飄
Piáu

A spiral gust, a whirlwind;
a brisk gale; noise of the
wind; swayed by the wind,
blown by the wind; a light,
easy manner, like sailing
along; to fall; *piú tong'* rock-
ing, rolling, as on a wave;
piú ling, wandering off alone,
as a stranger; a tree bare of
leaves; *piú p'ik, ts' fong*, a
deserted place; *hò piú piung*
imminently dangerous, as rac-
ing on a horse, or sailing in a
boat; *piú yéung*, sailed or
blown over the seas.

漂
Piáu

Analagous to the last; to
float; to be moved, as by the
wind or waves; cold, dreary-
looking; to bleach, to whiten;
piú pák, to bleach; *piú shái'*
to whiten in the sun; *piú*
piú, soaring aloft.

𢱿
Piáu

A carriage thundering along,
swift; without rule, irregular;
piú ū, unquiet.

漂
Piáu

A water plant, like a Riccia,
which floats on fish-ponds;
p'ò piú, duckweed.

瓢 A calabash; a drinking vessel formerly made of a gourd; a dipper; *yat, p'íú 'yam*, only a gourd for drinking; *yé p'íú*, a cocoa-nut dipper.

標 Light, trifling; giddy, wanton, lascivious; lewdness; given up to lewdness; a whore-master; to go a whoring, to follow women; *p'íú shé*, a brothel; *hó p'íú*, lecherous, salacious; *p'íú hák*, a fornicator.

孱 Famished, to die of hunger; trees rotting and falling down; *ngo' p'íú*, died of famine.

標 Often used for *piú* 標. A small bell; to strike, to pierce, to stab; to puncture, as with needles; to rob; to cut off; swift, nimble; *p'íú ts'èung*, a spear, a dart; *p'íú léuk*, to plunder; *heng p'íú*, fleet, active, as soldiers.

標 Also interchanged with *piú*. To beat the breast; to lay the hand on the heart; to strike; to fall, as leaves; to beckon, to signalize; point of a sword.

A colloquial word; to throw, to heave away; to push off; *p'íú ch'ut, mún 'hau*, show him out of the door; *p'íú kwó' kák*, *ká*, throw or push it to the next door; *p'íú lok, há' 'ai*, throw it down.

標 A fish's sound or air-bladder, called *ü páu*, from which fish's glue is made.

票 Used with and for *piú* 標. Like fire, rising swiftly; to signalize by fire; light, airy,

soaring, waving, as a pennant; a mittimus, a warrant; a bill; a ticket, a passport; *tong' p'íú*, a pawn-ticket; *ch'ut, p'íú* to issue a warrant; *ts'in p'íú*, a bill, paper-money; *tá p'íú* to seal or issue tickets; *p'íú kam*, a bribe to policemen not to be seized; *chün' p'íú* to prolong a pawn-ticket; *shün p'ái p'íú*, a ship's manifest; *ch'ái p'íú*, a policeman's warrant.

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Po.

波 A wave, a ripple; moved, ruffled, as water by wind; a glance of the eye; a glare; bright, shining, glossy; to communicate, to flow along; old; sometimes used as an interrogative particle, in the sense of thus; *tsak, ché p'ín p'á' po*, shall it be then thus? *'ho p'ái, shí' po* it is not thus? *ts'au po*, bright eyes; *kam po*, the bright moon; *po k'ap*, to compromise; *yan po*, to benefit; *ü po*, remnants, left over; *shui po man*, ripples; *po lo 'kwo*, pine-apple; *po lo mat*, jack fruit; *po sim long' tsing'* smooth water. A colloquial word, to imitate the English word *ball*; a ball; billiards; *po lau*, a billiard-room; *tá po*, to play billiards; *tá tí' po*, to roll nine-pins.

陂 Uneven, as a road; sides of the road; *po lo*, irregular, not level. The second is also used for the next.

坡
P'o A declivity, side of a hill, a hill; hills which contain gems or mines; a tumulus thrown up, a pile of dirt, a mound; *po fán*, a bank, an embankment; *p'ing po*, a hill with a level top; *hi yat, ko' po*, to raise a pile.

玻
P'o A vitreous, clear substance, like a gem; *po li*, glass, said to have been brought hither by Sápáu, a eunuch; *po li keng*, a looking-glass; *yéung po li*, foreign glassware; *po li p'in*, window-glass; *po sui*, broken glass.

礫
P'o Stones serviceable for arrow-heads, perhaps a sort of obsidian.

菠
P'o A vegetable introduced from abroad; *po ts'oi*, winter coarse greens; otherwise called *po ling*, and *ch'ik, kan ts'oi* the "red rooted greens;" *po lo má pò*, coarse gray grasscloth.

播
P'o To sow seed, to throw broad cast, to disseminate, to scatter; to promulgate, to publish, to divulge; to disperse; to throw aside, to reject; to flee; to shake; *po chung*, to sow seed; *'ün po*, to make known afar; *po yéung*, to winnow in a fan; to promulge; *po lung*, to act as agent for another, and get information; *chün po*, to publish abroad.

嘯
A colloquial final particle, sometimes expressive of doubt, at others of certainty; *pat, ho lün sun yan po* it is not well to believe everybody; *'m hai lo po* certainly not; *hai kò'm ké lo po* it is so, doubtless.

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P'o.

禽
A colloquial word; a classifier of trees; broad, said of soles; *yat, p'o shü*, a single tree; *yat, p'o ts'oi*, a root of greens; *hai lai tsò p'o tik*, make the soles rather broader.

緇
P'o White, plain; gray, like old age; white haired, silvery hair turning gray; a white belly; abundant.

鄱
P'o A district in Kiángsi; *P'o yéung ú*, the Poyáng lake in the north of Kiángsi.

婆
P'o An old woman, a mother, a wife; a dame, a gammer, a granny; motherly, matronly; used by the Buddhists to express immortality; *'lò p'o*, a wife; *kung p'o*, husband and wife; *p'o néung*, an old lady; *mái p'o*, an old matchmaker; *á p'o*, old lady—a term of address; a grandmother; *tsip, shang p'o*, a midwife; *fán f'au p'o*, a stepmother; *fá p'o*, a flower-girl; *hi p'o tsai*, an actress; *lái p'o*, the legal wife; *'kwá mò p'o*, a widow; *á p'o chü yat, chek*, how much for the whole lot? *'lo 'lò p'o*, to get married; *lán ká p'o*, a boat-woman; *chi f'au p'o*, the sticking wife—a sort of fly; *p'o so shai kái*, a happy world.

可
The reverse of 'ho 可; a negative; it will not do, can not, ought not; do not; then, forthwith; *p'o sun*, unworthy of belief; *p'o noi sam fán*, I can not bear his impertinence.

顛
P'o The head inclined; uneven, leaning; an excess; rather, considerable; somewhat, a degree, a little; doubtful; 'p'o 'ho, it must do, take this; 'p'o 'do, a good deal, rather much; 'p'o 'yau, have some, supplied, not too much; 'p'o 'chí yat, i only know a little; 'p'o 'kau, rather a long time; 'p'o 'hòp, can be made to serve; 'p'o 'p'o tik, slightly.

破
P'o To rend, to break, to split open, to rip, to rive; broken, torn, tattered, ragged, split; injured, wounded; to ruin, to defeat, to take by storm, to occupy by force; to detect, to lay bare, to open up; to explain, to find out; detected, as a scheme; understood, seen through, perceived, as plots; to resolve, as a doubt; 'p'o 'wáí destroyed, injured; 'p'o 'sui smashed to pieces; 'p'o 'lú, cracked; 'keng p'o 'lám, "fear has split his gall"—lost all courage; 'p'o 'hoi, break it open; 'lá p'o to break; 'hon p'o 'liú, I see through it all; detected; 'p'o 'pái defeated, as a foe; 'p'o 'ch'ái, to split wood; 'p'o 's'oi, to lose property; 't'ai tak, p'o perceives it all at a glance; 'shik, p'o 'tsz' 'lám, yes, you understand letters fully; 'p'o 'fai to spend, to waste, to use up; 'p'o 'kai' ch'ák, to find out a plot, to detect treachery; 'p'o 'ká 'tsz' tai' he's a ruin to the family; 'p'o 'keng' 'ch'ung 'ün, the mirror was broken, and he has made it round—said of a second marriage; 'p'o 'kwá, to

get a maidenhead; 'p'o 'lok, ü' a decayed family; 'p'o 'on' confessed his crimes; 'p'o 't'ai, the first theme for an essay; 'p'o 'ü' yuk, to "open hell"—to deliver spirits at a 'lá tsü'.

簸
P'o A winnowing fan; to fan grain in the wind; 'p'o 'ki, a fan; 'p'o 'kuk, to clean grain.

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Pò.

哺
P'u To feed an infant with a spoon, to mumble for a child; to give to eat; to chew, to cranch, to masticate; a mouthful; 'pò 'ü, to feed with pap; 't'ò 'pò, to spit out food; 'á 'fán 'pò, crows feed by disgorging.

鋪
P'u Used for the last; an afternoon meal or tiffin; to eat; gruel; bait; 'mán 'pò, an evening or late meal.

哺
P'u Time from three to five P.M.; the sun declining; the afternoon; 'há' 'pò, sunset; 'yat, 'tséung 'pò, the sun is nearly down; 'pún' 'pò, 4 o'clock P.M.

通
P'u To flee, to abscond; to suspend, to hang; to owe government, to be a defaulter; a speculator, a debtor; 'pò 'him' owing government; 'pò 'fú' debts; 'pò 't'ò, to escape from arrest.

酹
P'u To drink largely, to quaff; exhilarated by drinking, joyful, merry.

煲 A vulgar character. To heat, to boil, to cook with water; a cheap earthen pot; a kettle, used for boiling water; a grenade; 'pò 'shui, to boil water;

pò chuk, to make congee; *pò t'am' fong*, to boil thin soup; *ch'an pò*, burst the pot; *fui pò*, a stink-pot; *shá pò* or *'ngá pò*, a kedgeriee-pot; *yaí, pò shui*, a kettle of water; *pò nam*, to boil soft; *pò ch'á*, to make tea.

褒 *Páu* Long garments, long skirts; to set off the beauties of, to proclaim the excellence of; to praise, to laud, to commend, as good actions; *pò 'mí*, to extol; *pò 'tséung*, to speak well of.

保 *Páu* To protect, to defend, to preserve from danger, to guard; to feed, to nourish; to be surety for, to warrant, to guaranty, to be answerable for, to secure, to keep entire; a protector, a guardian; a security, a bail; an advocate, a mediator; *pò yau'* to bless, to protect, as God does; *pò 'yéung*, to nurse tenderly; *lí' pò* or *pò 'chéung*, a constable of a street; *káng' pò*, a watchman; *pò chung' shan 't'ai*, to take good care of one's health; *chung' pò yan*, a midsmen; *káp, pò*, a village elder or constable; *pò lau*, to detain in a yámun; *wing' pò mò' ũ*, ever to preserve from injury; *pò ching'* the highest elder in a village; *pò' ling*, to stand bail for; *jün' pò*, to get a village or street to be bail; *pò 'kü*, to recommend, as a servant; *t'ai 'tsz' t'ai' pò*, chief guardian of the heir-apparent; *pò ts'ün*, to preserve entire, to place in easy circumstances.

葆 *Páu* Luxuriant herbage, thick, bushy; mulberry sprouts; to shade, to cover, as a tree; even, level; to store up; a leguminous wild vegetable. Used for the three next.

堡 *Páu* A small and low wall, raised for defense; a battery, post for troops, a small fortified town; a citadel or house of refuge in the country; a council-house; a division of a *sz'* or township ruled by elective officers; *sz' shap, pái, pò*, "the 48 hundreds," is one name for Honam I.

保 *Páu* A swaddling-cloth; *k'éung' pò*, a swathe to carry infants on the back; a clout.

寶 *Páu* Precious, valuable, as a jewel; value, worth; a term of address; honorable, noble, respected; to regard as precious, felicitous, or happy; to esteem, to value; *met.* the great seal, the throne; *'ní' pò hò'* what is your shop's name? *Shéung' tai' pò tán'* the honorable birthday festival of Shángtí; *man fong sz'* *pò*, the four valuables of the study; *pò púi'* precious, costly; *chan' pò* jewels, trinkets; *mò ká' pò*, priceless, invaluable; *kwok' pò*, the precious metals; *tang' lái' pò*, to mount the throne; *sám' pò Fat*, the three honorable Budhas; *pò shá*, emery or corundum sand; *ká' chí' pò*, a family library; *'mái' f'ung' pò*, to guess the characters on a cash—a mode of gambling; *pò shin'* to value goodness, to esteem the good; *shik, pò*, to know the merits or value of.

埔
Pá A place for planting vegetables; a league; a ward, of which there are ten or more in Canton so called; *shap, 'li wai yat, 'pò*, ten *li* make one league. Used for the next, and often pronounced with an aspirate.

圃
Pá A kitchen-garden, an orchard; a place for recreation; a gardener; *'lò 'pò*, a gardener; *'sū 'pò*, a garden; *'nung 'pò*, a small farmer.

埔
Pá An unauthorized character. An open level place; an arena; *'Wong 'pò*, Whampoa. Also read *'pò*. The next is often used for this.

浦
Pá A bank, margin of a lake; a creek, a rivulet, an inlet or streamlet running into a larger; *'Pò 'shing*, a district in Kienning fú in Fuhkien; *'Hòp 'pò*, a district in Lienchau fú in Kwángtung.

埔
Pá To repair, to restore, to mend, to close up a breach; to supply, to complete, to make up a deficiency; to aid, to assist; to strengthen what is weak, to recruit, as the body; a supplement, addenda; a term for a thousand millions; *'pò 'shan*, to recruit the body; *'pò 't fuk*, to mend clothes; *'pò 'fuk*, an embroidered official robe; *'pò 'tsz*, an embroidered official stomacher; *'pò 'shuk*, to redeem; *'pò 'hūt, 'hī* to strengthen the bodily energies; *'pò 'ngan 't im*, put in more money; *'pò 'ngan 'shui*, to make up the discount; *'pò 'p'ing 'fau*, to make up the light weight of money; *'sau*

'pò, to repair, to put in order, as a house; *'pò 'kwan 'wong 'sz* to reprove a prince—that he may amend his faults; *'p'ui 'pò*, to supply a new one; *'pò 'lün 'p'o*, a seamstress; *'pò 'chí* to make it up to one, to pay for an accident or a casualty; *'pò 'm 'fán 'lai*, it did not make up for the loss; *'pò 'sé 'lá 'lau* mend this little crack or hole.

鵞
Páu A bird like a goose, having spotted plumage, and flying in flocks; described as without a hind toe.

布
Pá Cotton or hempen cloth; nankeen, linen, grasscloth; to spread out, to arrange, to display; to diffuse; to publish abroad, to make known; to infer; to worship the stars; a spring, a source; *'ts' é 'man 'pò* drilling; *'pák, 'pò* longcloths; *'tsz' 'fá 'pò* nankeen; *'há 'pò* grasscloth; *'pò 'í*, "cotton clothed," i. e. common people; *'pò 'shí*, to disburse in charity; *'king 'ts'ing 'pò* dark blue nankeens; *'chuk, 'pò* linen; *'pò 'chí 'tak, 'í*, well arranged, all is done properly; *'yau 'pò* oiled cloth; *'pò 'ching' 'sz*, the provincial treasurer; *'fo 'ún 'pò* asbestos cloth; *'kwai' 'fá 'pò* figured shirtings; *'ch'ik, 'pò* gray shirtings; *'fá 'pò* or *'láp, 'pò* chintzes; *'shik, 'pò* colored cottons; *'ú 'pò* bunting.

佈
Pá Used for the last and the next. On all sides, everywhere; reaching, spreading, filling the whole space; *'fú 'pò* extending everywhere.

佈
Pá To expand, to extend, to open out; to disperse, to scatter, to strike; *pò' sán'* scattered about, sprinkled.

怖
Pá Afraid, alarmed, surprised; to cause fear, to frighten; terrified, as on account of crime; *king pò'* frightened; *chá' pò' ú, man*, to scare silly people—as wizards do.

報
Pá To recompense, to requite, to make a return for benefits received or injuries done; to avenge, to requite; a retribution, a reward, a recompense; to state, to inform an equal, to tell, to report, to give an account of; a messenger; a report, an advertisement, a gazette; to debauch a superior; *'yau yan pò' yan*, he who receives favors must requite the same; *pò' 'ch'au*, to be revenged on an enemy; *mong' pò'* I hope to recompense you; *yan pò', yéung pò'* a secret reward, an open reward; *pò' láp*, to recompense; *'úí pò'* an answer; *'tsau pò'* fleet messengers; *'fung pò'* general notification, public information; *king pò'* Peking Gazette; *yat pò'* daily Court Circular; *pò' 'í'ú*, a notice put up at doors to announce honors received; *tsit, pò'* a quick announcement; *pò' pat, p'ing*, to redress the weak or injured; *yan tséung 'ch'au pò'* to requite evil for good; *pò' sun' 'ché*, a messenger; *pò' 'lò*, to plead age for retiring from office; *tsip, tò' 'ká pò'* received my family letters.

步
Pá To walk, to march, to go afoot, to step; a step, a stride; to go leisurely or by steps; to travel in a barrow; to train a horse; a pace, reckoned at five *ch'ek*, in land measure, makes 3.055 square yards; in long measure, 5 *ch'ek*, is a *pò'* or about a fathom; footmen, infantry; a way, a course, a manner; a landing-place, a jetty, an anchorage-place for boats; a god which injures men and animals; *pò' 'lò'* or *pò' 'hang*, to walk, to go afoot; *pò' 'í'au*, a landing-place; *p'á' 'shang pò'* afraid of strangers—as dogs are; *pò' 'kam or tsé' pò' doctor's fees*; *pò' pò' 'loi*, the first visit; stepping along; *'hang ts'ín pò'* to travel much; *pák, pò' 'ch'ün yéung*, to hit the bull's eye at a hundred paces; *kin' pò'* still in sight, not far off; *yat, pò' yat pò'* gradually, step by step; *'lau ts'í pò'* leave a few paces, i. e. do not use it all now, reserve a little; *'í'ín pò'* the course of nature, ways of heaven; *pò' 'ping*, foot soldiers; *'tsau 'ts'ü pò'* a practiced runner; *pò' pò' 'kò' 'shing*, gradually rose to eminence; *láp, 'wan kéuk, pò'* look well to your steps; *'fáa 'í kwai' pò'* may I trouble you to step in, or to do something; *yuk, pò'* your steps—a polite phrase; *'chi pò'* or *'lau pò'* restrain your steps, stop; *pò' 'lung 'wan 'lò'* to become a Hánlin.

簿
Pá A register, a tablet; a book for notes or memoranda; ivory tablets used by officers at au-

diances; an account-book; to record; *pò' tsik*, a clan register; *'chū pò'* a revenue officer in a township; *'lín pò'* or *'chū pò'* a recorder, a keeper of the records in courts and offices; *'tang k'í pò'* put it in the note-book; *'shò' pò'* account-books; *'mái' fò' pò'* a sales-book; *'lau 'shai pò'* a blotter; *'tsun' 'chí pò'* a cash-book; *'chéung' pò'* a ledger; *'tang pò'* to charge in account; *'yat k'í pò'* a diary, a journal.

ts'í' pò' The sum, the totality, the general amount of, the entire; to take a general control of affairs; a tribe, a sort; a class in an arrangement, as a family in natural history, the elements, the radicals in the language, the constellations, &c.; a tribunal, a bureau, a board; a public court; an officer in a board; a division of a book larger than a *'kūn*; often used for the last when meaning an account-book; a classifier of books; a tribe, a horde, a clan; to divide; to spread abroad; *'luk pò'* the Six Boards; *'kwai pò' 'ká*, belongs to the Boards; *'pò' 't'ong* and *'pò' 'ün'* are titles of a governor-general and *'fúyuen*; *'ng pò'* the five elements; *'yat pò' 'shū*, a volume; *'ní kò' tsz' yap*, *'mat pò'* what radical is this character under? *'pò' 'hú'* officers not in the Boards; *'kok*, *'yau pò' 'shò'* each thing has its classification; *'kok*, *'yau pò' 'wai'* each one has his own jurisdiction; *'pò' 'tséung'* officers below and under a general; *'üi pò'* Mohammedan tribes.

*蔚*² Pau A luxuriant plant; a screen, an awning; a plant eaten by fish; a period of 72 years; *'pò' 'uk*, a mat house, a hut.

*暴*² Pau The dry, scorching sun, hot rays; cruel, violent, injurious, destructive, fierce; to strike with the hand; to seize; tempestuous, stormy; an intensive of the following adjective; suddenly, abrupt; to discover, to bring to light, to display; *'pò' 'yéuk*, to oppress, as cruel officers do; *'pò' 'fung*, a fierce wind; *'wáng pò'* outrageous; *'pò' 'fú*, to beat a tiger with the fist—as Fung Fú did; a truculent, fearless man; *'pò' 'nò'* very angry; *'pò' 'pò'* suddenly; *'pò' 'ü*, a violent rain.

*鏟*² An unauthorized character, defined in the Fan Wan, an instrument to cut grass, a scythe.

*花勾*² Pau To cover over, as a bird sets on her eggs; to incubate; *'pò' 'kai lán'* to hatch hen's eggs.

*捕*² Pd To catch, to pursue and capture, to seize; to chase, to hunt, to fowl; to search for in order to arrest; *'ts'ap pò'* on the search for, as thieves; *'pò' 'ü*, to angle; *'hò pò' 'fo*, to put a fictitious value on an article; *'pò' 't'eng*, a police-office, the superintendent of police in a *yámun*; *'pò' 'chuk*, to arrest; *'pò' 'yik*, constables; *'pò' 'niú*, to fowl; *'pò' 'lò'* to seize villains; *'pò' 'fung chuk*, *'ying*, to chase the wind and seize shadows—a vain search; *'tong pò'* to set a watch for thieves.

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P'ò.

鋪 Properly used for **鋪** p'ò
P'ò A door-knocker, called *kam* p'ò, made like a tortoise; to spread out, to extend, to arrange; to lay, as a table-cloth; to make up, as a bed; a shop, where things are displayed; to make known, to extend, to pervade; diseased, to make ill; to sleep with; bedding; p'ò f'án, to spread the altar—as at a *tá tsü*; p'ò f'oi, to spread a table; p'ò ch'ü, or p'ò ch'an, to lay out in order, to arrange; *shu* p'ò, bedding taken in traveling; *tá* p'ò k'oi tie up the bedding; p'ò *tsek*, to “spread a mat,” i. e. to prepare a feast; p'ò *p'ii*, to set out in order; p'ò *kái chün* to lay tiles; *fung* p'ò, a bed-fellow; p'ò *tin* to fee officers, to defray the expenses of officers; *tá* *tí* p'ò, to make up a bed on the floor; p'ò *tí* *kam*, spread like a carpet on the ground—as fallen flowers.

蹄 The prints of a horse's feet, a hoof mark.

蒲 A water plant, the sweet flag; name of a district in Hinghwá fú in Fuhkien called Pútien.

蒲 Interchanged with the last. The cat-tail reed; a water rush, the sweet flag (*Acorus gramineus*); a fine grass or sedge, of which sandals are made; p'ò *kim* leaves of the flag, hung as a charm over doors; p'ò *ts'ò* *hái*, grass sandals;

p'ò *tsü*, the “flag festival”—the 5th of the 5th moon; p'ò *pin*, a grass scourge made of rushes; p'ò *kung ying*, the dandelion.

匍 To crawl, as a child does; p'ò *pák*, to go on the hands and knees; to strive for.

葡 The grape; p'ò f'ò *tsau*, grape wine; p'ò f'ò, a kind of rose-apple is so called in Canton.

菩 A kind of tree brought from Magadha, called the p'ò f'ai; p'ò f'ai *ter* raisins; *pák*, p'ò f'ai, sultana raisins; p'ò f'ai *shá*, a macerated leaf used for painting; p'ò f'ai *wá* leaf paintings; p'ò f'ai *sát*, *to*, (from Sanscrit *Buddhisatva*,) an inferior Budha; contracted to p'ò *sát*, a demigod, or deified hero, of the Buddhists; an idol; p'ò *sát*, *ch'ut yan*, an idol's procession; *tái* *ts'z* *tái* *pi* p'ò *sát*, is Kwányin; p'ò *sát*, *fám* *ye shik*, the idols are greedy of food; *shang* p'ò *sát*, a living Budha—a skillful doctor.

Read *p'ái*, grass, herbage; thatch; a small mat.

袍 A robe, a court dress; a long garment of ceremony; a quilted gown; the front skirts; p'í p'ò, a fur robe; *mong* p'ò, an embroidered robe; *fung* p'ò, a compeer; *kot*, p'ò *tán* *f* to disrupt friendship; *chia* p'ò, defensive armor; *wí* p'ò, a priest's robe.

滂 Used for the next; large; pervading; everywhere; to smear, to bedaub; p'ò *pot*, vast, as the sea.

普 P'ò The sun undistinguished in the sky; daylight everywhere alike; great, large; wide-spreading, all, whole, universal, like light, filling, pervading; everywhere; 'p'ò t'ín há' the whole world, under the heavens; 'p'ò tsai' 'ín, a hospital, an asylum, a retreat, a place for relieving the poor or sick; 'p'ò shí, to disburse to all, to give freely; 'p'ò kau' chung' shang, to save all the living, as Christ does; 'P'ò t'ò shán, Púto l. near Chusan; 'p'ò p'ín' universally diffused—as the air.

譜 P'u A list, a record; a chronicle; a treatise to teach an art; heraldry, an escutcheon; a genealogical table; a register of a census; a biographical work; to inscribe in a register, to insert in a genealogy; to arrange, to put in proper place; to pertain to, belonging to; t'ín hau' 'p'ò tsz' the official escutcheon on the breast and back; 'p'ò 'ín, a patch—said in sport; 'p'ò fuk, official robes; shang' 'p'ò, a genealogy; tsuk' 'p'ò, a book of kindred or families in a clan; k'am' 'p'ò, a music book; k'í' 'p'ò, a treatise on chess; lík, 'p'ò or 'p'ò háí' historical annals, a genealogy; 'yau tik, 'p'ò, pretty near, not far off; mò' 'p'ò, a great mistake; you're far out; extravagant!—said when one makes a poor offer or a wide guess; 'p'ò mò, a pattern; ká' 'p'ò, a family record; wá' kò' 'p'ò lai, set an upset price, mentioned the rate.

泡 A colloquial word; a bubble; froth; to float, to drift; mò kò' 'p'ò hí' there's no froth on it; 'shui' 'p'ò, a bubble.

抱 P'áu To infold, to hold in, to contain; to embrace, to carry in the arms, to embrace; to grasp, to compress; to encircle; to feel, to have in the heart or will, to adhere to; the lap, the bosom; 'p'ò tsai, to carry a child; wái' 'p'ò, pregnant; to have thoughts for, thinking of; 'p'ò chü' to lullaby, to carry; 'p'ò han' chung' shan, to feel angry as long as I live, never can forget it; 'p'ò peng' to be sick; kíp, 'p'ò to hold tight—as under the arm; 'p'ò sat, ch'éung yam, to hold the knees and sing away—literary leisure; 'pá' 'p'ò, to grasp; 'yau' tsz' tsoi' 'p'ò, a tender child in the lap; 'p'ò kò' yan, one who accuses instead of the plaintiff; wan' 'p'ò yat, a halo encircles the sun; 'p'ò hò'm' to feel regret; 'p'ò fú' fí shéung, a rarely clever man.

鋪 Altered from p'ò. A shop, a store, a workshop; 'p'ò tsai, a small shop; 'lò' 'p'ò the old shop; ching' 'p'ò the right stand; the office, and not the warehouse; yat, kán' 'p'ò t'au, a shop; 'hoi' 'p'ò to open a shop; to open shop; 'p'ò ká, tradesmen; 'p'ò' 'lai, stock on hand and shop fixtures; shau' 'p'ò to wind up a business; kú' 'p'ò' t'ò tsò, to stay in the shop and pay no rent; kòk, kái' 'p'ò' w' the shops in every street; 'p'ò hák, a shopkeeper.

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Pok.

博 Ample, extended, spacious, great; general, universal; intelligent, versed in, practiced, well informed; to barter, to exchange; to game, to play, as at chess; *luk, pok*, to play dice; *pok, hok*, well-read, a general scholar; *'tò pok*, to game; *pok, man*; extensively informed; *pok, 'ago 'i man*, teach me letters; *pok, mat, 'ün*, a museum; *pok, lām* well informed.

搏 To seize, to spring upon, as a tiger does; to lay the hand on; to play, as on a lute; to wrest from, to fight with, to strike; *pok, kit*, to strike; *pok, chap*, to seize hold of.

鐃 A kind of hoe; a bell; a small bell, used to respond to a large bell; *pok, lun*, brazen ornaments on a bell's frame.

膊 A slice of flesh, a collop, dried sliced meat; the shoulder, the upper arm; to slice, to shred; to strip and mangle, as a carcass; the clinking of stones striking; *pok, 'lau shang 'i* peddling, to hawk articles; *kin pok*, the shoulder; *táp, pok, kan*, a shawl, a wide scarf; *'hi pok*, to shoulder; *yal, pok, 'lok, sái* shoulder them all at once; *'chün pok*, to change shoulders.

剝 Usually pronounced *mok*. To flay, to peel, to skin, to exfoliate, to scrape off; to split off; to uncover; to wane, as the moon; to fall, to let fall; to

extort, to oppress, to exact by force; one of the 64 diagrams; *'ni p'á' pok, kóm*, are you afraid of being robbed?

駁 A piebald, particolored horse; mixed, impure; to dispute, to contradict; to oppose; to find fault with, to criticise; contradictory, impracticable; to graft; to tranship; to continue a series, to take up where one left off; suddenly; *pok, 'sui*, to find fault, to deny; *pok, ká'* to cavil at the price; *p'ái pok*, to reverse a decision of a lower court; *pok, shik*, particolored; *pok, shü* to graft trees; *pok, 't'ung k'ü wá'* to correct the language; *pok, f'ò 'tò 'lai*, transhipped the goods here; *pok, tò 'k'ü 'mò sheng ch'ut*, argued with him till he had nothing to say in reply.

毫 Name of a district in Ying-chau fú in Ngánhwui; a place in Honán, the capital in the first days of the Sháng dynas-

望 Usually pronounced *kok*, Stiff, hard soil; boulders and cliffs on a hill; cracks in a jar or vessel.

薄 Trees appearing singly, no brushwood; bushy, jungle; thin, subtle, attenuated, made thin; slight; poor, bad, unfortunate; economical; light, few; to near, to approach; to slight, to dislike, to treat disrespectfully, cold, inattentive to; careless, vain and light; by; a screen, a curtain; thin leaf or plate, a pellicle; *pok, tsü'* a slight offense; *hau' pok*, thick and thin, gross or fine,

liberal and stingy; *pok, meng*¹ unfortunate; *pok, ts'ing*, indifferent to, unfriendly; *pok, hang² yan*, a heartless man; *kam pok*, gold leaf; *yan ting tán pok*, a few descendants; *pok, ho yau*, essence of peppermint; *pok, p'í*, thin-skinned bashful, irritable, no pluck; *lok, pok*, reduced, needy, spent all, as a wasteful man reduced to poverty; *pok, mò*² nearly dark, dark; *mò 'sho í pok*, no refuge, no reliance; *yah, pok, shik*, sun partly eclipsed; *ká shán fuk, pok*, an unlucky place or person; *pok, 'lai*, poor, contemptible, presents; *tí, p'í pok*, without energy, a spiritless race.

泊²
Poh The glare on the water; a ripple; to stop; to arrest; to anchor; to fasten a vessel to the shore, to moor; at leisure; *wán pok*, to anchor; *ká sz'*² *tám' pok*, the family is unemployed; *pok, shün*, to anchor a ship.

舶²
Pih Usually pronounced *pák*, a large junk. Read *pok*, in the Fan Wan; a boat used to cross shallows, a flat boat.

箔²
Poh A door-screen, a curtain for doors; *ts'ám pok*, a frame on which worms spin cocoons; *ü pok*, a fish seine or weir. Used for the next.

鉞²
Poh Gold leaf; brass leaf, tinsel; foil of tin or gold; *lung pok*, brass-leaf.

磚²
Poh To fill up, to cram; a multitude; *p'ong pok*, filled, as the air fills the heavens; a vast number.

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P'ok.

撲²
P'oh } To lean, to recline against; to strike, to flog, to beat; to pat, to brush; to impinge, to strike or rush against; to flap, to flutter, as birds do their wings; *p'ok, yik*, to clap the wings; *śá p'ok, p'í* the fragrance strikes the nose; *p'ok, mii, tang*, to puff out the lamp; *p'ok, kwó, 'lai*, came flying against me; *p'ok, 'má*, to whip a horse; *p'ok, kon tseng*² to shake clean, as clothes from dust; *shai' hung p'ok, 'lai*, furiously rushed against him, as in anger.

樸²
P'oh Hard, fine-grained wood; unwrought wood, lumber; an unfinished vessel; plain, sincere; the substance of, the material, the body, without gloss or ornament; *p'ok, shat*, simple-minded, sincere, unpolished, rustic; *p'ok, sò*² undorned, plain, as dress; *p'ok, kim*² frugal, what is necessary.

朴²
P'oh The bark of a tree; used for the preceding; sincere, plain; *man p'ok*, the notes informing friends of a parent's death; *pò' p'ok*, to announce a death; *hau' p'ok*, a medicinal kind of bark; *p'ok, siú*, sulphate of soda; *'mai p'ok*, coarse rice, unhulled rice.

璞²
P'oh The crust of a gem; an unpolished stone; *p'ok, yuk*, an unwrought gem, a stone in the rough.

和 The grains of liquor; *tsò*
P'oh p'ok; the sediment floating in
a vat.

(430) **Pòm.**

Pòm. A colloquial word. The
sound of a cannon; *ping pòm*,
a glass toy, so called from its
sound when blown upon.

(431) **Pong.**

邦 A feudal state, a fief, a prin-
Páng cipality, a dependant state;
to confer the rule of a state
on one; a vast lot, a huge
quantity of; *pong ká*, the
nation, the state; *pong kwok*,
a country; *tái pong ngan*, a
great treasure; *fát, tái pong*
ts'oi, to make a great specu-
lation.

𢵑 An unauthorized character;
a hoe, a mattock; *yat, chéung*
pong, a hoe; *pong fín*, to
hoe the fields.

𢵑 An elf or sprite, coming out
Páng of the ground; it is greedy to
eat, and has no fingers.

𢵑 To screen or protect from
view; to propel a boat; a
boatman; a colloquial word—
Páng to move one's residence; *pong*
yan, a boatman; *'ai 'ki shí*
pong uk, when do you move?
The second is also used for the
last.

𢵑 Name of a tree; a wooden
Páng cylinder used in offices to call
people; a bamboo carried by

watchmen to strike the hours
on; *pong pong 'lò*, a watch-
men.

𢵑 To bind the rim of a shoe;
a binder, a support; a substi-
tute; a fleet; a picking of
Páng tea; to shore up a thing; to
assist, to help, to lend a hand;
to second, to succor, to defend;
pong cho' to assist; *yat, pong*
shün, a fleet of ships; *pong*
'pò, to supply a deficiency, as
in one's expenses; *pong ch'au'*
to patronize, as a shopman;
pong ch'ái, a substituted po-
lice-man; *pong 'kau*, one who
talks for another; *áp, pong*,
guards, protectors; *pong 'shan*
a substitute, an assistant; to
help, as in lifting; *fau pong*
ch'á, the first gathering of the
tea; *pong 'kú*, a subsidiary
drum.

𢵑 The leathern heel-band of a
Páng shoe, put in to strengthen the
back.

𢵑 A support put on a bow; to
Páng propel a boat; a fleet; to bam-
boo criminals; a splinter or
slip of wood; to praise; rule
for selecting *küjin*; a list of
graduates; the list of success-
ful *küjin*; *hoi 'pong*, to an-
nounce the names of *küjin* or
tsinsz' graduates; *kam pong*
or *lung 'fú 'pong*, the official
list of graduates; *lung 'pong*
chung fellow-graduates; *pong*
shéung' *mò meng*, name is
not in the list; *'pong 'ngán*,
the second on the list; *'léung*
'pong ch'ul, shan, a *tsinsz'*
entering upon office; *piú 'pong*
to praise, to become celebrat-

ed; 'hò 'pong 'sau, good archery, a firm attitude when shooting.

綁
P'ang To tie, to bandage, to bind with cords; a bandage; 'pong 'kan, tie it tight; 'pong 'chü' tie it; 'sung 'pong, loosen the bandages; 'pui' 'shan 'pong 'chü' his hands are tied behind his back.

髀
P'ang The pelvis, the hip-bone, the bones of the groin.

(431) P'ong.

旁
P'ang Great, extensive; the side; on all sides, everywhere; lateral, sideways; side of a thing; 'pong 'pín, the side; 'ch'uk, 'lú' 'pong 't'ung, to perceive one thing when examining another; 'tsau' 'shau 'pong 'kún, to fold the hands and look on—regardless of another's needs; 'kan 'k'ung 'pong 'ch'ut, side roots diverging; 'pong 'mún, a side door. Also read 'p'ong'; approaching, nearly; to approach; 'p'ong' 'ng, nearly noon.

傍
P'ang Analogous to the last; near, by; to approach; to depend on, to lean against; 'pong 'gan, a bystander; another person, others; 'mok, 'sun' 'pong 'ín, don't heed people's talk; 'pong 'pín 'shí' 'fí, side remarks captious words, detraction; 'chü' 'pong, lean against the side; 'pong 'kún 'ch'ê 'ts'ing, a looker-on sees clearly—as in a game; 'hoi 'pong, the sea-side.

膀
P'ang The ribs; the region of the groin; 'pong 'kwong, the bladder; 'pong 'kwong 'kit, ti, inflammation of the bladder.

磅
P'ang The noise of stones falling; 'ping 'pong, the crash of falling rocks. Used in Canton for a pound weight and a pound sterling; to weigh in pounds; 'shap, 'i' 'léung, 'wai yat, 'pong, 12 taels make a pound; 'pong 'ch'ing' scales for weighing; 'pong 'ch'á, to weigh tea; 'cham 'pong, foreign scales.

滂
P'ang Great rain; the noise of falling rain; roar of running waters; soaked, wet with the rain; 'pong 's'ò 'tát' 'ü a heavy rain; 'pong 'p'úi' a vast expanse of waters, a flood.

霽
P'ang Same as the last, when applied to a rain storm.

霽
P'ang A heavy fall of snow and sleet; the noise of a driving storm, abundance of snow.

螃
P'ang A crab, a sea crab; met. a harpy; 'pong 'hái, a swimming or seashore crab.

磅
P'ang To go quick and wildly; to appear as if going; 'mat, 'ní 'hang 'kò'm' 'long 'pong, why do you rush on so?

龐
P'ang A high house; filled full; confused, mixed; a surname.

龐
M'ang Large rocks; bulky; abundant, liberal; numerous; 'pong 'hau' liberal.

龐
M'ang A shaggy dog; the long pelage of a dog; mixed, variegated, different furs mixed; 'pong 'tsáp, mixed, blended, confused. Interchanged with the last; and both of them are often pronounced 'mong.

胖 Fat, obese; *fi* 'p'ong, corpulent; 'p'ong *chéung* swollen, puffed up.

蚌 A muscle (*Uniones*) like the oyster, long and thick-shelled; the pearl oyster; 'p'ong *kòp*, a thin shelled freshwater clam; 'p'ong *tsing*, the naiad in an oyster; 'lò 'p'ong *shang chü*, the old oyster has a pearl—said when an old man has a child; *wat* 'p'ong *seung ch'i, ü yan tak, li* when the snipe and oyster catch each other, the fisherman is the gainer—said of going to law.

謗 To murmur against, to detract; to vilify, to injure one's good name; *wai* 'p'ong' to backbite one; *shán* 'p'ong' to speak evil of others; 'p'ong' *shü*, a scurrilous paper or book.

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Púi.

杯 A cup, a glass, a goblet, a drinking-bowl; the divining blocks; *yat, chek, púi*, a tumbler; *king* 'tsau *sám púi*, offered him three cups of wine; 'tsau *púi*, a wine-glass; *ning yat, púi* 'shui, bring a tumbler of water; *yat, púi, k'i* 'chun, prayed and was heard at the first fall of the blocks; *púi tá ch'i in*, irony, jokes, double-entendre; 'ts'eng *shiu* 'shing' *yat, púi*, give me the pleasure of a glass of wine with you; *púi p'ün*, a salver; 'k'ü *púi*, to take a glass.

貝 Tortoise-shell or other fine shells from the sea; cowries, used as money before Tsín Chí-hwángtí; a conch; precious, valuable; money, riches, property, jewels, valuables; name of a silk; the 154th radical of characters denoting riches or trade; *púi* 'kam, rich dresses or silk; *púi* 'lik, and *púi* 'tsi', a beile and peisse, titles of nobility among the Manchus.

背 The back; behind, rear, the back part; the opposite of the face or front; the cover of a book; roof of a house; rays from the sun; north side of a hall; to turn the back on; to carry on the back; to oppose, opposed to; to recite memoriter; unusual, rare; 'shau *púi* back of the hand; *púi* 'tsék, the back; *púi* 'sam, a vest; *hon púi* cuddled with the cold; 'lò *púi* humpbacked; *hon hon tik, púi* round shouldered; 'kong *púi* 'ü, to make signs, a secret word; 'héung' *púi* front and rear, as of a house; 'ní *chü tak, kòm* 'púi you live in a very retired place; *shap, fan púi* very uncommon, as a word; *wai púi* to oppose; *púi* 'shü, to con a book; *púi* 'hau the back of, behind; 'fan *púi* to turn the rear forward; *púi* 'sun to apostatize; *púi* 'tí 'kong, to take one aside to talk with; *púi* 'hau 'kong, to speak of one behind his back; 'seung *púi* mutual double-dealing; back to back; 'lò *púi* aged, growing old.

倍
Pei

To rebel, to oppose government; low, vicious, vulgar; *p'úi p'úi* to raise sedition; *'p'úi p'úi* vulgar, unseemly.

蓓
Pei

A flower bud; an opening blossom, colloquially called *fá lam*.

悖
Pei

To rebel, to resist superiors; contumacious, rebellious, seditious; unreasonable, opposed to nature or usage, perverse; *p'úi yik*, rebellious; *p'úi 'lai*, uncivil; perversely civil, as kind to strangers, but rude to friends.

輩
Pei

A hundred chariots made one *p'úi*; chariots placed in line; a phalanx, a company; an order, a generation, a class, a sort; alike; things, kinds; to compare, to class; sign of the plural; *'ngo p'úi* we, our kind; *'mán p'úi* young people, juniors; *'lung p'úi* alike, same sort; a comrade, an equal; *'pi p'úi* we of this class—a depreciating phrase; *'tsin p'úi* you all—a polite phrase; *mò p'úi* incomparable; *'lung pán p'úi* of the same rank; *tò lak chí p'úi* the virtuous; *'ying lí chí p'úi* traders, merchants; *kwo' p'úi* to leave one's place.

狽
Pei

An animal, perhaps like a kangaroo, born with short fore or hind legs, so that one rides the other to get along; *'long p'úi* this animal, *met.* an embarrassed condition.

楨
Pei

A high tree, growing in Birmah and India, of whose leaves books are made; the talipot palm?

焙
Pei

To dry by a fire, to dry over a fire; to hatch artificially; *p'úi 'ch'á*, to fire tea; *p'úi 'kon tik*, 'yé, fire dried things; *p'úi 'áp*, *míu*, to hatch ducklings; *'fo p'úi 'áp*, fire hatched ducks; *'fo p'úi* fire-dried, kiln-dried; *'hong' p'úi* to make fretted work, as with metals; *'ám p'úi* 'shau, hush-money.

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P'úi.

胚
Pei

A foetus one month old; an embryo; any unformed mass, an unfinished thing; vapor not condensed into clouds; *p'úi 'loi*, pregnant; *'p'úi*, hard of hearing; *'shan p'úi*, in good liking, fat.

坯
Pei

A mound; unburnt tiles or pottery; to plaster a seam; a fashion, mold; *'nai p'úi*, crude earthen; *'ts'ü shek*, *p'úi*, to get out a rough block, as for carving a jewel; *'ching 'hi ko' p'úi*, to make a mold; *'chün p'úi*, unburnt bricks; *p'úi mò*, a model, a copy, a sketch or an outline for a copy.

徘徊
P'úi

To fly or walk; *p'úi 'úi*, flying to and fro, irresolute, walking back and forth.

裴
P'úi

A long robe; a surname. Also used for the last. *'P'úi 'úi 'lò*, wild people in Hainan I.

賠
P'úi

To make up a loss, to indemnify; to restore, to supply a deficit; to confess; to cover, as in gambling; *p'úi 'fán 'lai*, to make good, to replace; *p'úi 'wán*, to repay; *p'úi 'ts'in fo'* goods bringing a loss; *p'úi*

tin' to pay, as a surety; to equalize or make up a loss; p'úi 'lai, to return a compliment; 'yan shát, 'mò p'úi, no repayment for losses; p'úi fán teng' ngan, to repay the bargain money; p'úi pat, shí' I acknowledge that I am in the wrong; p'úi 'nán, f'ong yéuk, I'll give you to buy a poultice—as when wounding one in a scuffle; p'úi tsú' to own a fault.

培
P'ei To add earth, to heap dirt around; to hoe, as corn; to cultivate, to till; to assist, to nourish, to add energy to; to dam up a sluice; tsui p'úi, to patronize, to make one a protégé; p'úi 'yéung, to strengthen the body; p'úi kò uk, kái' raise the ridge-pole higher; p'úi chám, to lay or pile up bricks.

陪
P'ei Analogous to the last and next. To add mold to plants; attached to, subordinate; to assist, to benefit, to aid; to accompany, to associate with, to fellowship, to bear one company, to attend upon; to double, to match; to fill; p'úi 'ní ch'ut, kái, I will go out with you; p'úi shan, "subsidiary ministers," a term taken by princes in feudal times; p'úi hák, tsó' to entertain a visitor; p'úi sung' to escort; to see a guest out; p'úi pún' a companion; him' p'úi, excuse my leaving you—a polite phrase; ká p'úi, to multiply; p'úi cho' to take a part in, to assist.

倍
P'ei To double, to multiply; to increase; a time, as in repetition; ká yat, p'úi add as much again; sám p'úi lí' ts'ín, profited threefold.

陪
P'ei The color of liquor; a fellow, an equal, a companion; conjointly, equal to, comparable; to unite with, to accompany; to pair, to contract, to join together, to mate; to copulate; to equal, to compare to; p'úi 'má, mated horses; p'úi hóp, to join, to betroth; pat, p'úi' no match, ill assorted; p'úi' 'ngau, a pair, husband and wife; hóp, p'úi' to fit, to match; man' p'úi' banished; p'úi' shik, to match colors; p'úi' fan, to marry; seung p'úi' to couple, equaled; 'hú p'úi to consent to a match.

沛
P'ei A river in Liángtung, and in Kiángsú; copious, abundant; humid, showery; moving, progressing, increasing, expanding; to run, to flow; laid prostrate; suddenly; to irrigate, to dam up water for watering; p'úi' 'ín tsz' tak, proud, vainglorious; p'úi' chák, beneficent, kind, as good officers; blessing, fertilizing; p'úi' 'ín h'á' 'u, it suddenly rained; ts'ín p'úi' k'ing fuk, all in disorder, a disregard of all law.

霈
P'ei Copious rain; water flowing; p'óng p'úi' showery, sloppy, very rainy, flooded.

陪
P'ei A city or a small region known in the Sháng dynasty; p'úi' f'ung, name of an ode in the Book of Odes.

佩
P'ei Things worn on the girdle, pendants, ornaments on the girdle; to gird about one, to hang on the girdle; to keep by one; to carry; to remember, to hold in mind; *p'úi kím* to wear a sword; *p'úi fuk, pat, mong*, I'll gird my clothes and will not forget—I shall ever bear it in mind; *kóm p'úi sham yan*, to bear your favor in grateful remembrance.

珮
P'ei Girdle ornaments, gems worn by women on their girdles and persons; tinkling things hung in the wind.

袂
P'ei To fly; *p'úi p'úi* fluttering, as of flags; flapping in the wind.

(434) Puk.

卜
Puh To divine by rattling cash in a tortoise's shell; to conjecture, to guess; sortilege, divination; to give; the 25th radical; *puk, kwá* to divine by lots; *chím puk*, to cast or draw lots, to prognosticate in any way; *puk, ú*, a wooden block, like a skull, used to beat on when chanting; *púi puk*, to divine by throwing the blocks.

僕
Puh To follow, to serve; a vassal, a retainer, a servant, a menial, one who helps in laborious duties; a charioteer; a disciple, a term for one's self, as "your servant;" to belong to, to appertain; to hide; *ká puk*, domestics; *chú puk*, master and servant; *puk, tai* menials

or criers of an officer; *puk, puk, fung ch'an*, troublesome, impertinent matters; *puk, p'i*, the servants in a house.

濮
Puh Name of a river; a kind of large bamboo; *Puk, chau*, an inferior district in Tsau-chau fú in Shantung.

撲
Usually pronounced *p'ok*; a club.

幘
Puh A sort of cowl or hood worn by the military; a kerchief to wind round the head; the skirts trimmed off.

曝
Puh To dry in the sun, to sun; to manifest, to display; to make known, to proclaim.

曝
Puh Same as the last, and more often used in the sense of to dry, to sun; *shái' puk*, to air, to put in the sunshine.

瀑
Puh A cascade, a waterfall; water rushing down a hill; *puk, pò* a cataract, a roaring cascade among the mountains; *puk, shui*, a mountain torrent; *puk, ts'ün*, a pool or tank fed by a torrent. Also read *pò* name of a river; great rains, flooded.

曝
Puh A collar of a red color worn outside of the dress at court or sacrifices; to show outside.

雹
Puh Hail; to hail; *lok, puk*, to hail; *sin' puk*, sleet and hail.

僕
Puh The web of geese and other water-fowl; web-footed; in colloquial, to lie down, like a beast; to lean on or over, as on a table; to turn over; *ch'am shün puk, hoi*, the vessel sunk and turned keel up; *puk, tò t'í lai*, fell all long on the ground; *puk, chün*, turn it bottom up ward.

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Pún.

般 Pan To drive back water by a boat turning; to transport by water; a sort, a manner, a way, a kind; an affair, a business; *to pún*, many ways; *shap, pát, pún* 'mò ngai' the eighteen sorts of military fencing; *yat, pún*, same as, like, similar to—an adjective of comparison, at the end of a sentence; *ché, pún*, that sort, such, these, thus, so; *pún, pún*, or *mán' pún*, in all ways.

搬 Pwán To remove from one place to another; to move, to transport; to put away; to bandy, to discuss; in colloquial, to cleave, to split; *pún uk*, to move house; *pún 'yé lok, shün* take the things on board; *pún mái 'fung chü* move our residence to the same place; *pún shí' fí*, to tell-tale, to cause heartburning among friends; *pún loi, pún hü* taking things here and there; *pún wan' léung 'héung*, to transport provisions, &c., for the army; *pún 'hoi kau' ch'ái*, to cleave a block of wood open; *pún sai' tik*, split it smaller.

瘡 Pan Often pronounced *pán*. A scar, a cicatrix; pimples, marks, or pits, on the skin, not very dark; *ch'ong, pún*, mark of a sore.

本 Pun The root of a plant; the origin, the fundamental part of, source, root, cause; at first; that which causes, the begin-

ning of; native, one's ancestors; proper to, appropriate; capital, principal; a classifier of novels, books, volumes, or documents; used for I, my, our, own; *'pún kwok*, my native land; *'pún 'ts'in*, capital in trade; *'pún ngan*, the principal, not the interest; *'shéung 'pún*, to present a petition; *pái' 'pún*, to memorialize the throne; *'pún sz'* able, clever capable for business; *kan 'pún*, the fundamental part; *mong 'pún*, to forget one's parents; *yat, 'pún shü*, a single volume; *mong 'pún sam*, an ungrateful disposition; *'pún loi min' muk*, the original complexion; *'mò 'pún*, no capital; *ch'áu 'pún 'tsz'* a plagiarist; *'pún shan*, I myself; *'pún 'fú I*, the prefect; *'pún 'ying*, what is proper, requisite; *'pán fan'*, what is one's duty, or belongs to one; *'pún ts' yan*, the natives; *ch'ut, 'pún*, to advance capital; *'pún sing' kap*, his temper was hasty; *'pún ts' tsí' 'sing*, to square off accounts, as at a banker's; *'shau 'pún*, a visiting-card sent to a superior; *shü, 'pún*, to lose on a trade; *'ün 'pún ké sam*, my original desire, the first intention.

半 Pwán To divide in two; a half, a moiety; the greater portion of, a large piece; a small part, as *pún pò' 'tsau pat, tak*, he can not move a step; *'pún' yan pún' 'kwai*, half dead with fear; *tú' pún* to divide equally, to split the difference; *yat,*

pún' a half; *tái' pún'* the greater part, the largest piece; *pún' yé'* mid-night; *pún' shai' yan*, a middle-aged man; *tái' 'ní yat, pún'* as old again as you are; *pún' ch'ám' chung' t'ò*, came back from half way; *tsò' sz' pún' lak, kak*, doing things by halves, unsteady; *nín' tséung pún' pák*, about fifty years old; *pún' ló' fan ts'ai*, to divorce a wife after having her half one's life.

叛¹ To revolt, to rebel against rulers; to depart from their government, to go away; *pún' yik*, rebellion; *lí pún'* to disavow the authority of a government.

畔¹ Interchanged with the last. *Pwán* A path dividing fields, a landmark; to disobey rules for dress; to separate from, to revolt, to rise up against; *kang' ché' yéung' pún'* the farmers yielded the landmarks.

伴² An associate, a comrade, fellow, companion; to follow, to attend on; *'fo pún'* a partner in business; *'fung pún'* an equal, a fellow, one in the same position; *'mò pún'* no fellow, no one with me; *'p'úi pún'* to accompany one, as a friend; *pún' néung*, a kind of bridesmaid.

絆¹ A lasso, a rope for catching a horse; to lasso, to catch; to restrict, to hamper; an obligation, a restraint; *pún' sok, ch'ü' 'k'ü*, tie him fast; *pún' hai'* to tie to, as a tree; *wai' tó' 'sho' lí pún'* restrained by reason.

(436)

P'ún.

番¹ The name of a place; *P'ún' ú*, the district of *Pw'ányú*, comprising the part between Canton and the Bogue.

潘¹ A river in Yungyang hien in Honán; dirt on the face; dirty rice-washings, swill; a surname.

般¹ A platter, a trencher, a basin, a deep dish; a tub; *Pw'án* a deep vessel to contain liquids, grain, &c.; a press, a frame, a machine; a receptacle, like the pelvis; an affair, business; curved, winding, coiled, curled up; to examine; a market; *'p'ún' fai'* traveling expenses; *'kau' p'ún'*, to hand over a business to another; *'kau' p'ún'*, a windlass; *'shau' p'ún'*, to wind up a business; *'sai' shan' p'ún'*, a bathing-tub; *'hoi' p'ún'*, to open the market; *'p'ún' tó' ch'ü'* coiled up, as a snake; *'shá' p'ún'*, a coarse dish for cleaning rice; *'lam' p'ún'*, a childbirth; *'p'ún' 'kú' shü' Pw'ánkú*, the first man; *'wat, shü' chü' p'ún'*, bound up like a roasting pig, said of persons punished by Lynch law; *'p'ún' sat*, to sit crosslegged; *'p'ún' ch'á*, to examine into; *'fá' p'ún'*, a flower-pot; *'ying' p'ún'*, an encampment. Some of the following are used in these senses.

盤 Used for the last. A tray, a waiter; a tub, a wash-basin; to rejoice; to turn around; *p'ún lok*, to rejoice; *p'ún s'ing*, to revolve, so as not to advance.

磐 A large rock, a foundation-stone; a great and remarkable rock, like the Rock Etam; stable, firm, as a rock; *p'ún shek, chí on*, peaceful, as if settled on a rock; *p'ún ngá jín sui* [bandits have been] for a series of years.

鞶 A leathern girdle; a large ornamented girdle; *met.* a purse, because the money was put inside of it; *p'ún tái*, a leathern belt.

盤 To curl up the legs, to sit crosslegged; *p'ún sai, í tsó* to sit with the feet under one; *p'ún wai*, curled up; *p'ún máí tsó* to sit like a tailor.

躡 Interchanged with *mún* 蹣. To jump a wall; to walk lame.

弁 To rejoice, to be glad; *'síú p'ún*, name of an ode in the *Shí-King*.

磻 A mountain stream in the west of Shensi, a tributary of the River Wei, in Fung.

蟠 Read *fán*, meaning sow-bugs, found under things. Read *p'ún*, curled up, writhing, coiled; wreathing, curling around; to bend, to coil up in, to crouch in; to intrust to; *wan p'ún tái' í* the clouds encircled the land; *'p'ún 'íú*, to encircle, spirally; *p'ún lung kwan* a cane with dragons carved around it; *lung p'ún 'ü nai*, a serpent crouching in the earth.

胖 Fat, gross, obese, corpulent, as if one had nothing to disturb him; half of a carcass; a slice, the collops on the ribs; *'wan kwong 'tai p'ún*, good-natured and fat.

判 To divide, to halve, to distinguish; to decide, to judge, to sentence; to join two halves; to marry; *p'ún hóp*, to conjoin in bands of wedlock; *'sham p'ún* to judge and convict; *'ai p'ún* an official verdict, a decision; *'án kán*, the decider of one's life. Atropos; *'ung p'ún* a syndic in an inferior department; *chiú' chik p'ún* to decide directly.

泮 A semicircular pool near the colleges of princes; a stream in Shantung, near Tá-ngán fú, an affluent of the Grand canal; to dissolve, to scatter; *'au p'ún' 'shai*, to "pass the college pool," i. e. to become a *siútsái*; *p'ún' kung*, the college of a prefecture; *p'ún' ch'í*, the college pool.

領 Interchanged with the last; the colleges of the princes; to break, to scatter.

拚 To reject, to disregard, to remove from one; to separate, to divide, to cut off, to halve; to throw away, to throw down; *p'ún' 'sz'* to venture to the death; *p'ún' meng'* to risk one's life; *p'ún' kung*, to contract for work; *p'ún' 'cho 'm íú* to waste, to lavish, to hold lightly by; *p'ún' lán'* to give up the reins; *p'ún' 'sz' hū' tsó'* to do at the risk of life; *p'ún' 'ts'oi*, prodigal.

(437)

Pung.

(The first three are read *fung* in the Fan Wan.)

捧 A loud, boisterous laughing; great merriment.

捧 Ornaments of gold, gem, or metal, on a scabbard or hilt of a sword or dagger; an emperor has gems, a prince has gold.

莽 Grassy, herbaceous; *'pung* *'pung*, abundant, luxuriant, as the vines of a melon; laden with fruit.

捧 A colloquial word. A hand-ful; to hold in the hand, to scoop up in the hand; *'pung* *chü* to hold by the sides or rim; *'pung* *'shui* *'yam*, to drink out of the hands.

碰 To run against, to run upon, to bump; to meet a person or thing unexpectedly; a thump, a knock; *'tai* *pung* lookout for knocks!—a cry of porters in the street; *pung* *'id* *'k'ü* or *pung* *'chéuk*, hit against him; *pung* *'is* *'an* *'au*, to bump one's head; *pung* *'k'ü*, hit him; *pung* *'kin* to meet one, as in the streets. The second character is a common but unauthorized one.

Pung A colloquial word. The classifier of walls, cliffs, ledges, &c.; a puff of smoke or smell; *yat*, *pung* *'is* *'ui*, a stink; *yat*, *pung* *'is* *'éung*, a wall; *yat*, *pung* *'in* *'is* *'ui*, an offensive smoke, as of burning hair; *yat*, *pung* *'hi* a bad odor.

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P'ung.

蓬 A colloquial word; it is also pronounced *fung*. To fill the eyes with smoke or dust; *in* *p'ung* *p'ung*, the smoke is very smarting.

Read *p'ung*, dust raised by the wind.

篷 Mats made by interlacing bamboo leaves within splints; used as coverings for boats, awnings, stagings, &c.; a sail; a roof; an awning; *p'ung* *liu*, mat houses; *p'ung* *'sung*, to walk rapidly; *'kung* *p'ung*, an arched roof, as over a terrace; *táp*, *p'ung*, to put up an awning; *p'ung* *'ch'ong*, a mat shed, used for plays, rest-houses, &c.; *pún* *p'ung* *üt*, *shik*, under easy sail enjoying the moonlight; *'chün* *p'ung*, to go on the other tack; *'k'au* *p'ung*, to beat or sail on the wind.

蓬 A straight, medicinal, plant growing among hemp; a species of flag; disorderly, tangled, overgrown, like jungle; waving, as grass by the wind; disheveled, as the hair; a malign star; *p'ung* *loi*, fairy land, the abode of genii, a paradise far from men; name of a district in Shántung.

蓬 The hair in disorder, disheveled; *p'ung* *'sung*, hair uncombed and tangled.

莽 Grassy, luxuriant, flourishing; bushy, as a squirrel's tail; *p'ung* *p'ung*, abundant, as a field of grain.

(439)

Pút.

鉢, Poh An open dish, usually of earth, to cook in; a spherical, narrow-mouthed dish, used by priests; a stoneware dish to grind paint or medicine on; a beggar's clasp; *met.* Bud hisin; *pút, t'ay*, an earthen dish; *lau' pút*, a funnel; *ch'ü* á *pút*, to hand down the robe and dish—to leave one's office and place to a disciple; *t'ung lo p'út*, a large earthen pan.

撥, Poh To spread out, to place in proper posts; to allot, to dispose; to detach, as troops; to root out, to expel, to abolish, to abrogate, to do away with; to rid, to exclude; to get rid of; to dissipate, to scatter, as wind does clouds; to cut up grass; the dress fluttering; to flirt, as a fan; to extend; to separate; ropes for a hearse; *pút, kung*, to pull a bow; *pút man*, to drive away mosquitoes; *pút, hoi in*, to dissipate smoke; *pút, shin* to fan; *pút, tung* 'k'ü, cool it by fanning; *pút, chéuk, 'fo*, to start a fire by fanning; *pút, shá*, to reel thread; *pút, 'má 'mi*, a hanger-on, a lick-spittle; *pút, kwai pin*, prejudiced for or against one, strong dislike; *fan pút, ping ting*, to detach troops; *pún pút*, to apportion each one's duties; *pút, mái sam 'shui*, to disregard, to have nothing more to do with; *fung pút, wan*, wind scatters clouds.

襖, Poh A rain garment, made of leaves or coarse cloth, worn by laborers.

勃, Poh To change color, fluttered, confused, to appear disconcerted; suddenly, furiously, to arrange hastily; *pút, in*, suddenly.

字, Puh, Pei Interchanged with the preceding. Plants suddenly shooting up; disobedient, untractable, unreasonable; *pút, sing*, a comet.

淳, Pch A spring bursting up, or a plant shooting up; copious; sudden; *pút, küt*, gurgling, bubbling; *ying hi' pút, pút*, valorous, brave, boasting; *pút, 'hi* (or 'ai) name of a country, thought to be Borneo.

紼, Puh Silken cords which are used to carry coffins by; *met.* fine, elegant, applied to the emperor's words; *lun pút*, eloquent, persuasive, as imperial sayings.

荸, Puh The water chestnut, called *pút, 'ts'ai*, or 'má t'ai; the *Eleocharis tuberosus*, an edible tuber.

跋, Poh To travel by land; to walk through grassy paths; to draggle, to trudge, to go slowly; to stumble; to slip; the stand for a candle; an addendum or preface of a book, put in a new edition; the heel; the root, base, foundation; *pút, ship*, to slip; *kéuk, pút*, the heel.

鈸, Poh A small bell, like a sleigh-bell, used in chanting or in music to make a response; small cymbals.

(440)

P'út.

洒 h

洒 To sprinkle, to throw water about; to scatter; to drip, to ooze, to shower down; dissipated; a shower; p'út, 'shui, to throw water, as on one. A colloquial word; slender, acute; p'út, mak, to write boldly; út, p'út, lively, revived, enheartened; nung p'út, vigorously written characters; p'út, 'fú, an adulteress; tiú p'út, perverse; tsim p'út, kòm' tsim, beautiful, tapering, as fingers; tsim p'út, tí' very sharp-pointed; p'út, sái' shang í' to lose custom by rudeness; sái, p'út, yan, a careless man, one who wastes things.

(441)

Sá.

洒 h

洒 A contraction for thirty; sái, sám, thirty-three.

Pronounced 'sá, a colloquial word. Confused, at sixes and sevens; 'sá kòm' lún' all in disorder; 'sá ch'an wan tí' what a brag! a bag of wind.

(442)

Sai.

西

西 The west; in divination belongs to metal; western, foreign, European; enters into many names of places; among the Buddhists, refers to heaven; sai, pan, a private tutor; sai

'shui 'tung, restless, to sit uneasily; sai kwá 'pin, a chop-boat or lighter; sai 'lin, paradise of Budha; sai yéung yan, a Portuguese;—at first applied to all Europeans; sai kwán á' kún 'sai, nickname for a rich and silly youth from the western suburbs of Canton; sai 'mai, sago; sai pak, north-west.

晒 Si Bruised rice, the rice left in a mortar, broken to dust after hulling, called 'mai shá.

犀 Si A rhinoceros; hard, good metal, as a sword; a carpel of a melon; sai kok, a rhinoceros' horn; sai ngau, a rhinoceros; sam 'yau ling sai, astute, acute at perceiving.

梔 Si A diminutive sort of the Olea fragrans, with reddish flowers, called muk, sai fú; cultivated at Canton.

萎 Si Often confounded with 茜, sin' which is then pronounced sai, while this character is also called sui, in the name ú, sui or ün, sai, the coriander or caraway plant.

嘶 Si The neighing of a horse; the chirping of the mole-cricket and cicada; a hoarse, broken noise, hiccuping; a crashing, clattering, rushing noise; sai sai sheng, a cricket's chirp; sai shát, a furious onslaught, the din of battle.

斯 S, Sz To bring to notice, to direct the attention to; to put one on his guard, to rouse up; to split, to rive; 'tai sai, to point out; sai 'seng, to nudge, to hint.

38 洗 _{Si} To wash, to wash the feet; to purify, to rinse, to clean; to cleanse morally; a washing vessel; *met.* to wash out, to exterminate; 'sai min' to wash the face; 'sai kwát, to wash and scrape; 'sai shan or 'sai yuk, to bathe; 'sai 'lai, baptism; 'sai sam, to cleanse or change the heart; 'sai shap, 'fau, 'm t'ai' mé, are 'nt you going to shave now you've washed your head?—you must finish what you've begun; 'ká p'an, 'ü 'sai, as poor as if clean washed out.

洒 _{Si} To wash out, to avenge one's wrongs, to wipe off a reproach, as by the death of an enemy.

泉 _{Si} A plant, allied to hemp in its fibres, and used for weaving; linen, fine hempen or grasscloth.

細 _{Si} Fine, small, minute; delicate, finely made; soft in texture; subtile; trifling, petty, unimportant, vexatious; thoroughly, carefully; 'sai' sam, careful, be careful; 'sai' pò fine cloth; 'tsz' sai' attentive to, heedful; 'sai' hang' a peccadillo, trifling; 'sai' sz' a small matter; 'sai' tak, 'tsai' far too small; 'sai' sz' ngan, sycee silver; 'sai' 'lò, 'ko, a term for a lad, my boy! 'sai' 'fám, conversation, small talk; 'sai' ch'át, to thoroughly examine; 'sai' 'lò, a younger brother; 'hò sai' very small; 'ai sai' not so tall, rather under size; 'sai' man 'tsai, a child, children; 'sai' 'lò, a younger brother.

婿 _{Si} } A son-in-law; a husband is sometimes so called; 'sá sai' a son-in-law; 'in sai' a worthy son-in-law.

(443)

Sái.

Sái. A colloquial word. To throw away as useless, to waste; 'sái t'át, utterly wasted; 'mai sái 'yé, don't waste things; 'mát, 'sái 'k'ü, don't waste it; 'sái sái' hai' 'lé, all thrown away, it is all used up; 'sái fú' 'hing min' a disgrace to one's family; 'pák, 'pák, 'sái, uselessly spent; 'sái tak, chung' extravagant, using more than is necessary.

徙 _{Si} To move, to shift one's abode or things; to be transported by order of the king; to exceed, to inroach on or overpass, as time; 'sái shin' to change for the better, to reform; 'sái kú, to live elsewhere; 'sái ü, to overpass the month; 'sái yam' to go to take another office.

鞋 _{Si} } Straw sandals, slippers, grass shoes worn by posture-makers; to go barefoot; 't'ü, 'sái, to throw off the slippers; 'yau hi' pa' 'sái, [to condemn the world] like rejecting a pair of old sandals.

巾 _{Si, Li} A kind of gauze kerchief for the head, a cap, a turban; strings of a cap; a hair-band; a crowd passing along; to bind together or upon neatly; banners flowing bravely. Read 'Lí, a kind of fine cord.

蕉 **Si** Afraid, dispirited, fearful, craven, cast-down; timid, bashful and awkward; thrown off one's guard; *wai* 'sái, fearful, abashed; 'sái *yung*, looking scared.

璽 **Si** The royal signet or imperial seal; the great seal, now usually called 'pò; the seal of the signet.

噉 A colloquial word. All, the whole, complete, entire; *hū* 'sái' all are gone; 'mò 'sái' none at all; *shap, fan t'ung sái* thoroughly understands all; *sung sái* let it all go, as a rope; 'pí 'sái' all given away; *kin' kwò sái* seen everything; *hò'm' pá' lán'g' shik, sái* all completely eaten up.

(444)

Sak.

*Suk***塞**
Sch

To stop up, to fill up, to close; to obstruct, to hinder, to prevent by obstacles; to spike a gun; obstructed, stopped up; solid, sincere; unintelligent, stupid, hard to apprehend; an important pass; *mat, 'kò'm sak*, how can you be so stupid? *sak, chi'ü' 'k'ü*, stop it up; 't'in *sak*, to fill up, as a hole; *sak, 'hau*, to stop a hole, to gag, to bribe, to stop one's answering; 'yung *sak, kái tó* streets much crowded; *hoi, máu sak*, to make a person understand; *pí' sak*, the nose stopped up, snuffles; *ch'ung sak, t'in t'í* to pervade and fill the world—as the gospel will.

(445)

Sam.

心
小
小
小
Sin

The physical heart, considered as the *chü* or lord of the body; the centre, the middle; inside of a thing, as a wick, heart-wood; the affections, the heart, the will; the mind, understanding; the intention, desire, motive; the origin or source; the fifth of the 28 constellations, answering to Antares, ϵ and τ in Scorpio; the 61st radical of characters relating to the feelings; *sam, kón*, the heart and liver, *met.* that which is doated on; *sam, 'shui, t'í'ing*, imperturbable, not alarmed; 'yau *sam, k'í*, clear-headed and attentive; 'mò *sam, k'í*, indisposed, ailing; *sam, t'eng* not in error, certain of; *sam, fuk, yan*, a trustworthy man; *sam, shan*, the animal spirits; 'hò *sam, t'in*, tender, compassionate; *sam, 'm, tsò'í' ch'ü* absent-minded; *sam, wái, pat, 'kwai*, I can't understand his intentions, scheming; *sam, t'au, kò*, ambitious, in haste to reach, highminded, a high-toned feeling; *sam, tó*, suspicious, capricious; *sam, sam, sz'* bent on, constantly desiring; *sam, puk, puk, t'í'ü* palpitation from fear; *yap, sam*, to remember, familiar with; 't'in *sam*, the zenith, meridian; *sam, hung, chák*, contracted, narrow minded, views; *pún, sam*, my view, my notion; *yung, sam, tsò'* be

diligent, be careful in doing things; *sam fá hoi*, in hopes, in high spirits, one's hopes blossoming; *Lung sam 'yé*, a hollow, tubular thing; *'yau sam*, much obliged, thank you; *'ní fai' sam*, I am obliged for your kind care; *'úí sam*, to recover one's senses, to reform; *sam 'sz'* desire for, discontent.

三 To drip, to ooze out; to steep. A colloquial word; to sprinkle dry things; *'sam tik, 'ám lai*, sprinkle a little salt on; *'sam 'm wan*, sprinkled unevenly; *'nik, 'fúí 'sam ch'ú'* bring ashes to lay on it.

Pronounced *sam'*; bad, inelegant, worthless; *'kóm sam' ké'* so vile; so mean-looking—applied chiefly to things.

(446)

Sám.

三 Three; thrice; *sám shap*, thirty; *taí' sám*, third; *'tsói' sám*, again and again; *sám 'úí* or *sám 'ts'z'* thrice; *'sám 'tsz'* you two or three people; *pat, sám pat, sz'* neither one thing nor another, unsteady; *sám 'léung yat*, in a few days; *sám 'á lò' 'hzu*, a cross roads; *sám k'ap, tai'* the three highest Hánlin; *sám chek, 'shau*, a thief, a shoplifter; *sám kw'an' t' t'úí'* knots and groups of people. Read *sám'* to reiterate, to do thrice; *sám' sz'* to think thrice, maturely thought of, deliberate.

(447)

San.

新 Wood cut down; to renew, to restore, to improve; to add something to, to increase; new, fresh, the latest, just made or gathered; the new, the best; occurs in many names of places; *san 'sin*, fresh, as catables; *san ch'ut, mat*, just in market; *san long, san néung*, a bridegroom and bride; *'ts'ú' san 'p'ò*, to get a wife; *san 'nin*, newyear; *san man*, news; *tak, fá yat, san*, his virtuous example daily renovates others—said of a good ruler; *san fau'* a new port—a name for Singapore; *san yéung'* new-fashioned.

薪 Fuel, brambles, wood fit only for the fire, firewood; to collect fuel; *ch'ái san*, firewood; *san 'ts'ò*, grass cut for fuel; *fú' san* to carry faggots.

辛 Pungent, warm, piquant, slightly acrid or bitter; *met.* irksome, bitter, hard, toilsome, grievous; mournful, sad; the eighth of the ten stems, corresponds to metal and the west; the 160th radical; *san fú*, grievous, afflicted; *san lát*, biting, hot, like cayenne.

莘 A marshy plant, like sweet-flag or the asarum; long; *san san*, numerous; *san 'ün'* a district in Shántung; *san 'yé*, desert, marshy.

僉 Men and horses in company, a large crowd of people; *san san*, the noise and tramp of a crowd.

𦵑 To ask information, to converse, to inquire; *san san*, a crowd, many talking together.

𦵑 A multitude standing or going together; *san san k'i luk*, how numerous are the deer!

(448)

SÁN.

𦵑 A wheaten cake, fried in oil or fat till it is dry; *yau san*, wheaten cakes.

𦵑 Strips of wood placed between the fingers to squeeze them; a mode of torture like the thumb-screws; to torture; narrow; *san shau*, to squeeze the fingers.

𦵑 A wine vessel, an amphora; a medicinal powder; name of a song; slatternly, untidy, careless, disheveled, as one's dress or hair; scattered, tangled, put in confusion; not in order; miscellaneous, odds and ends; *san kung*, day-laborers; *ta san kung*, to work by the job; *ta san ts'in*, to break a string of cash; *yeuk san*, a powder; *lan san*, heedless, lazy; *ta san fu kéuk*, to loosen the trowsers from the stockings; *san sok sok*, shiftlessly, loosely done; *han san*, leisure, otium; *mo san*, to grind to powder; *san kòm séung*, wandering thoughts; *sát san yan má*, sent out men and horses, or dispersed them, as in searching, or when posting troops.

𦵑
San

To scatter, as by the wind or by force; to separate, to

take apart; to dissipate; to spread abroad; to disperse, to break up; to distribute, to apportion; *san ch'ung*, to disperse, as an audience; *san pan*, to break up, as a party; *san 'há pò* to relieve one's grief by walking or otherwise; *san tsáp*, to scatter clothes (to the spirits); *fát san* to dissipate, as a vertigo or cold; *ka san yan mong*, the family is scattered and dead; *shat san* driven off, expelled by force; *pò san lau in*, to spread false reports; *san 'wong sz' fong*, scattered in all directions, dispersed.

傘 To cover or shade from the rain or sun; an umbrella, a parasol; *lo san* a state canopy, carried behind high officers, of which the red color is the most honorable; *ü san* an umbrella; *long san* a sun-shade.

(449)

Sang.

僧 A Buddhist priest; a religious life; *sang yan*, a priest, a bonze; *hò sang*, a strict, conscientious priest; *wan yau sang*, a begging priest; *pan sang*, I, a poor priest; *sang ka*, Buddhist priests, the priest-hood; *sang tsuk pal, tung*, a religious and worldly life are unlike; *ka lá sang*, lama priests; *shan sang*, recluses.

髻 Short hair; *pang sang*, the hair in disorder, tangled.

髻
Sang

目 To lose the way, to wander;
Tsang *sang' tung'* in a hurry, fidget-
 ty, acting foolishly, unapt,
 spoiling what one undertakes.
 A colloquial word. *Sang' p'*
 to blow the nose with the
 fingers; *sang' 'há 'shau*, to
 shake the hands, as when wet
 or dusty; *hò' sang'* or *sang'*
kéuk, lecherous; *sang' p' 'ái'*
'tsz' a rich fool.

(450)

Sap.

口 To enter the mouth; a fish
Tsáh sucking. A colloquial word.
 A deceit, a take in; wheedling,
 coaxing; *'feng yan sap*, to be
 deluded, overreached, diddled;
yan sap, *'ni hū'* people will
 coax you to go away; *'m shau'*
yan sap, not minding people's
 blarney; *sap*, *'tò 'k'ū* took him
 in; *sai' sap, sap*, very much
 broken or cut up, minced;
sap, sui' little things, rubbish.

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Sáp.

風 The sound of wind, a breeze,
Sáp a gust, a blast; suddenly, for
 a minute; *pak, fung sáp, sáp*,
 gusty north wind; *shui sáp*,
 declining, going down, unsuc-
 cessful, losing ground; *sáp*,
shí kán, for a minute, a little
 while.

雲 A slight shower, a drizzling,
Sháh passing rain; *sáp, shí*, mo-
 mentarily; *sáp, ín kán*, on a
 sudden.

圓 To make a circuit, to go
Tsáh the rounds, like a watchman;
 pervading; a revolution; a
 side, a row; *chau sáp*, to go
 about everywhere; *sám sáp*,
 on three sides; *yal, sáp*, a row.
 A colloquial word. To please,
 to delight; shining, lustrous, as
 silk; when repeated, it is a
 strong affirmative; *'m sáp*,
'ngán, does not please the eye,
 makes no display; *'hái sáp*,
sáp, exceedingly rough; *'lám*
sáp, sáp, very blue.

羽 Feathers used to adorn cof-
Sháh fins; a flabellum or great fan,
 carried behind the sovereign,
 painted with flowers or fea-
 thers. The state umbrella is
 now used instead.

攪 Mixed up; sound of break-
Sáh ing things. A colloquial word;
láp, sáp, refuse, dirt, sweep-
 ings.

(452)

Sat.

膝 The knee; to surround the
Sih knees, as children do; a long
 thin spear; *wat, sat*, to kneel,
 to bend the knee; *'p'ò sat*,
ch'éung yam, to hold the
 knees and sing away; *sat, 'áu*
ko, the knee; *sat, 'há*, your
 servant; also, one's children;
'p'ò sat, a knee cap used by
 surgeons; *páu sat*, knee-pads;
shang hok, sat, enlargement of
 the knee-joint; *sat, shang*, to
 creep; *'tá pún' sat*, to bend one
 knee; *sat, 'há sat, 'há*, hesi-
 tatingly, going and stopping;
tsuk, sat, holding both knees.

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(454)

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C

叟 } An old man, a senior, a
 叟 } venerable person; 'lò 'sau, old
 Sau } gentleman! 'sau 'sau, the
 sound of washing rice.

搜 } To search a house, as by
 搜 } the police; to toss and throw
 Sau } about when searching; to in-
 form one's self; to investigate,
 to search out; to inquire into
 the meaning of; researches in-
 to books; swift, as an arrow;
 to assemble; popular opinion;
 'sau 'kim or 'sau 'shan, to
 search the person; 'sau 'lò
 't'ák, to search for banditti;
 'sau 't'am, to seek and find,
 as secreted things.

洩 } To steep in water; to infuse,
 洩 } to soak meal or flour; to
 Sau } macerate; to urinate; 'sau 'tsau,
 to make or decant spirits; 'sau
 nik, to make water; 'sau pin'
 calls of nature.

艘 } A vessel; a ship or boat;
 艘 } the poop or stern of a vessel.
 Sau }

瞶 } Eyeless, blind from having
 瞶 } no pupil; a term applied to old
 Sau } men; 'mung 'sau, blind, said
 of musicians; 'kú 'Sau, blind
 Sau, who was Shun's father.

蒐 } A plant used in dyeing red,
 蒐 } and also edible; perhaps a sort
 Sau } of Rumex; the hunt in spring,
 when pregnant animals were
 not to be killed; to collect, to
 assemble, as for a hunt; to
 provision cavalry for war; to
 order soldiers; to hide, to
 screen; to search, to inquire.

藪 } A marshy preserve in which
 藪 } game is kept and fish reared;
 Sau } a thicket; skirt of a hill; fat,
 rich, profitable, gainful; a
 measure of 16 'tau; lü 'sau,

Siu

a sort of pad used when carry-
 ing burdens on the head.

秀 } Grain in seed; beautiful,
 秀 } gay, as flowers; to flourish, to
 Siu } grow; flourishing, elegant, ad-
 orned; comely, fair, beautiful;
 accomplished; the first, the
 best; 'sau' mau' green, charm-
 ing, as a field; 'sau' mau' wan,
 beautiful, as a landscape;
 'sau' 't'í a fine person, elegant
 manners; 'sau' 't'oi, accom-
 plished talents—the lowest of
 the four literary degrees; 'tak,
 't'in t'í 'chí 'sau' [man is] the
 best in heaven and earth;
 'sau' 't'í fine raiment—a scho-
 lar.

琇 } A gem or prettily colored
 琇 } stone; a pebble, which can be
 Siu } used for ear-drops.

繡 } To embroider, to adorn
 繡 } with various colored silks;
 Siu } ornamented, embroidered,
 worked; to embellish, to
 variegate, to beautify; to illus-
 trate a book with prints; 'sau'
 'fá, to embroider flowers; 'sau'
 'kan, an embroidered hand-
 kerchief or scarf; 'kam 'sau'
 worked in colors, variegated;
 'míu 'lung 'sau' 'fung' pictured
 dragons and embroidered phe-
 nixes—raise of fine needle-
 work; 'kú' 'sau' to embroider.
 The second character is an
 erroneous form, commonly
 used as a contraction of the
 other; it is rightly read 't'au' a
 carvel of the cotton fruit.

鏽 } The rust of iron, steel, tin,
 鏽 } or other metals; oxides;
 Siu } 'shang 'sau' to get rusty;
 'keng' 'sau' mist on a mirror.

嗽
Sau To cough; to expectorate, to raise phlegm; a cough, coughing; *kon sau* a dry cough; *g'am sau* to raise phlegm; *k'om heng k'at, sau* a slight cough, to clear the throat. Also read *ts'uk*, to lick, to lap.

漱
Sau To rinse the mouth, to wash out a thing; to purify, to correct; to gnaw; *sau* 'hau, to wash the mouth; *sau* 'fún, to wash.

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Sé.

些
Sié A little, like *tik*, or *ti* in colloquial; it is usually compared with something just expressed, making it an adjective of comparison, answering to the termination *er*; short, said of time; few, small in number; a word of comparison, as somewhat, partly, imperfectly, rather, measurably; *ché sé, ná sé*, this, that; these, those; *sé 'siú chí mat*, a trifling matter, unimportant; *yat sé*, a few; *fái sé*, quicker; *mò sé mí* disagreeable, disgusting; *sé sū*, trifling, a few of, a little while or quantity; *tak sé 'hò f' sū, úi 'shau*, better retire when you have made a little money; *léuk, léuk, 'hò sé*, it is a very little better; *sham ó sé*, rather obscure; *tsò sé sham mo*, what are you doing? *sé 'siú sz* only a little matter, a very trifle; *sé 'shíu*, rather little; *mú, sé i' sz* not the least meaning; *'yau sé pal, shí* not very proper.

寫
Sié To write, to draw, to paint; to design, to limn; to write one's thoughts; to make out, as an account; to remove, to put aside, to overturn; to quiet, as one's passion, to disburthen, to compose the mind; to found, to cast, as an image; to leak, to spill over; *'sé tsz* to write; *'sé sun* to write a letter; *'sé chan*, to draw a likeness; *'sé shang*, to draw natural objects; *ch'áu 'sé*, to copy; *'sé wá* to draw pictures; *'sé chū* to cast; *sū, sé*, to give vent to, to disburthen; *'ngo sam shü 'sé*, my mind is calmed; *'sé lok*, write it; *'sé 'siú tán*, make out an account; *'sé tsz' 'tün 'k'ái*, he writes evenly and uniformly; *'sé tsz' yun*, a clerk, a writer; *'sé tak, 'hò*, it is written well; *'sé 'liú*, written; *ch'áu 'sé*, to copy out; *tsoi 'sé kwó* rewrite it; *'sé ching' kún 'pán*, write plain.

瀉
Sié To let water flow off; to drain land; to leak, to ooze; a diarrhoea, a flux, a looseness, a purging; to purge; to eliminate; *'l'ò sé* dysentery; *sé yéuk*, a purgative; *'fün kan fuk, sé* spasms and gripes, cholera morbus; *sé 'fo, or sé 'há ú*, to purge out feverish feeling; *sū, sé* to leak out; *sé 'tai sz* hollow, having no foundation to go on; *'lá sé 'ch'á*, spilled the tea—to lose a betrothed husband before marriage; *'king g'am ü sé puk*, to talk like a flux—to tell all; *sé sám úi*, purged thrice; *sé 'shui*, a watery stool.

霜 Hoarfrost, rime, congealed vapor; frigid, cold, grave; *Shwáng séung sū*, frost and snow; *lok séung*, frosty; *séung kong* the 20th *tsi*, or term, from Oct. 24th to Nov. 8th; *séung wai*, majestic; *'li séung*, to step on the frost—to use great care; *'s'z séung*, a sort of sweet cruller.

騙 An unauthorized character, sometimes written for the last, in the phrase *'p'ai séung*, arsenic.

孀 A widow; to live alone, as a widow; *shwáng séung 'fú*, a widow; *kú séung*, an orphan and widow, a lone widow.

瞞 A famous Bucephalus belonging to Kwoh Poh of the Tsin dynasty, called *Suk séung*.

想 To think upon, to meditate, to consider; to reflect, to turn over in one's mind; to plan; to hope, to expect; to desire, to anticipate; a thought, an idea, a conception; *'mò tik séung 'fau*, no hope to get it, impossible; *'ní séung 'fau láí* your notions are too large, you are extravagant; *shik kwò chung séung*, I want more of what I ate; *'ngo sam séung*, I think of it, I think so; *'séung 'm 'lò*, impracticable, an impossibility; *'séung yat séung*, think a little; *'séung 'm ch'ut*, unable to recall, mind is confused; *'séung yap shan*, in a reverie, day-dreaming; *'yau tik mong séung*, some hopes for; *'séung wái fai* the idea will hurt your lungs—a useless

Séung plan; *'séung sùn ka' yan*, thinking how he can circumvent one, his thoughts are evil; *'séung 'hi*, to call to mind.

相 To assist, to help; a minister of state, a prime-minister; to support; to select, to choose, to direct, to lead, to encourage; to watch the times, as a trader does; to receive an envoy; physiognomy, the art of physiognomy and palmistry; a name for the 7th month; small stars near δ in Ursa Major; *stung 'ché*, leader of a blind man; *pái séung* a premier; *hon séung* to foretell by the lines in the face; *stung fát*, rules of physiognomy; *táí séung 'kung*, noble Sir—a polite expression; *stung 'fau séung 'chū*, peeping and prying about; *stung 'shí í tung* act when it is a favorable time; *noí séung* eunuchs in the palace—formerly, a privy councillor.

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Shá.

沙 Sand, gravel; pebbles, shingle; sandy, gritty; granulated, as sugar; comminuted, broken to pieces, like sand; mealy, as a fruit; *shá lí*, a russet pear; *shá fong*, grained sugar; *shá min* a part of the western suburbs of Canton; *shá 'mí*, a sand spit—name of a place near Napier's fort; *shá pik*, a sand clam, a kind of Mactra; *shá mok*, Desert of

Gobi; *shá sheng*, hoarseness; *lau shá*, moving sands; *shá shui*, the snipe, sandpiper; *'m kwó' tak, shá*, cannot bring it about, impracticable; *'káu ch'èung shá*, the cholera; *shá ch'ung*, larva of musketoes; *'tsui shá*, a small fish, a sort of sardine; *shá mún*, Buddhist priests; *shá 'teng*, a flat mud boat; *shá lau*, a water filter of sand; *shá kóm' 'sán*, scattered all about; *shá ngú, ngú*, gritty; *shá ch'an tá' clouds of dust*; *shá kú 'teng*, green flower-boats; *Shá kok, p'áu' s'oi*, the fort below Anunghoy fort.

沙 *Shá* Used for the last; pebbles; *chú shá*, cinnabar; *'pò shá*, emery; *kam kong shá*, corundum; *pái' shá*, to winnow hulled rice; *'tá shá toi'* to learn boxing by beating a bag of sand; *kwát, shá*, to scrape; *s'íu shá*, to pick pustules out of the skin.

梨 *Shá* Name of a fine wood, called *shá f'ong*, brought from Tibet; *shá lí*, a pear.

紗 *Shá* Gauze, thin silk; transparent in texture, gauzy; a fibre, a thread not twisted; *tsau' shá*, crape; *pák, shá*, white gauze; *shá tang*, gauze lanterns; *'ú shá mò'* a black gauze hat, worn in the Ming dynasty; *'tú, shá mò'* to be turned out of office; *mín shá*, mull, fine muslin; *p'un shá*, to reel thread; *kang shá*, to lay a warp; *'ú shá*, bombazine; *p'ò s'ai shá*, macerated leaves varnished for painting; *shá hung*, a scarf worn by bridegrooms.

袈裟 *Shá* A surplice; *ká shá*, a priest's robe; *ká shá pò'* fine muslin, cambric.

鯊 *Shá* The shark, so called from its rough skin; *Jai f'au shá*, the shovel-nosed shark; *p'í p'á shá*, the *Rhina acylostoma* or spotted ray; *kung 'taz' mò' shá*, the *Sphyrna zygaena*, or hammer-headed shark; *shá 'ü p'í*, shagreen, sand-paper.

灑 *Shá* To sprinkle, to scatter, as the wind does leaves; to divide; to cast in, as hooks for fish; *shá 'shui*, sprinkle it; *shá wan*, sprinkle evenly; *shá hoi*, to sprinkle; *sin shá tik*, 'shui, first sprinkle a little water; *shá 'm hoi*, not enough to go around; *shá shap, í*, got wet by the rain; *shá sò'* to sprinkle and sweep; *shá fúi 'shui*, to whitewash.

耍 *Shwá* To sport, to play with, to amuse; to trifle with, as one can with opium at first; to exercise, as in fencing; play, jollity, sport; games; *shá kwan'* to fence with poles; *shá 'dò p'ái*, to play with foils and shields; *wán 'shá*, to play, as children do; *shá hí* to play, as actors do; *tsim 'shá*, expert at; *pat, shí' shá tik*, don't meddle or play with it; *shá hí' ín*, a pleasant tale; *shá fá ts'èung*, a man and wife's sportive talk.

耍 A colloquial word; to waive off; *shá 'shau*, to motion off or away, by shaking the hand. A contraction for the superlative *shat*, *'shau*; as *'shá 'hò*, first rate.

(460)

Shai.

篩
Shai A huge bamboo; a seive; to sift, to strain, to pass through a seive; *yat, ko' shai 'tau*, a seive; *'mai shai*, a rice-seive or fan; *shai 'fan*, a flour seive; *shai 't'ut*, to sift and throw away; *shai 'kí*, a corn-seive; *fū shai 't'ing*, the flowers sift the moon's light; *shai 'tsau*, to pour out wine; *shai 'fan 'ü* a mizzling rain.

駛
Shi A horse running swiftly; strong, as a wind; promptly, speedily, unceremoniously; to sail a vessel; to hasten; *'shai 'shün*, to sail a boat; *'shai 'ts'o' 'kong 'hau*, to miss one's port; *'shai 'fát*, rules of navigation; *'shai 'li*, to set sail.

使
Shi To order, to command; to send, to use, to employ, to commission; to cause, to make succeed, to effectuate; to occasion; to permit, to serve one's self of; expense, use, service; *'shai 'tak*, serviceable, it will answer; *'shai 'fai' 'tái* it will be expensive; *'shai 'yung' 'ts'ò*, it was costly; *'shai 'p'í*, a maid-servant; *'shai 'fún* to call, at one's beck; *'shai 'keng*, pettish, sulky; *'shai 'm 'lán* not easily broken; *'shai 'shau 'k'uk*, to bribe, to use underhand influences; *'tím 'shai*, how is it used, how can it be done? *'shai 'k'ü 'hü* make him go; *'shai 'yung' necessary expenses, an outlay; 't'eng 'shai*, to be in waiting; *'shai 'sing'*

'tsz' spunky, irritated; *'m 'shai*, no occasion, unnecessary; *'shai 'hoi*, just begun to use; *'shai 'mán*, outrageous, unreasonable; *'shai 'mat, 'kong 'ní*, what's the use of talking about it then? *'shai 'ts'in 'sz' fú* a spendthrift; *'shai 'kám 'tik, 'hü* take off a little; *'shai 'kwán* skillful at using; *pák, 'shai 'hau*, nothing but talk, talks a good deal—but gives nothing.

世
Shi The world, mankind; times, seasons, life; a generation, an age; experience of life; hereditary; *yat, shai'* one generation; *shai' shai'* for ever and ever, for ages; *hí' shai'* or *kwó' shai'* to die; *ch'ut, shai'* to be born; *'kam shai'* this age, the present time; *ch'ong' shai' kái' k'e' yan*, one who has made his own fortune; *shai' mò 'k'í 'pí*, unequaled in the age; *ts'ò' shai' kái'* to go through life, doing business; *'m yap, shai'* a dolt, a raw chap, verdant; *shai' 'ká*, an old family of literary fame; *shai' 'yan*, people now living; *'m 'hò shai' kái'* bad times; *shai' 'sz'* business, a calling; *shai' 'hing*, a friend's brother; *shai' 'chái*, a friend's son; *shai' 'tsáp, 'nám 'ts'uk*, a hereditary baron; *'kí shai' 'ts'ò*, how many generations in the family? *shai' kái' 'lun 'lau 'chün*, the ups and downs of life, vicissitudes; *shai' 'ts'ing 'pok*, the world's contempt, as for poor people; *shai' kái' 'kí 'mí*, unsuccessful in life; *'loi shai'* the next world, a future life; *mò shai' kái'* in no business, disengaged.

世¹ Shi To get credit for, to buy on credit; to borrow; to forgive, to show lenity to a criminal; *shai' shé* to pardon.

勢¹ Shi Power, authority, influence, pomp, dignity, grandeur; strength, that in which the strength resides; the resources of a country; the virility of males, the testes; exterior, air, figure; state of, condition; *k'ün shai'* official authority, great influence; *shai' lik*, personal prowess or standing; *shai' wai' lái'* great authority; *'hò shai' t'au*, a good omen, auspicious; *hák, shai'* to scare, to pretend to browbeat; *shai' lí* to fawn on the rich; *shai' kú*, waning power; *'mò shai' ngai'* no occupation, no-work; *tsòí shai'* in authority; *kot, shai'* to castrate; *shai' 'm tak*, impossible, beyond your ability; *shai' pal*, *'ho úi*, he is afraid he can't return home, he won't forgive; *shai' 'sho pí, ín*, it must be so, I am compelled by circumstances; *shai' hung*, fierce, irascible; *shai' át*, to put one down with authority; *ying shai'* aspect, figure.

誓¹ Shi To swear, to take an oath, to vow; to bind one's self; to bind another, to promise solemnly; an oath, a vow, an imprecation; to caution, to order; to receive orders from a superior; clandestine espousals; *fái, shai'* to swear; *'mang shai'* to take an oath; *shai' ün'* to adjure; *shíu shai' chéung*, to burn a written oath—as testimony sent to

the gods; *shai' ün'* *'chü*, one in his dotage; *'wong shai' ün'* to perjure; *shai' ün'* *tong'* *shang yat*, to love to swear.

逝¹ Shi To go away, to pass away, to depart; lost to life, to die, gone to oblivion; *shai' 'ché ü, sz'* such are the dead—as flowing water; *ch'éung shai'* gone for ever.

筮¹ Shi To divine with slips of milfoil; the most efficacious is from the grave of Confucius; an exclamation, alas! *shai' sz'* to cast lots whether to fight or not; *puk, shai'* sortilege, divination.

噬¹ Shi To eat, to gnaw, to bite; grief; reaching to; *shai' ts'z' ho k'ap*, how can you bite your navel? *mel*, an impossibility; *shai' hóp*, name of the 21st diagram, denoting punishment; *shai' ngá 'kò m tsò'* to work with great zeal.

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Shái.

舐¹ Shi To lick; to lap; to take up with the proboscis; *'lò ngau 'shái tuk*, the old cow licks her calf—parental love; *'shái chí'* to lick the piles—fawning, sycophantic; *'shái tak, 'k'ü tò'* licked up to him—got his favor.

曬¹ Shái To dry in the sun, to air and sun; to shine on; to cure in the sun; *shái' kon*, dry it in the sun; *shang shái'* to dry fresh fruit; *shái' í fuk*, to sun clothes; *shái'*

p'áng, a drying terrace or loft; shái' há' ú, f'au, put it in the sun; shái' tak, ké' pò' it can be sunned. The second form is unauthorized.

殺 Shái To pare off, to reduce; to descend; to clip or shear; to bend or come down in order to effect an object.

鐵 Shái A halberd or spear; to clip the wings of birds, to prevent them flying.

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Shák.

索 Soh To get, to obtain; to pull out; to feel, to seek; to select. A colloquial word; the division of a melon, an orange, or other fruit; a quarter of, as of a duck; a part of; kái' sám shák, cut it into three parts; hai' kò' shák, lai, he came from that part [of the house]; pí' shák, f'im, give us another piece; òm' chung' mò shák, to feel for in the dark. In this last sense, also pronounced shok.

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Sham.

深 Shin Deep; profound, abstruse, deep; intimate; ardent, as affection; well read, learned; retired, far back, as an apartment; late at night; deep-tinted; an adverb, very, extremely, well; to secrete; a long robe; 'yau' k'í sham 'shui, how deep is this water? sham

ch'am, abstruse, profound, crafty; m' chí sham 'ts'im, I don't know its depth, I am not very familiar with it; sham lám, a deep blue; sham hau' very intimate with, on the best of terms; sham yan, great kindness; kò' tsz' 'hò sham, that's an unusual character; sham 'i wai 'in, it is very true; sham sham yan, a profound bow; sham lam lum, very deep, as a house or well; 'hò sham tsz' mak, very well read; sham 'ming 'ng noi' deeply engraved on my heart.

琛 Shin A beautiful, precious stone; a treasure; f'in sham, gems of nature, rarities.

森 San The Melia azederach or Pride of India; an abundance of trees, thickly wooded, overgrown; sombre, as a forest; severe, as the laws; to plant trees; sham muk, china mahogany; sham 'in, majestic, dignified, rigorous.

參 San The root of the Panax quinquefolia, ginseng; yan sham, ginseng; hung yuk, yéung sham, clarified ginseng; pák, yuk, yéung sham, crude ginseng; kò' lai' sham, Korean ginseng; 'hoi sham, biche-de-mer.

郴 Chin Name of an inferior department in the S. E. of Húbán, on the borders of Kwángtung.

忱 Chin Faithful, sincere, trustworthy; true, devoted; to speak honestly. The last is a man's name; and also that of a small state during the Hán dynasty.

3

4


2


2

L

of a good sort, not the best nor the worst; *sham' tái* huge, vast; *tái' sham'* too bad, or excessive in any way; *sham' ch' k'òm*, it is even now in excess; *sham' mo' ün kü'* what's the cause; *sham' ch' k'òm ké'* it is even so bad.


(The two following are usually read *lam'*).


 *San* A trap for fishes, made by digging a hole in a tidal creek, covering it with sticks, and collecting the fish caught in it at low water; *kon ko' sham'* (or *lam'*) clean out the trap; *jü' sham'* (or *lam'*) bail out the trap.


 *San* Used for the preceding. Stakes so placed as to catch fish; trees in winter, leafless trees, which look tall and bare.

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Shám.


 *San* Feathers or long hair used as ornaments; the 59th radical of characters alluding to stripes; a kind of fish.


 *San* Clothes for the body, as a coat, a shirt, a spencer, a jacket; garments generally; *ch'ung shám*, a robe; *chung shám*, a round jacket; *hon' shám*, a shirt, an under-shirt; *tái' shám*, a dress coat; *i shám*, garments; *chéuk, shám*, to dress; *tsò' shám ké'* a tailor, a seamstress.

 *Shán* To cut grass, to mow, to cut herbs; to erase; to root out; a scythe, a large reaping-hook.

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Shan.

 *Shin* The body, the trunk; the main part of a thing; the hull; one's self, I, myself, personal, my own person; the 158th radical of characters relating to the body; *shan' tái*, the whole body; *ts'an shan*, myself; *pün shan*, my body; *ch'ui, shan*, to enter on life; *'yau shan ká*, has some property; *pat, ch'ing' k'i shan*, does not fit him, as dress; is very unsuitable, as an occupation; *shan' tsz' 'yau peng'* sick, ill; *fan shan' m' hoi*, I can't divide myself, can't do but one thing at a time; *'yau shan' k'i*, pregnant; *p'o' shan*, to take a maidenhead; *shan' fan*, an obligation, proper business, calling; *mái' shan*, to go out to work as a cook; *'kí shí, hoi shan*, when do you weigh anchor? *'lò shan*, I, said by old women; your father; *mong shan*, to forget one's duty, reckless; *yat, shan kwai' kwat*, you worthless baggage! *shang yat, shan ch'ong*, the body covered with sores; *shan kò tái'* rather tall; *tán shan' tsai*, a bachelor; *ts' shan*, to change one's dress; *on shan*, got a place, found employment; *kwo' shan*, to die; *ch'ik, shan*, nude, naked.

 *Shin* To extend; to stretch, as when tired; to reiterate; to state to a superior; the 9th of

the 12 stems, the hour from 3 to 5 p. m., over of which the monkey has sway; *shan shí* or *shan hák*, the 9th hour; *shan üt*, the 7th month; *shan shan ü 'yá*, easy, comfortable, careless of; *shan shik*, to reprimand, to straitly charge.

伸 Shin To stretch and yawn; to dilate, to stretch out, to straighten; to explain, to state; to exhibit, to elucidate; to right, to redress, to clear up a cause; redressed, righted, vindicated; to be worth, valued at, equal to, as in pricing things; *shan tím* 'shau, to stretch out the hand; *shan f'ü lí* put out your tongue; *hím' shan* or *shan 'há üt*, to stretch; *shan 'lân*, to stretch when weary; *shan ün wai*, to redress a grievance; *shan ch'an*, to state a matter to a superior; *shan man*, a statement; *shan chik kéuk*, dead, laid out; *shan kwo' 'kí* *to ngan*, how much is it worth? *shan ch'ut, 'lai*, push it out.

呻 Shin To groan, to lament; to read in a chanting way; *shan yam*, to recite, as books; to sigh; *ch'éung shan 'tün t'án* whining and complaining.

紳 Shin A large sash, a girdle with ornamented ends; to gird; those who are privileged to wear sashes, the gentry; *shan k'am*, or *héung shan*, or *shan sz'* the literati, the gentry and graduates; *tsun' shan*, the Red Book.

辰 Shin To excite motion, moving; time; heavenly bodies, which mark time; a twelfth of a day, a Chinese hour; hours, times, seasons; the hour from 7 to 9 a. m., the 5th of the 32 stems, over which the dragon has sway; ether, a place where no stars are; the 161st radical; *yat, ko' shí shan*, a Chinese hour; *shí shan héung*, a time incense stick; *pat, shan*, ill-starred, unlucky; *'hò yat, shan*, a lucky day.

晨 Shin The sun beaming forth; morning, day, dawn; clear; *'tsò shan*, good morning; *léung shan*, a fortunate day; *shan fan t'ín 'tò*, to turn night into day; *shan 'tsò tò* I came at dawn.

宸 Shin A retired apartment, where the emperor dwells; *fung shan*, the maple palace, met. the emperor.

神 Shin That which operates by its own subtle energies, invisible and intelligent, causing things to develop, yet formless and inscrutable; the powers above, the gods, the divinities who are worshiped; God, in the usage of pagans; a spirit; the human spirit, that which is the stimulating principle of the body, the animal spirits; divine, godlike; spiritual, as being higher than man; *shan ming*, the gods; *shan, 'kwai, sin, fat*, gods, demons, genii, and Budhas—are four orders of beings above man; *páp shan*, to worship God or the gods; *sz' shan*, to serve the gods, as

an acolyte; *mín shan*, gods placed near the door; *on shan*, to quiet and content the gods, to set up gods to be worshipped; *shan tsung*² idols; *shan muk*, *ü tin*² *kwong ying*, the eye of a god is like the lightning's flash; *wán shan*, to requite the gods; *ká shan*, the lares or ancestral divinities; *ts'é shan*, malicious gods, evil spirits, demons; *shan wan*, the spiritual soul; *shan háu*² divinely efficacious—as a pill; *shan miu*² divinely superior, as a physician; *shan ch'ui*, *kwai yap*, [he is like] a spirit going or a devil entering—wily; *shan wai*² the seat of an idol; *shan sin* *ngá kóm*² *kon tseng*² clean as a fairy's teeth—nothing at all; *shan hám*, the title of a god; *ts'oi shan*, the god of wealth; *sam tung*² *shan chí*, the heart moves, and God perceives it; *hò yung*² *shan*, keep your wits about you, be careful; *shan 'chü p'ái*, a wooden tablet in honor of ancestors; *shan yan*, a shrewd guesser, a prophet; *shan sam*, devout, religiously inclined; *mò mat*, *tsing shan*, out of sorts, low-spirited; *shan shui* *'kwai lung*² *jang*, when in the blues, the devil plays with the lamp—to take advantage of.

臣 Chin A servant, one who is subject to another; a minister of a prince, an officer, a vassal; to serve in office; the 131st radical; *chung shan*, a loyal minister; *man shan*, civilians; *mok*, *fi*, *wong shan*,

the king's power and officers are everywhere; *pat shan* an unfaithful minister; *'pún tá*² *shan*, I, the high officer; *mán' kook*, *shan fuk*, all nations submitted.

腎 Shin The kidneys of men; the gizzard of fowls; the kidneys of beasts are called *ü*; the one of the five viscera, which is connected with water, and presides over wisdom and force; to lead; hard; *no*² *'shan*, the kidneys; *ngo*² *'shan*, the testes; *'shan nong*, the scrotum; *áp*, *'shan*, ducks' gizzards; *ngo 'shan*, gizzard of a goose.

呻 A colloquial word. To constantly lament, to complain of, to whine about; *mok*, *loi shan*² *ái* dont come here with your whinings.

慎 Shin To act carefully and seriously; attentive, cautious, sincere, quiet; *'kan shan*² attentive; *shan chung*² to be circumspect; *pat shan*² heedless, inattentive.

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Shán.

山 Shán A hill, a mountain; hills, heights, ranges of peaks; wild, not domesticated or cultivated; hilly, brought from the forests; the 46th radical of characters relating to hills; *met.* graves; *shán fung*, a peak; *shán k'ai*, a mountain creek; *shán tuk*, rustic, countrified; *shán fu*² wood and bamboo ware,

SHÁN.

such as baskets, brooms, tubs; *shán 'kau*, people who dig and watch graves; *pái' shán*, to worship graves on the hills; *tsong' shán*, to bury, to inter; *shán 'fí*, hill robbers; *shán 'shui*, spring water; *shán 'yan*, a mountaineer, hermits; *hai' shán shéung' kò lai*, got it on the hilltops; *shán 'lám chéung' hi' malaria*, noxious gusts; *shán 'shui séung fung*, the hill and water will yet meet—you will yet see him; *yap, shán*, to retire into obscurity; *'hò ká shán*, a flourishing family; *shán 'iá*, side of a hill; *shán 'k'am*, wild fowl; *shán 'd'au*, a hill; *pái' lung shán*, to worship a dragon (i. e. a lucky or propitious) grave; *shán 'tsai*, a hillock.

刪 *Shán* To pare off; to amend, to correct, to expunge, to edit and settle a text; *shán 'loi*, to alter and reject; *shán 'hú* to expunge, as bad phraseology; *shán 'kám tik*, reduce it a little; *ts'at, shán*, a stiff painting brush.

珊 *Sán* Coral; *shán 'á*, fine coral, which can be made into ornaments; *shán 'ú chū*, coral beads; *lán shán*, scattered about, as fallen flowers; *shán 'ú 'teng*, a red coral button, the highest in rank; *shán 'ú shü' branch-ed coral*.

嫻 *Shán* Good, beautiful; to ridicule, to laugh at; *shán 'siú'* to make sport of.

Read *sin*, to go; *sin 'sin*, to walk, a gait, a manner of walking.

SHÁN.

蹢 *Shán* To hobble, to halt; *shán*, to walk lame, not make progress. Used for two last.

栓 An unauthorized character to bolt a door with a cross bar; *shán 'ch'éung mun*, bar a window.

門 *Swán* The bar which bolts a door or gate; to bolt; a cross-pin key, a bar; *shán 'cháp*, to be a street gate; *mún shán*, door bar; *shán 'p'ò'* to shut a shop.

泣 *Sán* To weep, to cry piteously *léung muk, shán shán*, both eyes streaming with tears.

孿 *Sán* To bear twins; to suckle two children at once; to change; *shán 'tsz' twins*.

孱 *Fsán* Timid, afraid; weak; embarrassed; *shán 'yéuk*, feeble. *shán 'lú*, incapable, unfit, as for an office.

儼 *Chan* To rail at; to manifest; *shán 'tsau*, to abuse, to scold.

潺 *Chan* The murmur of water; running water; phlegm; *shán 'ün*, a current; *'hau shán*, phlegm; *'t'ò' shán*, to spit out phlegm; *shán 'ín*, slaver, to slobber.

汕 *Shán* Fish jumping on the water; frisky; to snare fish in a wicker net; name of a river in Corea.

諛 *Shán* To vilify, to slander; to murmur against, to traduce; *shán 'siú'* to mock; *kán' í mò shán'* do not scold when you reprove.

疝 *Shán* Gripings or wind in the stomach, something like angina pectoris; swellings of the

testicles; *shán' hī'* pain in the bladder, a stricture; *sam shán'* angina pectoris; *'mau shán'* one testicle swelled large; *'yung shán'* inflammation of the testes.

纂

Tswán

To seize violently, to usurp; to turn traitor, and seize the throne; *shán' wai'* to usurp the throne; *shán' shi'* to murder the sovereign.

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Shang.

(This character is almost always pronounced *shang*.)

生

Sang

To bear, to produce, to bring forth; to live; to spring up, to arise; causing to grow, to excite; to come forth; life, vitality, living; a live person; born; birth; raw, unripe; unacquainted; unsubdued; the 100th radical; *kam shang,* this life; *p'ing shang,* the whole life; *shang p'ing chí lik,* the entire strength; *hok shang* or *mún shang,* a young man, a pupil; *sín shang,* a teacher, Sir, Mr.; *Léung shang,* Mr. Léung; *shang hī'* to get angry; *shang 'ngán tsz'* unusual characters; *shang f'* occupation, business, trade; *shang tak, 'kí' hò,* rather pretty, as a child; *shang ting' hai'* 'kóm, it must be this way; *shang min' yan,* a stranger; *shang ngái,* a calling, a profession; *shang ch'ung kai,* a bare-skinned pullet—a pot-bellied child; *shang sho,* not much used to, not seen one

for a long time; *shang po' yan,* a new acquaintance; *'ü shang,* a preparation of raw fish; *shang ü,* the *Ophicephalus*; *shang sik,* to get interest, to make profit; *shang ngan,* to borrow money; *fong' shang,* to let living things go; *shang ngoi'* odd, singular; *shang tsò' ké'* all made up, unreal; *shang shang put,* 'i, age after age, unceasing succession; *shang 'kwo' tsz'* unripe fruit; *shang tak, 'ín in,* made so by heaven; *shang shát, chí k'ín,* power of life and death; *loi shang,* the life to come; *t'ok shang,* the doctrine of metempsychosis; *shang sz'* to make trouble; *shang yat,* a birth day; *shang kai,* an unaltered cock; *ch'uk shang,* animals of all kinds; *'sz' shang 'yau ming'* life and death are appointed.

笙

Sang

A musical instrument, of the organ kind, made of 13 reeds inserted into a bulb; the music is made by drawing in the breath; small, slender; *shang ko,* to play and sing, met. peace and plenty.

牲

Sang

Sacrificial animals, of which there are six; victims; *sám shang,* pork, greens and poultry; *luk shang,* the six sorts of victims; *shang 'kau,* cattle, draught animals.

甥

Sang

The children of one's daughter; *ngoi' shang,* a sister's children; *ngoi' shang sai'* a niece's husband; *'kún shang,* a son-in-law; *'í shang,* children of a wife's sister.

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Sháng.

(These two, though read *shang* in the Fan Wan, are always pronounced broad.)

省 *Sang* To diminish, to abridge, to lessen; to use sparingly; frugal of; saved, avoided; to examine, to inspect; a spot guarded for officers; a province; 'sháng, shing, the provincial city, as Canton; shap, pát, 'sháng, the eighteen provinces or China Proper; kok, 'sháng, every province or part of the country; 'sháng 'kám tik, take off a little; 'sháng sz' to avoid trouble; to prevent the necessity of doing a second time; 'sháng tak, yau' lai, have it done out of hand; 'sháng man, an abridged phrase, terse; 'sháng tak, 'ngo hū' saved my going; 'sháng 'hò to sz' diminish the forms of proceedings, to lessen the details.

省 *Sang* Interchanged with the preceding, when meaning to lessen, to circumscribe; meagre, emaciated. Also, a film or staphyloma, which obscures the vision; a disease caused by demons, a sort of black vomit or plague; a crime, a fault; calamity.

省 A colloquial word; to scour, to rub bright; to whet the appetite; 'sháng kwong, scoured bright; 'sháng 'hau, to rub or clean the mouth; 'sháng wai' to excite the appetite; 'sháng tsing' or 'sháng leng' to scour bright.

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Shap.

濕 *Shih* Wet, humid, moist, damp, slimy, watery; hurried; disappointed, dejected, depressed; shap, hī' humid exhalations, which cause disease; swelled and sore legs; tsam' shap, to soak; 'tá shap, moistened, wet; shap, shang, all animals produced in the water; hám shap, saline efflorescence, dampness; kòm' hám shap, ké' such a blackguard; shap, múi, doing things by halves, spoiling what he undertakes; fung shap, rheumatism; tap, shap, shan, to get wet with rain; shap, sái' wet through; shap, 'shui, wet; fát, shap, to gather dampness; tū, shap, fell and got wet. The second form is erroneous.

十 *Shih* Ten; perfect, complete; the 24th radical; the second form is the complex one; shap, fan, entire, the whole, excellent, very, a strong superlative; shap, fan ch'ing tsán' to lavish praise; shap, fan ok, very wicked; shap, tsz' kái, a cross street; shap, ts'ün, complete, as a recovery; shap, 'sz' yat, shang, ten to one he'll die; shap, i' fan ch'ek, exactly right, altogether correct; shap, shé pit, ü 'kau in' it's better to sell nine things for ready money than ten for credit; 'm hai' shap, fan 'hò, not so very good, a poor sort; shap, tsuk, complete, perfect; shap,

tsz' ká a cross; *shap, yat*, eleven; *shap, fan chí yat*, a tenth; *ch'ó shap*, the tenth of the month; *kák, shap*, after ten days; *shap, shing' tak, pái*, got eight out of ten.

什 Shih. A file of ten men, or two sections of five; sundries; *shap, mat*, things, *shap, mat*, 'm oí' want for nothing; *p'tn shap*, verses of ten lines, books generally; *shap, shap, shang*, a petty retail trade; *shap, hi* chattels.

This character is sometimes used in the court dialect in the word *shih-mo*, what?

拏 Shih. To collect with the hand, to gather; to bring together, to arrange; to pick up; a sort of armlet; *shap, hi*, to take up; *shau shap*, to put up and arrange, as baggage; *met.* to revenge; *chap, shap, mat, kin* put all the things together.

(470)

Sháp.

簪 Sháh. A fan; the word is usually seen on formal cards. Also pronounced *sáp*.

哈 Hiáh. Fiery, flaming. A colloquial word; to provoke; *sháp, hi* to provoke, bickerings; *sháp, p'ó 'hau lung*, [scolded till] he has made himself hoarse.

Also read *sháp*, to boil in water, to cook by boiling; *sháp, nam tik*, to boil thoroughly; *sháp, ngau yuk*, boiled beef; *sháp, fong*, to boil soup; *sháp, lán* boiled to pieces.

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Shat.

失 Shih. To lose, to mislay; to omit, to neglect, to fail; to err, to miss the road; to jeopardize; to leave behind; to slip; failure; accidental; a fault, an omission; *shat, kot*, not to pay attention; I beg pardon!—a polite phrase; *shat, mat*, to lose anything; *kwó' shat*, error, guilt; *shat, sun* to forfeit one's word; *shat, shau*, to miss one's object; *shat, shau 'lá lán* let it slip and broke to pieces; *shat, kéuk*, to lose one's foothold, to slip up; *shat, 'liú*, lost; *shat, p'un*, to lose in trade; *shat, ch'át*, to neglect to look into; *shat, shí*, to overpass time, to miss the hour; *shat, wan*, to faint, to become insensible; *met.* stupid, inattentive; *shat, 'shui*, lost overboard, gone to the bottom; *shat, ki* forgot it; *shat, 'lá 'tím*, lost the clue, failed to give a bribe; *shat, 'hau*, dying; spoke wrong, mistaken; *shat, tsip*, I missed your call; *shat, 'ü káu' fan* lost the proper period for instruction; *shat, shan*, lost her virtue; *shat, 'ín*, a lapsus linguae; *shat, 't'ai min* disgraced; *shat, kwok*, lost the crown.

瑟 Shih. A sort of harpsichord or psaltery, with silken strings; numerous; stern; elegantly; *k'am shat, f'ü wo*, lutes and harps in concord—conjugal union; *shat, shat*, humming

of the wind. In colloquial;
shat, shat, 'há, walk slowly,
 said to a child. (472)

Shát.

虱 } A louse; *shat, 'ná*, a louse;
 蚤 } *'fít' shat*, or *'kau shat*, a flea;
 沙 } *shá shat*, sand-fleas; *ngau*
 沙 } *shat*, an ox-tick; *teng shat*,
 虱 } to crack a louse; *muk, shat*,
 虱 } bed-bugs, cimicidæ.

室 } A house, a dwelling, an
 室 } abiding place; a room, apart-
 室 } ment; a wife, a woman taken
 室 } to one; to marry; kindred,
 室 } family; a cavern; the 18th of
 室 } the 28 constellations, consist-
 室 } ing of α and β in Pegasus;
 室 } *ching' shat*, and *ch'ák, shat*,
 室 } wife and concubine; *shau'*
 室 } *shat*, to marry, a marriage; *shat'*
 室 } *shat*, an ancestral hall; *ká*
 室 } *shat*, a family; *ping shat*, an
 室 } ice-house; *kung shat*, emper-
 室 } or's palace.

實 } Real, solid; full, stuffed,
 實 } compact; hard, as a knot;
 實 } true, real, honest, sincere;
 實 } fixed, as a price; the reality;
 實 } to fill, to cram; fruit of
 實 } plants; the results, the fruit
 實 } of, effects, the facts of; *shat*,
 實 } *tso'* or *shat*, *'shau*, are super-
 實 } latives, really, very, in fact;
 實 } *kít, shat*, or *shing shat*, the fruit
 實 } has set; *shing shat*, without
 實 } fail, true; *'lò shat, yan*, a real
 實 } honest man; *shat, shat, lok*,
 實 } *lok*, securely, really; *'tít, kòm'*
 實 } *shat*, solid as iron; fixed, as a
 實 } price; *shat, ká'* fixed price;
 實 } *shat, sz'* a real affair, the
 實 } facts of a case; *shat, 'shau*
 實 } *kwa'* it is extremely dear; *shat*,
 實 } *sem, séung 'tí*, a real sincere
 實 } friend.

殺 } To kill, to slay, to put to
 殺 } death; to murder; to die from
 殺 } famine; to be destroyed; kill-
 殺 } ed. by frost; to seize, to hunt
 殺 } and kill game; to fight; to
 殺 } wound one with intent to kill;
 殺 } used in exaggeration, as furi-
 殺 } ously, to death, murderously;
 殺 } *shát, f'au*, to decapitate; *shát*,
 殺 } *'shau*, a headsman; to throw
 殺 } up an affair; *shát, shang*, to
 殺 } kill animals; *shát, lí'* a fu-
 殺 } rious, awe-inspiring manner;
 殺 } *chan ching' fú' ú, shát*, I
 殺 } shall die with joy; *shát, yap*,
 殺 } *chan'* fought his way into the
 殺 } camp; *shát, sing*, a deadly
 殺 } star—a merciless robber; *shát*,
 殺 } *ts'oi*, good for nothing, you
 殺 } worthless fellow.

煞 } Interchanged with the pre-
 煞 } ceding; to strike dead, as by
 煞 } the sun; to kill, to murder;
 煞 } noxious, baleful, malign; to
 煞 } end, the last; very; *shát, lí'*
 煞 } deadly vapors; *shan shát*, div-
 煞 } ine or supernatural effluences;
 煞 } *shát, sing*, a malign star; *tong*
 煞 } *shát*, to ward off baleful influ-
 煞 } ences—by the *pát, kwá'* and
 煞 } the inscription *shek, 'kòm tong*
 煞 } or Stone Warden; *tso' shát*,
 煞 } unlucky, haunted.

刷 } A brush, a scraper; a curry-
 刷 } comb; to brush; to cleanse,
 刷 } to scour, to scrub; a card for
 刷 } cotton; to print, as the Chinese
 刷 } do; *'hon shát*, to cut and print
 刷 } books; *shát, 'ch'í 'koi hang'* to
 刷 } wipe off disgrace by reforming.

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Shau.

收 To receive; to collect, to gather; to harvest; to seize; to take; to bind, to restrain; Shau to bring to an end, to conclude; to be annoyed by, to be moved, to receive the effects of, in which cases it takes the sense of the passive; a cross bar in a carriage; an ancient hat made to receive the hair; *shau shap*, to make things ready; *shau kot*, to cut and harvest; *shau 'lim*, to collect in, as interest; *shau shap*, 'ní, I'll fix you, I'll pay you up—as by imprisonment; *shau mái*, to put by, or lay up, or in its place; *shau yap*, to receive, as a letter or money; *shau p'ò* to shut up shop; *shau kám*, to incarcerate; *shau chéung* to collect accounts; *shau tán*, a receipt; *shau sam*, to reform, to call in one's thoughts; *shau shap*, *sám kwan*, to involve and endanger one's life; *shau kw'ai*, to collect the fees; *shau kung*, to cease work; *'hò shau shing*, a good harvest; *shau 'mí*, the last, the rear; *shau 'mái yan sam*, to get people's hearts, as by largesses; *shau 'mái ngan 'mí*, to buy in bad money; *shau ping*, to recall troops; *shau chéung' hák*, one who collects money.

秋 Mournful, sorry, sad, fearful, chagrined; *shau mán* disappointed, sorrowful; *hóm shau*, silent and sad, gloomy;

秋
Tsau

shau 'k'ü 'm is I am afraid he won't wish them; *shau ch'éung pák, kít*, my sorrowing bowels are tied in a hundred knots—distressed.

手 The hand, the arm; an autograph; handy, quick; to handle, to hold in the hand; the 64th radical of characters relating to crafts; met. a person; actions; skill; *yat, 'pá 'shau*, a hand; *'shau há* under one's order; *há 'shau* or *lok 'shau*, to begin a work; *hán 'shau*, an idler, unoccupied; *'shau 'pán fong*, the palm; *'shau tsuk*, brothers; *'hò tsok, 'shau*, elegant writing; *'shau tsok*, handicraft, an art; *'lò 'shau*, an old hand at it; *'shau tün* a trick, cleverness, clever at; *ch'á 'shau*, to interlace the fingers; *'shau áa* the inner side of the elbow; *'shau 'kau*, penniless; *'shau fan*, a hand-stove; *pong 'shau*, a helper; *kwo' 'shau*, to give to another; to transfer; *'shau t'ip*, a visiting-card; *p'ák, 'shau tsò* to do a thing off-hand; *'shau to do tí* to take things off, to look at this and that; *'shau 'chí lá' sho*, open fingers—will never hold money; *'shau kím' í lap*, held his sword and stood; *yau 'shau*, a lazy fellow, idler; *la' 'shau 'pún*, present a card—as inferiors to their superior officers; *'shau shang*, a raw hand; *'shau shuk*, skillful at; *fán 'shau lai*, to examine a thing over and over; *'shau han*, lines on the palm, turning things over, fussing.

守 To hold fast, to have custody of, to maintain; to guard, to defend; to protect, to ward off; to supervise; steadfast; a charge, a post; *'shau tak, 'kan,* keep close watch over it; *'shau sin* to watch for the new-year; *'shau pi* a major; *'shau chai* to mourn for one's parents; *'shau tsit*, a widow refusing to marry; *'shau 'pá chü* to stop people entering; *kün 'shau,* to exercise an office; *'shau ye* to watch at night; *'shau ü* or *'fong 'shau,* to keep watch; *'shau 'k'ung,* to remain poor; *'shau 'pún fan* to keep to one's own business; *'shau 'p, 'nán,* it is hard to retain an estate; *'shau háu* to mourn for parents.

首 The head, a chieftain, the chief, the head, the leader; the heads of a matter; foremost; kinds, sorts; the beginning, the origin; to place in the van; to manifest, to display; the 185th radical of characters relating to the head; *tsun 'shau pái* bow the head in respect; *'wai 'shau,* acts as leader; *'shau 'sin kú* to go first; *'shau 'ming,* the first name; *'shau 'ling,* the leader, the acting man; *on 'shau,* the first on the list of *siuts'ái* graduates; *'shau 'mi séung kú* look after both ends, examine everything; *'shau 'm 'sin 'kóm,* we must not do this way.

首 To acknowledge, to take upon one's self; to confess a crime; to put at the head; *shau 'tsüi* to confess a crime.

瘦 Lean, emaciated, poor, thin, having little flesh; meagre, from disease; *shau' mák, mák,* very lank; *kwat, shau' ü, 'ch'ái,* bones stick out like sticks; *min' shau' hatchet-faced;* *'fi shau' tak,* well proportioned, not too lean or too fat.

狩 A hunting dog; a hunt in winter on grounds burnt over; *'ts'un shau'* an imperial inspecting tour.

受 To receive, to accept of; to admit, to contain; to inherit, to succeed; to endure, to suffer, to bear, a form of the passive; susceptible of; a charge, a thing given to be kept; *pat, 'kóm shau'* how can I presume to accept it—a polite phrase; *'ngo 'm shau' tak,* I can't eat it, I won't receive it; *'mái shau'* to buy, bought; *'tsin shau'* to lend money on a real estate; *'m shau' yung'* indisposed, ill; *shau' tsüi'* suffering for past errors; *shau' ying,* punished; *tsüi' shau'* of great patience; *shau' fuk,* blessed; *shau' tsin'* to be poor, willing to be poor; *shau' nán'* to be ill-treated, suffering; *shau' káu'* to hear instruction, teachable; *shau' 'p,* to be taught, as a pupil; *shau' 'kò mò* to get the high cap—fond of praise; *shau' 'chong pán'* one who is improvable by dress; *shau' 'yan chai'* 'chau, to be hampered by others; *shau' nán' 'ts'oi 'chü,* a miserly wretch, who stints himself; *'hò tam' shau' k'* very stupid, like a beast—a vulgar phrase; *shau' náu'* to be scolded.

授¹ To give; to communicate;
Shau shau² giving and receiv-
ing; *ch'ün shau²* to impart
instruction.

綬¹ The cord attached to a seal
Shau to carry it by; a bag for a seal;
a tent or curtain cord; knee-
ties.

壽¹ Age, years, longevity, long
Shau life; *met.* birthday; the dead;
shéung² shau², *chung shau²* and
há² shau² are respectively 80,
70 and 60 years of age; *shau²*
'pán, shau² muk, and *'ling shau²*
are all terms for a coffin; *pái²*
shau² to congratulate on a
birthday; *kò shau²* what is
your age? *ch'éung shau²* aged;
shau² tán² a god's birthday;
shau² t. grave clothes, a shroud;
shau² 'tsau², a birthday cap;
shau² ts'ín, coin given by old
people, which is hung around
children's necks.

獸¹ A beast, a wild animal, a
Shau hairy brute; a gamekeeper, a
forester; brutal, violent, igno-
rant; *shau² sam*, ferocious,
cruel; *'tsau shau²* quadrupeds;
the *luk, shau²* are the musk,
antelope, moose, bear, boar,
and hare.

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Sháu.

梢¹ The extreme end of a branch,
Shau a twig; a staff used in panto-
mimes; small; small sticks for
fuel; a rudder or tiller; a
steersman, a sailor; to knock
a thing off, as when it sticks;
an agricultural tool; *sháu*
kung, a steersman; *sháu 'tsz'*

a sailor; *mái, há² sháu*, un-
lucky to the end, always un-
successful; *mút, sháu*, the end
of a thing; *kò sháu*, poles for
poling; *shéung sháu*, a ship's
crew; *sháu tái² 'há*, give me
a lift; to assist one, as in his
business; *mán sháu*, to pro-
tect, to secure against harm.

筲¹ A basket or hamper to carry
Shau grain in; *sháu kí*, a rice bas-
ket; *'lau sháu chí yan*, a rus-
tic, one who only knows about
eating.

弰¹ A bow shooting an arrow;
Shau the ends or points of a bow.

蛸¹ A sort of long-legged spider,
Shau or perhaps tipula, called *siú*
sháu. Also read *siú*; a kind
of caterpillar found on the mul-
berry; *'hoi p'íú siú*, the bone
of the cuttlefish.

菁¹ A coarse weed, of which wild
Shau boars make themselves lairs
or dens, in form like a house.
Read *siú*, the roots of grass.

鞘¹ A sheath; a scabbard of a
Shau sword; *sháu*, case for a
knife or sword; *ping pat, lí*
sháu, the arms did not leave
their scabbards—a time of
peace.

稍¹ Grain gradually expanding;
Shau a ration of grain from the
government stores; gradually,
slowly, by degrees; an adjec-
tive denoting slightly, for the
most part, partially; *'sháu*
nan, has some ability, able
to do most of it; *'sháu 'siú*,
rather small; *'sháu sz'* an un-
important thing, like eating;
'sháu 'sháu tsò² tak a very
little of it won't matter; *'sháu*

'*you pat, hòp*, it is not exactly the thing, does'nt quite match; '*sháu 'you tik, f'au lò* I have some prospect of work; '*sháu kòu*, dried partly; tide ebbing somewhat; '*sháu 'hò*, it will do pretty well, probably.

哨
Shau A small or crooked mouth, as of a jug; a distorted mouth; loquacious, gabbling; lictors who cry before officers; a guard, a guard-station to warn against thieves; to patrol, to walk about; to ramble. A colloquial word; to smear; teeth sticking out; '*sháu, shân* revenue boats to suppress piracy; '*sháu, ngá 'mò shau' gung* those with projecting teeth are shortlived people; '*ch'xi sháu*' to signalize the guard boats; '*sháu 'yan*, to rub on oil, as on boats; '*sháu 'lám*' a spy; '*sháu 'hau*, a wry mouth; '*sháu 'kwo' kò' tát, teng*' I'll walk about there; '*sháu yat, f'íu h'í* I've been there once; '*'lao sháu*', *yan' sháu*' guards, a guard of honor; '*sháu há*' stationed at a guard; '*sháu 'yan*, a guard, sentry.

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Shé.

賒
Shié To buy or sell on credit; to borrow, to get a loan; slow, negligent, remiss; distant; to defer, to procrastinate; '*shé 'mái*, to buy on credit; '*shé f'ín*, to borrow money; '*shé fò*' to get credit for goods; '*yéung' ming pat, shé*, better

cheapen it than credit it; '*shé chéung*' credits; '*shé ch'í*' '*há*, credit me for a little while; '*shé 'mái yat, shan chéung*' I'm loaded down with unpaid accounts.

蛇
Shié A serpent, a snake; serpentine, crooked; malicious, designing, treacherous, subtle; the constellation Hydra; '*yat, f'íu, shé*, a snake; '*luk, shé*, a venomous serpent; '*lung shé*, like dragons and snakes—so is fine penmanship; '*nan shé*, to play with a snake; '*shé tsuk*, a snake's legs—an unnecessary appendage; '*ch'éung shé chan*' the long serpent volution—in strategy; '*lai kung shé*, a gecko; '*pák, f'á, shé*, a spotted snake; '*shim shé*, a lizard; '*shé hok*, a snake's skin; '*shé f'au 'sh'í 'ngán*, a snake's head and rat's eyes—wily; '*shé 'yan shé lò*' a serpent knows his own tricks; '*shé 'kòu 'lán*, lazy as a snake; '*Fai 'hau shé sam*, Buddha's mouth and a snake's heart.

Also read *í*, a wriggling gait; to squirm.

余
Shié A proper name, the surname of a clan.

關
Shié A Sanscrit word; a recluse; '*shé lai*, a nun; '*hoi shé lai*, a Buddhist priest; '*shé wai*, to burn a priest.

捨
Shié To let go, to relinquish, to part with; to leave, to abandon; to desist from, to renounce; to spend, as one's energies; to give alms, to bestow; to reject, to impugn, as the authority of; '*yan shé sam*, charitable,

benevolent; 'shé tak, hā' to leave behind, as one's friends; 'nán 'shé, hard to part with; 'koi, 'shé, to part with strong self-denial; 'shé tak, 'kóm, be willing to do so; 'shé tak, 'mo, will you part with this? 'shé 'shan yap, 'tā' to abandon one's family and become a priest; 'Yé 'sú 'shé 'kí mēng' 'kau 'shai' Jesus gave his life to save the world; 'shé 'pán, to bestow coffins.

A colloquial word; very, immediately; 'pin' 'mín' 'shé fái' he changed his countenance instantly; 'shé 'hò, very best, excellent.

社 Shié The god of a particular place; the tutelary deities, the lares rustici; a hamlet; a society or company of persons; sacrifices to the gods of the land and their altars; 'shé 'tsik, gods of the land and grain, worshiped by the sovereign as patron gods—their altars have no roofs; 'shé 'yat, two festivals, like the compitalia, for worshipping the lares, about the 16th of March and 18th of September; 'í 'in 'shé, 10 or 25 houses; a field altar to the lares; 'lap, 'shé 'án, to set up an altar to the gods of the land.

舍 Shié To dwell, to lodge; to halt, to rest; a rest, a breathing spell; a stage of 35 lí; a lodge, a hospice; a booth, a shed, a stall in a market; a cottage; lodgings; used for the pronoun my, when speaking of one's junior relatives; 'shé 'kū, to

lodge; 'máu 'shé' or 'shé' 'há' my house; 'shé 'tā' my brother; 'shé 'ts'an, my relatives; 'shé 'chat, my niece; 'tsik, 'shé a cell in the examination hall; 'chuk, 'shé' to build a house; 'uk, 'shé' houses, tenements; 'shé' lí 'ts' a relic of Buddha; 'shé' lí 'táp, a dagoba erected over a relic.

Read 'shé, and used for **捨** to give, to part with.

赦 Shié To forgive, to remit punishment, to pardon, to excuse; to pass over, to reprove; to let go; pardon, amnesty; 'shé 'tsú' to pardon sins; 'í 'in 'shé three days in the year, when heaven forgives sins; 'tā' 'shé 'í 'in 'há' a general amnesty; 'shé' 'kwó' 'ní 'ts'z' pass it over this time; 'shé' 'mín, to forgive.

射 Shié To shoot, as a bow; to issue forth, to dart out, as rays; to glance at; to counterfeit and undersell; to issue forth, as evil influences of a place; 'shé 'tsin' to shoot an arrow; 'yat, 'shé 'kwong yap, 'jai, the sun shines in here; 'pi 'agán 'shé 'há, to cast sheep's eyes, to glance at sidelong; 'shé 'ying, to shoot a shadow—to implicate one, to blame one unjustly; 'shé' 'chung' 'pá, to hit the mark; 'lün' 'shé' to shoot wide; 'shé' lí to counterfeit another's mark in order to undersell; 'shé' 'ín, to sound, to try with words.

麝 Shié The musk deer, found in Sz'chuen and Tibet; 'shé' 'héung, musk; 'ká 'shé' 'héung, adulterated musk.

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Sheng.

(See also words under *Shing*.)

聲

A colloquial word; careful, cautious, steady, as when carrying things; 'hò sheng, take good care, be very cautious.

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Shéuk.

汨

The noise of dashing water; a river in Kiángnán. A colloquial word; soft, like thin mud or lime; thin, like milk; lean; 'ní kóm' shéuk, you are very cowardly, careless of your reputation; 'chü shéuk, tik, cook it very soft.

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Shéung.

商

Shang

To consult, to devise, to deliberate, to arrange; to adjust by consulting; a merchant, a traveling dealer; to trade; one of the five musical notes; an hour or more before sunrise and sunset; an ancient dynasty, dating n. o. 1766 to 1122; 'hák, shéung, a traveling merchant; 'shéung 'lú, a merchant from abroad; ngoi' kwók, shéung yan, a foreign merchant; 'yéung shéung, the old hong-merchants; 't'ü, shéung, an ironmonger; shéung chéuk, or shéung léung, to consult about; 'im shéung, a salt merchant.

請

Shang

Interchanged with the preceding, when meaning consult; to deliberate.

雙

Shwáng

A pair, a brace, a couple; a doublet; two or a match; anything; an equal, a mate; Shwáng to go with; to mate; a parcel of land of five acres; shéung 'ngán fá jing, a two-eyed feather; mò shéung, no mate; unequaled; shéung 'ts'an, one's parents; shéung 'tò, two swords in one sheath; Shéung 'Mún 'tai, the Double Door, a sort of Temple Bar in Canton; shéung 'shau pák, fá, an old grayheaded couple.

傷

Shang

To wound, to bruise, to injure, to hurt; a wound, an injury, a hurt; to grieve, to mourn; to cause grief, to distress; to waste, as property; to lavish, as strength; injured, grieved, sad, in heart, chagrined, mortified; wounded; harm, objection; shéung 'hò, to injure, to take revenge on; shéung 'hon, an ague; shéung 'fung, to take cold; noi' shéung peng' spitting of blood; mò shéung, there's no harm done; 'ho shéung, what objection? shau' sām shéung, got three wounds; shát, shéung, a mortal wound; shéung 'ts'oi, to waste money; 't'ü shéung, wounded; shéung 'sam, to be grieved; shéung 'hau, hips of a wound; shéung 'soo 'hi' to violate confidence; shéung 'sam sz' a bad business, a misfortune; 'pi' shéung, to weep bitterly; 'im' shéung, to inspect wounds; chung' shéung

severely wounded; *shéung fung pài tsuk*, a degrading, ruinous custom.

喪
Shang An untimely death under 19 years, to die before puberty; to die; *kwok, shéung*, soldiers killed in battle; *tün, shéung*, a premature death; *ká, shéung*, to wed the effigy of a betrothed husband.

觥
Shang A horn, a cup, a goblet; a bumper; a feast, a banquet; to give to drink; *tsau, shéung* a wine cup; *chi, shéung*, or *kü, shéung*, to prepare a feast; *ch'ing, shéung*, to take wine with; *tsun, shéung*, to offer the glass; *lám, shéung*, to over-run, to exceed bounds.

瀧
Shwang A place in Loting chau in Kwángtung; a stream in Kweiyáng fú in Kweichau.

Also read *Jung*. A pelting rain; moistened, soaked with rain.

常
Chang Constant, ordinary, ever, frequent, common, usual; long continued, habitual, in usage; to keep, to maintain; a rule, a law; a stint; a spear 16 cubits long; *shéung shí*, ever, always, constantly; *p'ing, shéung*, usual; *fi, shéung*, unusual; *mò, shéung*, not common, happens rarely or but once; *'ng, shéung*, the five constant virtues; *ká, shéung fan*, a common meal; *shéung 'yau*, keeps it always, as a shopman has an article; *chiú, shéung*, as usual, customary; *shéung shang*, never dying, everliving, eternal; *shéung yat*, before, on a former day; *shéung yan*, of ordinary ca-

pacify; *shéung shéung kwó' nín*, to think of all the time.

裳
Chang The skirt, the lower garments; petticoats; *shéung*, garments; *mò mal, shéung*, have not many clothes.

嘗
Chang To taste, to test by tasting; to try, to essay, to prove; to deliberate; usually, ever.

嘗
Chang always, formerly; sign of past time, when it precedes the verb; the autumnal sacrifice of first fruits; *shéung yat, shéung*, taste it; *shéung shí*, tried it; *shí, shéung*, to try, to attempt; *mí, shéung*, not occurred, not yet happened to me; *shéung mán*, I have ever heard; *mò, shéung*, changeable; *shéung kwó' tasted it*; *shéung ip*, hereditary property whose proceeds are applied to ancestral sacrifices.

鶻
Chang A sort of flying gurnard, with orbital spines and jaws with large plates.

償
Chang To restore, to make amends, to replace, to recompense; restitution; to pay, as a debt; to forfeit; to suffer, as a penalty; *shéung meng*, to forfeit one's life; *fi, shéung*, to forfeit; *p'ui, shéung*, to make good; *shéung sam in*, a desire gratified; *shéung wán*, to pay back.

嫦娥
Chang *Shéung ngo*, the goddess of the moon, the Diana of the Chinese; *met.* the moon.

賞
Shang To give to an inferior; to bestow, to afford, to confer; to grant, as heaven; to make largesses, to reward, to recompense; to celebrate, as a day;

SHÉUNG.

to praise, to congratulate, to rejoice with, to take pleasure in; to exhort; 'shéung üt, to celebrate the harvest moon; 'shéung hò' to give largesses to troops; 'shéung sam, to delight one's self in; 'shéung ngan p'ai, to confer silver medals; 'tséung 'shéung pat, tong' an inadequate recompense; 'shéung tip, a bill offering a reward; 'shéung tsé' fà chung, to bestow the reward; kám' 'shéung, to look over with pleasure, as a book; 'shéung fà, to enjoy flowers and drink, as with friends; 'shéung kák, scale of rewards; 'shéung k'ap, to bestow a reward.

上 Sháng To go up, to ascend; to go to, as to court; to write in; to advance; to hand up; to esteem, to honor, to exalt; 'shéung shün, to go aboard ship; 'shéung hā' go up; 'shéung king, to go to Peking; 'shéung lau, to go upstairs; 'm 'shéung ydt, üt, not quite a month; 'shéung ngon' or 'shéung kái, to go ashore; 'shéung pún, to send a memorial to court; 'shéung hok, to begin to go to school; 'shéung p'ing, to weigh money in the scales; 'shéung pò' to credit in account; 'shéung 'kan yan' urgent to have it printed; 'ni 'm 'shéung sam, you didn't bear it in mind; 'shéung p'ò' mán, to put up the shop doors; 'shéung yan, tung' to be swindled; 'shéung fo' to land goods; 'shéung m'ai ch'éung shang, to get a coffin beforehand.

SHÉUNG.

上 Sháng 'Top, on top, above, upon; facing; high, above; remote, ancient; before, in time; superior, as good exalted, honorable; suprem the emperor; ascending, rising; 'chü shéung' the emperor; 'shéung' há' above and below high and low, up and down; 'kóm shéung' há' about as much; 'shéung' há' tò' nearly here, at hand; 't'in shéung' i heaven, in the sky; 'shéung yat, the other day; 'ch' shéung the highest; 'shéung' 'ng, fore noon; 'shéung' üt an imperial mandate; 'shéung' 'fau, the head, the chief; 'on shéung min' put it on top or above; 'tsui shéung' kò, is above, as on the roof or on deck; 'wong shéung' his Majesty; 'shéung' shéung' or 'shéung' 'ting, the very best quality; 'kái shéung' in the streets; 'shan shéung' on me, about one's person; 'shéung' chéuk, the best plan; 'shéung' shing, the rising tone.

加 Sháng To add; to honor, to adorn; desirous of; to esteem, to value; to boast; to have a care of; to control, to direct, —in which senses it forms a part of official titles; to get a princess for wife; used for the preceding in the senses of high, noble; a conjunction, still, but, yet, probably, perhaps; 'shéung' 'ch'é' kóm, still do it so; 'shéung' 'há' 'k'ü, esteem him; 'shéung' 'yau, there is still some; 'shéung' 'ü' tik, it is still wanted; 'shéung' 'hò, the best; 'shéung' kung 'chü, to marry a princess.

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Shí.

詩
Shí

To express the feelings in set words; poetry, rhymed lines of the same length; an ode, a poem, verses, hymns; to receive, to accept; *yam shí*, to make verses; *ai shí*, to improvisatize a sonnet; *tsok shí*, to write poetry; *Shí King*, the Book of Odes; *shí yung*, a bard; *shí yan*, a poet; *yai shau shí*, a verse, a stanza; *shí wan* the rhyme of poetry.

施
Shí

A banner unfurled; granted; expanded, exhibited, spread out; to confer, to relieve, to give, to bestow, as in charity; to afford, to diffuse; to permit, to concede, to grant, to suffer; to add to, to use; to move slowly; *shí tsai* to give in charity; *shí yan*, to show kindness; *shí shang*, grant that it may be; to allow; *shí chü*, a benefactor to temples; *shí shik*, to feed the poor; *shí shí shuk*, *shuk*, hesitating, embarrassed; *shí shí*, pleased, easy, happy; *shí chün*, independent, confident; *shí p'ai*, to boast, to act vauntingly; *shí shé*, to aid, to bestow.

Also read *ch'i*; to leave to; to remove. Read *í*, to change, to transfer.

絲
Shí

Interchanged and used for 經 coarse threads for weaving; a sort of sarsnet.

蓍
Shí

A sort of labiate plant like verbena, anciently used in divination; the stalks also served for hairpins.

尸
Shí

A corpse, for which the next is used; an image, an effigy; useless like a statue, to make a sinecure of; to arrange; to preside, to order; the 44th radical of characters relating to corpses; *shí war' sò' ts'an*, to neglect the duties but get the pay of an office.

屍
Shí

A corpse laid out, a carcase; *sz' shí*, a dead body; *im' shí*, to hold an inquest; *shí shau*, a corpse; *í shí' iú' ho'* to implicate by laying a corpse to one's door; *hóm' shí*, to inspect the wounds on a corpse.

鴿
Shí

A turtle dove, called *shí kan*, but more usually *pán kan*; the wood pigeon.

匙
Shí

A spoon; a key, which in China resembles a spoon; *sh' á shí*, a tea-spoon; *so shí*, a key; *nau shí*, turn the key; *mún shí*, a door-key; *shí íú*, a ladle-like spoon.

Z

時
Shí

Time; a season, an hour, a period; a Chinese hour; a quarter of a year; an occasion, an opportunity; proper, suitable, convenient, timeous; seasonable, recent, in season; to time; to be, is; after a verb, means when, as, while, during; at the beginning of a sentence, means at that time, then; to observe, to see; *shap, í shí shan*, a day, twelve hours; *sz' shí*, the four seasons; *yai shí tsau' iú'* I want it at once; *ni ko' shí hau'* this time; *m' tuk shí*, an unsuitable time or market; *shí p'ai'* fashionable; *shí hing*, in demand; *tsik shí*, instantly; *long shí*, at that time; *'ki shí*, when? *mò*

乙

𪛗
Shí

𪛗
Shí

屎
Shí

市
Shí

shí, all gone; never, no opportunity; *shí 'kwo*, fruit in season; *shí 'ai shí*, whenever convenient, at a good time; *shí shí*, always, constantly; *pat shí*, incessantly; *in' shí*, now, at this time; *sin shí*, before, the former time; *do shí*, a long time; *í'in shí*, weather; also the favorable juncture.

A hen-roost, made by cutting a hole in a wall, and fitting sticks in for the fowls.

A fish which enters the rivers from the ocean in May, and returns in September; probably the shad.

Ordure, excrement, dung; *shí háng*, a public necessary; *chap shí 'lò*, scavengers; *'lò shí fah*, to bamboo; *shí 't'ung*, a close stool.

Read *shí*, a sighing, moaning sound; a murmuring noise.

A market-place, a square or open place where people trade; a crowd, groups of marketeers; crowded; vulgar, billingsgate; marketable, saleable; to buy, to trade in the market; to bid, to offer a price; to encourage, as talent; *'shí ká* the market price; *shí f'au*, a market-place; *shí 'tseng chí yan*, low people, market people; *lan' shí fò* poor goods, second-rate goods; *pá' shí*, to stop trade, to refuse to expose goods; *shí chan* a great mart, like Fuhshán; *'hò 'shí tò* a ready sale; *hú shí*, a country market; *shí tò 'ch'au*, a doll sale for, unsaleable; *shí 'tseng sz'* a dirty affair; *fát shí*,

to commence selling; saleable; said also of a who puts a high value his services.

試
Shí

To use, to serve of; to experiment, to test; to pare and find out; to end to examine, as the lit graduates; a trial, a test *yat shí* try once, material; *shéung shí* to taste *'ai 'há*, try it; *tám' a* make a trial; *shí 'ch'au* examination for *kígin*; *tm'* to verify; *lap shí* tstitute a trial; *shí 'shau* to try one's skill; *shí 'han* see how he will talk.

是
Shí

Right, straight, direct; which is right, that which mind approves; the substantive verb, is, am, to be— it is so, it is right or certain, these, that; *pat shí* so, no; *shí yat*, on that then; *yéuk shí* if it be *shí 'yá*, yes, surely; *shí* yes; *shí p'ú*, certainly; *shí* therefore, by this means; *pat shí* in error, partly wrong *shí kò 'hò gan*, he is a go man; *shí 'ká shí 'cham*, is false or true? *tsau shí 'dai*, will come soon.

是
Shí

Formerly used for the above right, proper; good principle to judge.

氏
Shí

A family, a clan, a gens; sect; the 83d radical; an ancient title of honor; added names, denotes a female; *'I shí* Madame Li; *Wong m'á 'Lá shí* Madame Wong né; *Lí Shik shí* the Buddhists.

嗜²
Shí To delight in, to be fond of, to relish; to have an appetite for, gourmandizing; greedy for, addicted to; to indulge the animal desires; *shí' yam shí'*, fond of the table; *shí' hò'* to love, as a dish; *pal, shí' yam*, to disrelish music.

豉²
Shí Salted eatables, as beans, oysters, olives, which are afterwards dried and used as relishes; *tau' shí'* salted beans; *shí' yau*, soy; *min' shí'* salted flour and beans used in cooking; *'lám shí'* stoned and pickled olives; *tau' shí' kéung*, salted beans and ginger—a relish.

示²
Shí To show, to declare; to manifest, to make known, as the will of heaven; to instruct, to signify, to proclaim for information to the people; an edict; a manifestation, an admonition, a prognostic, a revelation, a sign, as from heaven; in polite phrase used for another's wishes; a letter; to see, to show to the sight; the 113th radical of characters relating to religion; *kò' shí'* to publish; a proclamation; *ch'ut, shí'* to issue an edict; *'ái shí'* to wait an answer; *loi shí'* an answer; *shí' há'* to let me know—an epistolary phrase; *'fan' shí'* to be informed, teach me; *shí' chung'* to admonish the people—as by an execution.

Read *k'í*, a spirit; same as 祇.

視²
Shí To see, to inspect, to observe, to examine; to see and imitate, to take knowledge of; to behave to; to compare, and regard; to cause to be

seen, to view as; *hon' shí'* to look at; *'s'é shí'* to glance at sideways; *pal, shí' k'í kwai'* he disregarded his offering; *kan' shí'* nearsighted.

諡²
Shí The results of conduct; a name or honorary title given after death; a posthumous title, an epitaph; a memoir or eulogy of a defunct; peace, quiet.

侍²
Shí To receive, as orders; to accompany; near to, attending, waiting on, following, at the side of, as officers or servants are; *shí' wai'* the imperial guards; *shí' long*, a vice-president of a Board; *fuk, shí'* to wait on, to serve; *shí' lap'* to stand and serve.

恃²
Shí To lean upon, to trust to, to rely on; looking up to for support or protection; *met.* a mother; to presume on; assuming; dull, unintelligent; *'i shí'* to depend on; *shí' shai'* to presume on one's power or station; *shat, shí'* to lose a mother; *'m shí' tak*, untrustworthy; *shí' 'ch'ung*, to count on another's love; *shí' 'shau tsuk*, to lean on one's relatives.

峙²
Chí A high, isolated, steep, peak; provided, supplied with, as provisions; *kung shí'* to prepare stores for public service.

蒔²
Shí To plant, to transplant, to set out; to erect or perpetuate, as a reputation; *'chung shí'* like his father, a chip of the old block; *shí' lo 'tsz'* anise or fennel seed.

弑²
Shí To murder a king or superior; *shí' fú'* a parricide; *shí' kwan*, a regicide,

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Shik.

色
Sih

The shades of color and expression in the countenance; air, appearance, form, manner; color, hue; mode, quality, sort, description of, kind; a beauty; glory, beauty, radiance of; a show of dressed up women; sexual pleasure, lust; the 139th radical; *shik*, *chák*, or *shik*, 'shui, color, tint; *ngán shik*, hue; *hú' t'ai shik*, go and see the show; *ch'ut shik*, a fine color; *kwok shik*, famous beauties; *mat shik*, a beau ideal, a strong fancy for; *tsok shik*, to bridle up, angry; *'ts'oi shik*, variegated; *'ng shik*, the five colors are azure, black, white, yellow, red; *'king shik*, a landscape, the aspect of a country; *shing shik*, or *tsuk shik*, pure, as gold or silver; *'hi shik*, pleased, laughing; *shik*, *'shui tai*, an inferior color, alloyed; *'nü shik*, venerary; sexual intercourse; *pán' shik*, to dress up, as persons do who are carried in processions; *hò' shik*, lustful, libidinous, salacious; *shik*, *'tám, ü' in*, courageous, valorous; *shik*, *hung ngo' kwai*, a miserable whoremonger; *tsáp shik*, various sorts; *ching' shik*, a sedate manner; *chák shik*, 'ts' to throw dice with the hand; *shing shik*, *fo' li'* music, lewdness, riches, and desire of gain—are four snares to mankind; *shik*, *yuk chung'* addicted to venerary.

飾
Shih

To adorn, to paint, to ornament; to gloss over, patch up, to pretend, to believe; to excuse; to to rub and brighten; to harmony of music; to drive victim for sacrifice; ornament for the head; weapons; a lar, a handsome binding facing; *'shau shik*, a headdress; *'im shik*, or *'im 'im shik*, a pretense, a made up story; *'sau shik*, to adorn; *'chong s*, tricked out, specious; to pose on; *'fan shik*, to wash; to color, to gloss over a fair show.

飭
Chih

Sometimes interchanged and confounded with the last. *'enjoin*, to direct, to command as an inferior; to strengthen to repair; to adjust, to prepare and arrange; ready, prepared; compact, firm; reverent, careful, respectful; *shik*, *ch'ü* to dispatch on public service; *'shan shik*, to strictly charge, order; *'ching shik*, *'hò' k'ü*, put it in order, arrange it properly; *shik*, *fong*, to direct the proper office or department; *shik ling'* to command, to direct.

蓄
Shih

The harvest, the crops; to amass, to desire and accumulate; to begrudge; sparing, frugal; avaricious, mean, stingy, parsimonious; *shik*, *fú*, a farmer; *luan' shik*, closefisted, niggardly.

穫
Shih

Interchanged with the last. To reap, to gather in grain; grain ready for harvest; careful, not wasteful; *ká' shik*, sowing and reaping.

Sick

澆
Shih

Water running over stones; rough, rugged; not even or smooth; harsh; difficult of performance.

識
Shih

To know by learning, to learn, to recognize; to distinguish; to be aware of, acquainted with; experienced, versed; an acquaintance; *chi shik*, knowledge; *ying shik*, acquainted with; *'m shik*, *'k'ü*, unacquainted; *'m shik, sau*, brazen-faced, unabashed; *shik, 'lai*, polite; *shik, p'o' tsz' 'äm*, mistook the character's sound; *shik, 'au' I* know him thoroughly; *hok, shik*, learning.

適
Shih

To go to, to reach, to arrive at; to pass over a long distance; a bride going to a husband's house; to marry out; to happen, to occur; to suit, to accord with, to chime in with; to follow; what happens suddenly; recent, presently, just now, coming to pass; usual, common; pleased, contented; of a good quality, accomplished; in the west of China, means to supply a deficiency, as in an army; *shik, 'in*, suddenly; *shik, 'wong* just gone; *mi shik, 'yan*, an unmarried woman; *shik, 'loi*, just come; *shik, chik, 'k'ü too' ch'ü* luckily met him in, or just as he was going; *pat, i' shik*, not to marry a second husband; *shik, 'ts'ung*, to come from, to follow, or adhere to, as a party; *shik, 'kän*, just then, a little while ago.

Read *shik*, and then used for 婦, a wife; to direct.

Sick

釋
Shih

To unloose; to free, to acquit, to forgive, to liberate; to open out, to explain, to relax; to slight, to let alone, to put away; to leave behind; to melt; to dissipate, as ice in the sun; to submit; to make soft, to soak; the Buddhists; *shik, 'ü*, to liberate, returned from exile; *shik, fong'* to let out of prison; *shik, tsüi'* to forgive an offense; *shik, 'han'* no longer to hate; *shik, 'shau*, to unhand, to let go; *ping shik*, melted away, as one's strength or forces; *shik, 'kä mau, 'ni*, a Sanscrit term, Sakya-muni, or Budha; *shik, 'mün* or *shik, 'kä*, Buddhist priests; *shik, 'kau'* Buddhism.

顏
Shih

To abound; to flourish; plentiful; to color up, to grow angry; flushed, crimsoned; a carnation or carmine color.

襖
Shih

A rain cloak; *p'ü, shik*, an overcoat or cloak of leaves, worn by husbandmen.

式
Shih

A form, fashion; a specimen, an example; a rule, a law, a pattern; to measure, to make like a copy, to imitate; to respect, to honor, to look up to; to use; an initial particle, Oh! a cross-bar in a carriage, for which the next is used; *shik, 'yung'* a pattern; *hóp, shik*, it corresponds, is like the muster; *tsz' shik*, a copy-slip; *chiu' shik, 'tö'* make it like the sample; *wai, 'kung shi' shik*, taking your honor as a model; *'fün shik*, this very sort; *ying, 'in yot, shik, 'chi*, Ah! it is exactly like it,

suck

載 A stretcher before a carriage or sedan, to lean on when bowing to others, called a *fú* 'shau 'pán, or leaning board.

拭 To wipe, to rub and dust with a cloth, to clean up; to brush away; to wash sheep; a duster; *fut*, *shik*, to dust; *shik*, 'ai' to wipe away tears.

拭 A kind of tree, anciently used in sorcery or for making lots.

食 To eat, to drink, to swallow, to take food; to smoke; to give to eat; to take back, to undo, to retract; to enjoy, to be in the receipt of; food; an eclipse; to befooled, to impose on; to take, as in playing chess; the 184th radical of characters relating to food; 'yom *shik*, eating and drinking; *shik*, *mat*, food; 'fo *shik*, the supplies of food, daily bread; *shik*, 'tsz' 'ki, to find one's self; 'tá' *shik*, 'lán *yan*, a lazy lout; *shik*, 'pán 'sin 'ái, eaten enough dough-nuts—old goods left over, remnants; *shik*, *luk*, to be under pay; 'i *shik*, *pat*, 'fá' to hear and not understand; 'siu *shik*, a lunch; *kák*, *shik*, food does not set well; 'u, *shik*, to disgorge, to spit out food; *shik*, 'ts'at, *kóm* 'shik, a glutton, to gourmandize; *shik*, 'yan 'hau 'shui, a lickspittle; *shik*, 'fan 'shung *yuk*, eat and grow fat; *shik*, 'yan 'wong, a thorough rascal; *shik*, 'ín, to smoke tobacco; *shik*, *kuk*, 'chung, to eat it clean up; *muk*, *shik*, ornamental dishes; to look at wistfully; *shik*, 'hoi 'lai, to spread and injure, as

oil on a book; *shik*, 'ün, done eating; 'hò *shik*, well tasted; 'm *shik*, *tak*, I can't eat, or it can't be eaten; *shik*, *tak*, 'to, to eat a great deal; *shik*, 'chai' to have the dyspepsia; *shik*, 'chái, to fast.

蝕 To injure gradually, to eat away, as a worm does; to incroach on; to eclipse; *yat*, *shik*, a solar eclipse; 'ü, *shik*, an eclipse of the moon.

(The next three characters are usually pronounced *shék*.)

石 A stone, a mineral, a rock; stony, rocky, as land; made of stone; petrified; ringing, sonorous stones; firm, decided; a stone, a dry and liquid measure of 100 and of 120 catties, but it has varied at times; an ærolite; the 112th radical of characters relating to minerals; *yat*, *kan* 'shek, or *shek*, 'lau, a stone; 'fan *shek*, soft stone, almagatholite, used to cut seals; *shau* 'shán *shek*, red breccia marble; *shek*, 'kò, gypsum; 'sun' *shek*, arsenic; 'láp, *shek*, greasy quartz; 'ts'ing *shek*, common granite; 't'ai 'ch'ün *shek*, sharp-sighted, can see through a rock; 'ying *shek*, limestone for rockwork, because it comes from Yingteh district; *shek*, 'kái, a paved street; 'lá *shek*, 'lò, a stone-cutter; *shek*, 'ch'un, pebbles; 'hò 'cháng *shek*, argillite, used for inkstones; 'ts'ing 'oi *shek*, mossy, dank rocks; 'wan *shek*, blue clouded marble; 'lui' *shek*, or 'hung *shek*, freestone; 'pi *shek*, black marble.

Zak

碩 Great, corpulent; full, ripe; replete, to fill; eminent, high-minded.

鼯 A burrowing rodent, destructive to grain; the description allies it to the dormouse, or field mouse.

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Shím.

Zaen

蟾 A striped toad, called *shím* *ch'ü*, fabled to be in the moon; *met.* the moon, a month; *shím* *kwong*, moonlight; *shím* *kung* Diana's hall, the lunar palace, the moon.

tsaen

贍 To give, to supply, to aid; liberal, plentiful, sufficient; *'hung pat*, *shím*, I'm afraid there's not enough.

閃 To peep out of or suddenly cross a door-way; to shun, to evade, to avoid; to glisten, to flash; to squirm, to wriggle; to slip aside, as on ice; glittering, flashing; chatoyant, iridescent; adulatory; *'shím* *mái* *pín* to slip aside or out of sight; *'shím* *tín* a flash of lightning; *hò* *kwong* *'shím* *'shím*, glimmering, dazzling, shining; *'shím* *hoi*, to turn aside; *'shím* *'ngán*, to dazzle the eyes; *'shím* *'shím* *shuk*, *shuk*, dodging about, in and out; *'shím* *shik*, changeable, as silk; *'shím* *lik*, to slip and sprain, as the ankle; *tung* *ché* *sai* *'shím*, squirming right and left.

陝 The region west of the Yellow river, now the province of Shensi. Also read *Háp*; narrow.

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Shín.

(Some of these first characters are often pronounced like the last.)

搥 To strike. A colloquial word; to beat with a rattan; *shín* *'ü*, to whip; *shín* *yan*, to give a man a rattaning.

禪 To level an area for an altar; to sacrifice to the earth; to resign or transfer the throne to another family, as Trajan and Yáu did; to sit and meditate, as Buddhists do; abstraction, deep contemplation; the Buddhists; *shín* *mié* a Buddhist temple; *shín* *fát*, Buddhism; *shín* *sz'* a priest; *shín* *shán*, the town of Fuhshán.

嬋 Beautiful, graceful, bewitching, as a fine woman; *shín* *kin*, elegant, as flowers or falling snow; waving, like bamboos; *shín* *lin*, relatives.

單 A famous chief of the Huns, called *Shín* *ü*, about B. C. 25; *met.* vast, like the deserts this man lived in.

Also read *'shín*, a surname.

澶 Still water; name of a river, *shín* *ün*, in the state of Sung. Also read *tán*; slow, indolent.

蟬 A cicada or broad locust, called *'ü* *shín*, *ts'an* *shín*, and *shá* *shín*; *shín* *'ü* the exuvies of a cicada; *ts'an* *shín* *hám* the chirp of the cicada; *shín* *pan* hair dressed in puffs on the temples.

蟥 An earthworm, vulgarly called *wong* *'hün*, or the yellow dog. This character is constantly used for the following.

sumptuously, despotic; *shin'* *ch'ung*, to manage skillfully; *shin' tsz'* *tsò'* to do of one's own will; *shin'* *k'ün*, to act hastily, to usurp authority; *'tám' kóm shin' jang*, to act boldly without orders.

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Shing.

311 219 升 A Chinese pint, measuring ten *kòp*, and once made to hold a catty of rice; a pint measure; a large cup to hold pencils; a skein of 80 threads; the 46th diagram, denoting advancement; to complete; to advance, to rise, as in office; to go up; to accumulate. A colloquial word; a thill of a sedan; a bamboo carrying-pole; to slap with the hand; *chuk, shing*, a bamboo pole; *yat, tui' 'kiú shing*, a pair of thills; *pat, shing*, a pencil-cup; *shing 'ki pá*, to slap several times; *shing 'mai 'pá 'ch'ái ngái'* to exist on a pint of rice and a faggot of sticks; *shing, wai 'tá shai'* to exercise power haughtily.

昇 Shing

To ascend, as the sun in the sky; to rise; tranquil; *shing 'ping shing' shai'* an age of tranquillity and plenty.

陞 Shing

To ascend stairs; to mount; to rise, to be promoted in office; to advance; *shing, 'páu'* to fire a salute; *shing 't'ong*, to go into court and open it; *shing kún*, promoted in office; *kò shing*, may you rise high; high dignity.

勝 To be adequate to, to bear, to sustain; worthy of; to raise, to elevate; *pat, 'hò shing in*, cannot all be told, inexplicable; *pat, shing*, the highest degree, unsurpassable; *pat, shing 'fün 'hi*, exceedingly happy; *pat, shing yam'* unequal to the office.

(This and the next are often pronounced *sheng*.)

聲 Shing } A sound, a noise; a voice, tones of speaking; a tone in music; music; the tones of words in speaking; verbally; fame, celebrity; to promulgate, to declare; to praise; to exhibit, to make an example of; *shing yam*, a sound, a voice; *sheng hi'* a report, an answer; *'m 'hò sheng hi'* an unlucky report, bad news; *sheng 'mi*, final particles in talking, drawing tone, last words; *kò sheng, tai sheng*, high tone, low tone, as in speaking; *'ping shing, chak, shing*, the even tone and the (three) deflected tones; *'hò kún sheng*, in good repute, as an officer; *man sheng*, to hear a noise; to listen to your words; *shing ká'* making a parade of one's attainments, grandiose; *shing ch'ak*, hoarse, gruff; *shing kon*, a weak voice; *shing shai' tai'* having an influential voice; *shing ming 'long tsik*, has a reputation for avarice.

城 Shing } A wall; a wall of a city; a sepulchre; a walled city, a citadel; a provincial capital; completed, done; to mend, to repair; *yat, tso' shing*, a wall:

chuk shing, to build a wall; *yap sheng*, to go into the city; *sheng ch'i*, a moat; *kam sheng*, the 'forbidden city,' the emperor's palace; *San sheng*, 'Lò sheng, the New city and Old city, in Canton; *sheng 'lā*, inside the city; *kai yik sheng*, two curtains on the southern wall of Canton; *'shéung sheng*, to go to Canton; *sheng yan*, embrasures on the wall; *sheng shéung* on the wall; *sheng lau*, a lodge on the wall; *sheng mún 'hau*, at the city gate; *ch'ut sheng*, to go out of the city; *pai sheng*, to close permanently the gates; *lau sheng*, to defer locking the gates; *kung sheng*, to attack the city; *'shau shing*, to guard the city; *kw'an sheng*, to surround a city, to beleague; *mán 'li ch'éung shing*, the Great Wall; *nán 'há shau shing*, hard to reduce the fortress of your grief; *kái sheng*, the happy city—a tomb.

成
Ching

To finish, to effect, to perfect, to complete; to become, to fulfill one's part, to do one's duty; to rise to; to make, to bring about; to terminate, to accomplish; to assist in; to tranquillize; perfect, good, completed; whole, filled, overwhelming; entire; doubled; a compact, a league; a rest in music; duties to be done; a field ten li square; a tenth; a district in Kánsuh; *yat shing shò* one tenth of it; *'m tak shing*, unable to do, imprac-

ticable; *'ki shing*, what percentage of it? *shing yat*, a whole day; *shing p'at*, a whole piece, as of cloth; *shing ting*, of age, 15 years; *shing yan*, to become a man—to take a wife; *'m shing yan*, incapable, inefficient; *shing tsau* to bring about; *lok shing*, to settle on the price; *'m shing yat, kú* does not make sense; *pat shing* following *nán tò* makes a question—as *nán tò hung* 'ni *pat shing*, do I wish to cheat you? *shing fú*, reduced to ashes; *shing peng* will get sick; *shing mat, sz* 't'ai, what do you ever finish, what good are you? *shing 'hi hū* the whole lot is gone, all delivered complete; *shing ts'an*, betrothed.

誠
Ching

Guileless, sincere, pure-minded, honest; perfect in virtue; unalloyed, unmixed; real, truthful; as an adverb, in fact, really, verily, you are aware of; *shing shat*, sincerity; *shing sam*, devout, upright; *'m chí shing*, no genuine virtue.

晟
Shing

The brightness of the sun; light; splendor; the glory of the sun.

郅
Shing

The name of an ancient feudal state lying in the present Shántung.

盛
Shing

A vase of rice used in sacrifices; a cup; to receive into a vessel, contained in; arrayed in full costume; heaped up, as grain in a measure; *'m shing tak*, 'hi, I am unworthy of it, you overcome me.

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承

Ching

To receive, to accept; to succeed to a post, to exercise a function; to take in hand, to undertake, to receive orders, as a shopman does; to contest, to compete with; to assist, to second, to act as deputy to, in which senses, it is interchanged with the next; to support, to uphold; *shing tsip*, to take in, as jobs; *shing 'ni kwai' in*, I hear your requests; *fung' shing*, to adulate, to flatter; *pau' shing*, to assure that an affair will be done; *shing 'ting*, to take a business off another's hands; *shing shau' tak*, 'hi, he accomplished the job; *shéung' chung' há' heng*, 'm *shing' tak*, 'hi, the top is too heavy for the bottom, and can't be held up.

承

Ching

To aid, to assist; second, a helper; a coadjutor, a deputy, an assistant; *shing séung'* a prime minister; *ün' shing*, a tsotáng, or deputy of a district magistrate.

乘

Ching

To mount, to ride in, as a chariot; to avail of, to take advantage of, to seize; to put in order; to get advantage of; to add to, to multiply, as in arithmetic; to plan, to calculate; *shing shí*, to improve a favorable time; *shing k'í úi'* to seize an opportunity; *shing lung*, to take a wife; *shing shai'* to embrace a good chance; *shing fung tsung' fo*, to set on fire when there's a fair wind; *shing wan' shéung' t'in*, to ride on a cloud up to heaven.

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繩

Shing

A cord, a string, a line, a rope; line stretched taut; to mark out by a line; to adjust, to make right; to cause to conform, to restrain and warn; to continue, to succeed; to praise: *yat, t'íú shing*, a cord; *má shing*, a hempen line; *'chun shing*, to make exact, up to the mark; *mang shing kóm' 'kan*, pulled very taut—an urgent affair; *hai' ch'ik shing*, to bind the red cord—to betroth; *tá shing*, to twist a cord; *shing shing*, continuous, many, like a procession.

繩

Shing

Name of a river in the state of Tsí, now Shántung, a branch of the Tsing-shwui R.

塍

Shing

A dyke, a ridge between fields, a high path on which the farmers pass from one field to another.

(This character is seldom heard shing.)

現

A colloquial word; a sorceress; a necromancer; *'sheng kung*, a wizard; *'sheng p'ò* a witch; *man' 'sheng*, to inquire of witches.

聖

Shing

The highest style of moral and intellectual powers; intuitively wise and good; Shing possessing universal knowledge; holy, sacred; perfect, supereminent; *met.* the emperor, imperial; Confucius; a tree of knowledge; *shing' yan*, a sage, Confucius: *shing' mún*, Confucianists, the literati; *shing' t'in 'tsz'* or *shing' 'chü*, the emperor; *shing' t'í* his Majesty's commands; *t'í shing'*

the second sage, is Mencius; *shing' wong*, the sage kings, as Yáu, Shun and others; *shing' miú'* a temple to Confucius; *shing' ling*, *shing' king*, and *shing' yat*, are terms for the Holy Spirit, the Bible, and the Sabbath.

勝
Shing To conquer, to beat, to get the victory, to win; to overcome, superior to, excelling; first rate, best, excellent; to add; an ornamental headdress representing flowers, formerly worn on the 7th day of 1st moon; *'tá shing' chéung'* to get a victory; *hó' shing'* to love to be preëminent, Diotrefhan; *tak, shing'* victorious; *shing' f'* your excellent thoughts—a polite phrase; *shing' kwo' yan*, he is superior to common men.

盛
Shing Great, abundant, plenteous, affluent, exuberant; in full quantity, in excellent condition, flourishing, blooming; prosperity; used in polite phrase for another's residence; *shing' ch'ü'* your dwelling-place; *shing' wai'* your great kindness; *Shing' king*, the country of Mukten; *shing' shai'* a prosperous time, general plenty; *shing' sz'* a fine affair, a generous action.

乘
Ching A classifier of a pair of horses, a chariot, a sedan; a team of four horses; a chariot.

剩
Shing An overplus, a residue; fragments, leavings; a surplus, a remainder; to retain, to keep back part; not only; *'yau shing'* there is something

left over; *shing' fán tik*, keep back a little; *shing' ká tong'* property left at death; *shing' 'yau hán'* only a little is left; *shing' ch'ut*, to set aside out of; *shing' ts'in*, money remaining; profits; *shing' fo'* dribblets, fragments; *'á shing' á'* is a phrase used after an enumeration, meaning &c., &c.; so and so, such as.

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Ship.

汎
Sheh To wade across, to ford; to pass through, as the world; to pass, to spend, as time; to pore, to investigate, as books; acquainted with; to implicate, to concern; having a tendency to; *ship, 'shui*, to wade in water; *ship, shai' yan*, a man of the world, one who likes to spend money; liberal; *chau ship*, to be ferried over; *ship, sz'* to intermeddle in a matter; *ship, k'ap, fi 'lai*, tending to indecency; *ship, nip, shai' ts'ing*, acquainted with the world; *'m ship*, I'll have nothing to do with it.

拾
Sheh Similar to the preceding; to cross over; to ford on stepping stones; approaching, inclining to, advancing; *ship, k'ap*, an approximation, an aid to, as in study.

攝
Sheh To take; to collect, to gather; to inspect, to direct, to control, to take the management; skilled, capable of managing matters for others; to put in

order; to act for, to usurp; to pursue and seize; at a loss; *shíp*, 'kún sz' to control affairs; *shíp*, *shí*, to draw straws; *shíp*, *shék*, the load-stone.

Read *níp*; to be peaceful; to pacify; to take up, as from the ground.

懾 *Shéh* To fear, to dread; to lose one's courage, subdued, down-hearted; *shíp*, *ts'ing kwai*, a sort of ghoul, which can wander among men without being seen.

燁 *Yeh* The flash of lightning; the splendor of the sun; a great blaze; the second character Yeh is the personal name of Káng-hí, and is usually written without the perpendicular stroke; *shíp*, *shíp*, abundant; *shíp*, 'ngán, it dazzles the eyes.

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Shít.

舌 *Shéh* The tongue, vulgarly called *li*; the rim of a target; the clapper of a bell; the hook of a clasp; talkative, wordy; the 135th radical of characters relating to using the tongue; *yat*, *ts'iu shít*, a tongue; *shít*, *kang*, tongue ploughing—to teach; *wát*, *shít*, smooth-tongued; 'hau *shít*, *shí* *fi*, *to*, talebearing is mischievous; *ch'ung shít*, thick tongued; *shít*, *ts'au*, tip of the tongue; *hok*, 'hau *hok*, *shít*, to mock, to mimic; *shít*, *ts'au nat*, to stammer.

賄 A colloquial word; for it **話** is often used. To lose in trade; to be imposed on; *shít*, 'pún, to lose money on; *pat*, *shít*, 'ngán *ts'in fai*, I will not be cheated this time; *shít*, 'liú *fai*, to be swindled.

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Shíú.

燒 *Sháu* To burn; to ignite, to light, to set fire to; to burn ground over; to put over the fire, to roast; roasted; fired, distilled, as spirits; *shíú* 'tsau, ardent spirits; *sám shíú*, thrice distilled, samshoo; 'pi 'fo *shíú*, put it in the fire; 'm *shíú tak*, *chéuk*, 'fo, it will not catch fire; *shíú* 'in 'fo, to exhibit fireworks; *shíú p'au* 'tsung' to let off fire-crackers; *ch'áp*, *shíú* 'tsai, a concubine's child; *shíú fú* to burn up; *shíú* 'tsít, the festival for burning clothes for the dead; *fát*, *shíú*, got a fever; *shíú ngo*, a roasted goose; *shíú shán*, to burn over the hills; *shíú uk*, a house on fire; *shíú* 'chí, to worship the tombs, when paper is burned; *shíú chü*, a roasted hog; *shíú nung*, burned in roasting; *shíú nung páu*, a pock-marked man; 'ta *shíú* 'chí, men torturing other prisoners to get money.

𪛗 *Sháu* An ancient musical instrument; the music of Shun; to continue; voices in harmony; mild; *Shíú*, *chau fú*, a department in the north of Kwáng-tung.

少

Little, not much; few, not many; briefly, a little while; seldom; in a slight degree, limited; to owe; wanting, insufficient, deprived of; to disparage, to detract; *'shiu kin'* *ki*, ignorant of things, raw, gullible; *'shiu pat, min'*, unavoidable, very necessary; *'shiu pat, tak*, can not do without it, it is indispensable; *'shiu tün*, limited supply of, inadequate; *to 'shiu*, how many? *'m chi to 'shiu*, I don't know the quantity; *'shiu 'shiu ti'* a very little; *'shiu hau' tak*, I have failed in calling on you—a polite phrase; *chi 'shiu*, the very fewest; *'m 'shiu*, not a few, a great many; *'shiu 'ho*, it is but seldom; *'shiu chi*, to disesteem; *to 'shiu to 'ho*, much or little will answer; *'shiu him'* to owe.

少
Shau

Young, juvenile; a youth; to assist, to second; *shiu' min*, young in years; *'to shiu'* the old and the young; *shiu' 'tsz'* the youngest son; *shiu' 'yé*, a young gentleman; *shiu' 'fü*, a young wife; *yan shiu' tsak, mö' fü' mö'*, young people cleave to their parents; *shiu' 'ngo*, treats me as a child.

紹
Shau

To connect, to tie, to join, as a cord; to continue, to hand down, as a trade; to imitate or equal a predecessor; *shiu' kái'* a midsmen, a sponsor; *Shiu' hing 'fü*, a department in Chehkiang famous for its silk; *shiu' ki k'au*, to follow a father's business.

邵
Shau

High, eminent, as in virtue and character; *min tak, shiu'* aged and highly virtuous; the second name of a city in the ancient state Tsin (now Shansi), and wrongly used for the first.

肇
Chau

To strike; to commence institute, to lay the foundation to rectify; to extend; to advise; the beginning of; capable, intelligent; *Shiu' hi' fü*, a department west of Canton, once the provincial capital.

劬
Shau

Exertion, effort; to animate to stimulate; to take courage to exert one's self; beauty excellent; *shiu' nung*, to encourage the husbandmen.

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Sho.

疎
Su

Open, distant, wide apart; coarse; pervious; slazy, a cloth; remiss, easy, free, lax; careless; distant in relationship; sundered, widened; to divide, to lay out, to partition off; to part with; to rule; to engrave, to carve; ornamented, painted; to discard; to spread out; to enlarge; also used for the next; *sho lang kioang*, very slazy, coarse; *sho t'ung ho*, to clear out a ditch; *sho lá'* an interstice, a crack; *liu sho*, not tried my hand at it for a long time, out of practice; *sho ts'oi*, to disburse, generous in giving; *sho ü*, to divulge, to injure by

inattention; *sho 'ün*, distantly related; *sho ch'èung*, a lattice, a jalousie; *sho 'ngán*, slipped out of sight; *sho fút*, not met for a long time; *sho sho t'í* not very closely related; rather coarse.

蔬
Su A general term for greens and edible herbs; *ká sho*, fine rice; *sho ts'oi* greens; *sho shik*, coarse food.

梳
Su A one-sided coarse comb; to comb, to dress the hair; *yat chek sho*, a comb; *sho ch'í*, teeth of a comb; *sho pin*, to braid the queue; *sho t'au*, to comb the head; *sho chong*, to dress up, as women; *tséung' ngá sho*, an ivory comb; *fan sho*, to "divide a comb," is to send one to put into the coffin of a deceased betrothed.

所
So The sound of chopping wood; the place it falls in; a place, a spot; a classifier of houses, parcels of ground; a town or post; a building; a means or cause by which; a relative pronoun, that which, the things which, what, and usually precedes the noun; *'sho 'í kòm*, therefore it is so; *'sho 'yau*, whatever there is; *yan yan 'sho t'ung*, men are everywhere alike; *'sho wai* through this, on account of; *'sho wai' sho sz' lai*, why has he come? *'sho tsoi* the place in, wherever; *uk yat sho*, one house; *kung k'ap sho*, the examining hall where the graduates assemble; *kung sho*, an assembly hall; *mò 'sho pat, tsoi*

omnipresent; *'ní 'yau 'sho pat, chi*, you are ignorant of some things; *ch'ü 'sho*, the place, the locality; *'kí 'sho*, how many places or houses? *tak, k'í 'sho*, to get easy, to get an occupation; *mò 'sho sz' sz'* nothing to do, no business; *'sho kwán hai' ch'ü* it is a very serious matter.

疏
Su To state to a superior, to relate distinctly; a statement; to discuss, to record; *tsò kwán sho* an annual statement to the God of the Furance; *sho man*, a clear statement.

(488)

Shò.

數

To enumerate; to recapitulate, as a person's faults; to blame, to find fault; to count, to deal out; to find out the number, to count up; *'shò ch'í pat, tsun* it can not be reckoned; *mò 'shò kòm to*, don't count out so much; *'shò háng' tak*, to blame one's conduct; *'shò 'kí to*, how many do you reckon? *'shò ts'o* you have counted wrong.

數
Su An account, a bill; a list; a number, several, a few; a classifier; a lot, a destiny, a fate; *shò yat*, a few days; *shò 'mí*, balance of an account; *'shéung ch'ü shò* charge it in account; *'yau mat, wò sho* what have you for me to do? what opening is there? *'nan shò' hau*, to strike an average

of accounts, so that no loss is felt; *fan' shò'* a dividend, a share; *tui' shò'* to compare accounts; *mò shò'* innumerable; *mò shò'* no account with you; *tá shò'* to strike a balance; *yat, t'íu shò'* an account; *lik, shò'* the disposal of times, destiny; *pat, shò'* *min*, not many years; *kaí' shò'* to reckon; *shau shò'* to collect moneys; *ts'ing shò'* to clear off an account; *shò' ts'z'* several times; *shò' muk, t'í, lá,* the account (or list) is confused; *shò' tak, 'yau hán'* he only got a few.

(489)

Shok.

Soh

數

In a dilemma, hurried; troublesome, numerous; frequent; irreverent, fluttered; *fan shok*, reiterated, too often, troubled with many things.

k

朔

Soh

The first day of the moon; the new moon; to begin; a beginning; the north; *ching' shok*, newyear's day; *shok, yat*, the first day of the month.

樂

Soh

A great spear, 14 feet long, such as Tsáu Tsáu wielded; *ak, shok*, to play chess; *k'í shok*, a game of chess.

精

Soh

Same as the last; a long spear; also a harpoon or long fish-spear.

歛

Soh

To suck; to draw in the breath; to inhale, to inspire; *shok, pi'* to snuff, to snivel; *shok, hau*, to hold water in the mouth; *shok, h'í'* to whimper.

(490)

Shong.

爽

Shwang

To admit the light, to render cheerful; to please; light, pleasant, delightful; some, sunny, cheering; grateful; easy, healthy, vigorous; happy, comfortable; impetuous, noble, forcible; critical; tender; to miss, to be in error; *'shong fái'* in good spirits; *'shong*, noble minded, generous; *'kon 'shong*, clean, dry; *'hau 'shong*, quick, ready promise; *'shong t'ím*, crisp and sweet; *'shong yéuk*, to fail an engagement; *'shong sha* in good health; *'yau t'í'* *'shong*, not feeling very well downhearted.

(491)

Shü.

舒

Shü

To unroll, to open out; to expand, to make room; to disburden the mind; exhilarated, tranquil; at ease; lax, remiss, easy, slow, leisurely; order, comfortable; *shü 'chín*, to spread out, as a roll; easy, indifferent about, careless; *shü fuk*, to give in to, to accord with; *shü shan yat, ko' 'lán*, to stretch once; *shü yung*, roomy, stretched out; *shü ch'éung*, cheerful; *shü ts'ü*, in order, carefully.

舒

Shü

Slow, remiss; insensibly, little by little, to free from or remove, as calamity.

3 𪛗 𪛗 To decant, to strain or drain off liquids; to scoop out; to lay open one's mind, to state one's feelings, to disburthen; to explain.

書 A book, a volume; a record, a letter, a writing; documents, dispatches; to write; style of writing; *yut, pò' shü*, one volume; *shü kwai'* a book-case; *shü ká'*, a book-shelf; *kwán shü*, engagement for a tutor; *shü 'pan*, to write petitions; *tso' shü 'pan*, a writer of petitions; *shü fung*, a bookstore; *fan shü*, a bill of divorce; *shü pán'* a clerk or writer in a yámun; *shü kam*, money for schoolbooks; *shü 'kún*, a school-house; *man shü*, dispatches on service; *shü sun'* a letter; *Shü King*, the Book of Records; *shü káp*, a book envelop; *shü tái 'tsz'* a book pedant; *shü shang*, a scholar; *shü hëung chí ká'*, a literary family.

𪛗 To extend; to spread abroad; to scatter, to disperse; to ascend; to decide, to settle.

輪 To rotate; to make a present, to send tribute; to submit one's self; to send in, as revenue; a present, an offering; to lose, to be beaten; to exhaust; ruined, decayed; a skirt of a garment; *shü náp*, to send in taxes; *shü 'tò*, to bet; what'll you bet? *shü pái'* to be discomfited; *tái shü*, to get a thrashing; *kún shü*, to subscribe to the government; *shü 'ts'in*, to lose money; *shü 'kú yat, chéuk*: I lost one

game with him; *shü 'tá yeng iú'* if he loses he will thrash you, and if he wins he wants the wager.

𪛗 A tree with shining bark and stinking leaves, whose wood is fit only for the fire—perhaps a sort of smilax; *shü lík*, ordinary stuff—*met.* a useless officer—said by themselves.

𪛗 A long spear or pole; to kill with a weapon; a spear handle; the 79th radical of characters, mostly relating to striking.

殊 To kill, to slaughter; to cut off, to put an end to; to distinguish, to make different; to wound; differing, unlike; to exceed; an adverb of the superlative; *shü 'sz'* to put to death; *shü mò 'pún sz'* not the least talent; *min shü ts'at, shap*, just seventy years old; *shü pat, in*, it certainly is not so; *shü shuk, 'ho lin*, it is truly lamentable; *shü mò m' tò'* not the least taste, disgusting; *shü shik*, exceedingly beautiful.

薯 An esculent root, or tuber; *nai tung' shü* or *tái' shü*, the yam; *ho lán shü* or *shü 'tsai*, Irish potatoes; *lung shü*, or *fan shü*, sweet potatoes; *shü léung*, a root used for dyeing a brown color; *shü ü'* a medicinal tuber, whitish and bitterish, for which *pák, chéuk*, is another name; *shü 'fan*, sweet potatoe flour; *shü léung 'kóm t'au*, an ugly face; *yut, luk, shü*, rough, ugly, doltish, as a potato.

暑 Shü Summer heat, hot weather; the sun's heat; *t'in shi 'shü* it, very hot weather, sultry; *chung' 'shü*, sunstruck; *shau' 'shü*, affected by the sun; *'shü t'in*, the dog days; *pi' 'shü*, to escape the heat by going into the country.

黍 Shü Millet, the panicked millet, (*Milium nigricans*); the 202d radical of characters relating to millet and to pasting; *kok' 'shü*, a preparation of millet or glutinous rice, made on the 5th day of the 5th moon, and done up in bamboo leaves.

鼠 Shü A rat; rodent animals in general; the 208th radical of characters relating mostly to rodents; *met.* timorous; thieving; skulking, lurking; a rascal, a mean fellow; *'lò 'shü*, a rat; *'lò 'shü kúp*, a vice; *tsò 'shü*, a screw-mole; *k'ü 'shü*, a wharf-rat; *sung 'shü*, a squirrel; *shek' 'shü* a mouse; *fì 'shü*, a bat; *t'in 'shü*, a mole; *chuk' 'shü*, bamboo rat (*Rhizomys Sinensis*); *pák' 'lò 'shü*, white mice; *kwai 'shü*, a skulking thief; *'shü tit, 'kau t'au*, thieving and pilfering, like rats and dogs; *kún ts'oi 'lò 'shü*, a "coffin rat"—a hanger-on, a table leech; *'shü mo (shá pò)*, a decoy used in housebreaking; *met.* try him first; *'shü ngán*, rat-eyed, timorous; *'lò 'shü tit, lok, t'in p'ing*, the rat fell into the scales [to weigh himself]—self-praise.

癯 Shü Sick from grief; a settled melancholy; moping, diseased by sorrow.

署 Shü A public court, the office where rulers officiate; a tribunal; to place, to appoint in office; acting, substituted; to hold a post temporarily; *ngá 'shü*, a court or yámun; *'shü yam'* an acting officer; *kung 'shü*, a public office; *'shü 'tí*, to manage, to oversee.

野 Shü A house in the country, a cottage; a garden lodge; a shed; a hamlet, a village; a side hall or waiting room; *pí, 'shü*, a country house.

庶 Shü A multitude, a great number; the people; the whole; near, nearly about; thus, in this wise, so; fat, sleek; a concubine; *shü' mat*, all things; *lai shü' or shü' man*, the people; *shü' 'tsz'* a concubine's son; *shü' k'í*, nearly, not far from, probably; *shü' kat, sz'* a Hanlin graduate.

戍 Shü To be distinguished from 戌 *shü' sut.* To be exiled to guard the frontier; to defend against inroads; soldiers on guard; *shü' pín*, to guard the frontier; *shü' pín kwán*, a frontier post.

恕 Shü Benevolent, excusing others, considerate; merciful, treating others as one wishes to be treated, sympathizing; to pardon, to excuse; to bear patiently; *shü' tsú'* gracious to other's faults; *shü' ngo 'm p'úi*, excuse me for not stopping longer to wait on you; *shü' shü'* to pass over, to excuse; *shü' kwò 'há*, let it pass, don't scold him; *shü' kwái'* don't think it strange, don't be angry; *fün shü'* indulgent,

not very strict; *chung shü*² sincere and forgiving, kind-hearted.

(492)

Shui.

Z 17

雨²
Chü

Water which falls seasonably, timely rains; to enrich or fertilize by rains; well-watered; rushing waters.

樹²
樹²
樹²
Shü

A tree, plants that grow erect; plants in general; to plant, to set out; to set up, to establish, to erect, to screen, for which the next is the most proper; *shü*² 'tsz' the on heir-apparent of a feudatory; *yat, po shü*², *yat, t'iu shü*², or *yat, kan shü*² a tree; *shü*² *muk*² trees; *shü*² *sak, mün*, to set a screen in the doorway; *shü*² *t'au*, a stump; *shü*² *chi*, the sap or resin of trees; *shü*² *p'i*, the bark; *shü*² *shan*, the trunk; *shü*² *lam*, a grove, a forest; *tai*² *shü*² 'hò *ché yam*, a large tree gives good shade—a rich man's patronage; *shü*² 'tsai, a shrub; *shü*² *ip*, leaves; 'kú *shü*² dwarfed trees; 'ts'im *shü*² to graft trees.

堅²
Shü

To erect, to set up, to raise on end, to stand upright; to establish, to render sure; upright, chaste, principled; *shü*² *wai kon*, to set up a mast; *shü*² *lap*, to stand up; to establish; *shü*² 'k'i, to set up, to raise.

賤²
Shü

Same as the preceding, but more specially used to denote a lad, a youth, a waiting boy; a mean, low person; *noi*² *shü*² an eunuch; *muk, shü*² a shepherd boy; *shü*² 'tsz' a low person, a menial.

Sai

衰²
Shwai

To fade like a garment; debilitated, growing old, worn out; adversity, decadence; weakened, declining; failing, unprosperous, decaying; to lessen, to decline; weak, fine; *shui* 't'ü' all vigor gone, debilitated, blasé; *shui shai*² a vicious age; *sám shui luk, wong*² more prosperity than adversity in life, the ups and downs of life; 'ni 'kóm *shui*, how unfortunate you are! such ill-luck! *shui kwó*² 't'au *mán*, more unlucky than having a cat stolen; *shui* 'lò, old and feeble.

棟²
Shwai

A row of curved sticks called *shui* 't'ai, which project from the plate in imperial buildings; *wá shui*, a carried or ornamented plate.

誰²
Shwai

Who, what person? whose, whom? *mat, shui*, who, what man? *shui gam*, who? *shui* 'kóm, who dares? *mat, shui ké* whose is it? *noi*² *tak, shui ho*, what matters it? i.e. do your worst! *shui* 'séung, who would have thought it? unexpected; 'ná *chi shí*² *shui*, who knows him, or what use is it if I do know him? *shui* 'chi 'kóm, who could have known of this? *shui pat, chi*, who doesn't know it? *shui* 'ho *sin*, who do you think pities you? *shui nang kan*² who is able to do it? *shui shí*² 'tsz' whose son is this?

垂 To suspend, to hang down, to let fall; to drop, as the hands; to leave, to reach from olden time, to hand down; to condescend, to bow; to regard; suspended, reaching to; nearly, almost, immediately; a lodge near the main door; a boundary; *shui ū hau* to hand down to after ages; *shui t'ai s'au*, to hang down the head; *shui 'shau t tak* to drop the hands and get it—to acquire easily; *shui kú* to regard kindly; *wing shui pat*, 'yam, to perpetuate without decay; *shui lok loi*, it came down; *shui 'sz* is near death; *m shui kú* inattentive, careless of; *shui s'au song* *h'* a doleful, downcast look; *shui ngai*, ingreat danger, imminent; *shui vi* to show tender regard for.

陲 A boundary, a limit, a frontier; near a precipice, dangerous.

水 Water, liquids, fluids; fluid, running; clear, watery, limpid; aquatic; a stream, a river; a tide, the tide; a passage, the time of going by water from one place to another; danger by flood, an inundation; the first of the five elements; a discount on coin or bullion; trivial, common as water; easy, unstable, gentle; the 85th radical of characters relating to water; *yat, tik*, 'shui, a drop of water; *shán 'shui*, spring water; 'shui *tái*, 'shui *kon*, 'shui *mán* are the flood, the ebb, and slack tide;

ngák, 'shui and *shun* 'shui, head tide and fair tide; 'shui *kon t'út*, tide all run out, dry beach; 'shui *ts'in*, shallow; *pái* 'shui, to spoil a business, to lose money; *tá 'shui*, to draw water; *ch'ui 'shui*, to blow water into meat; *shap yai*, 'shui *lò* a passage of ten days; 'shui *keuk*, freight money, passage money; *kin* 'ts'oi *fú* 'shui, to see one's expected profits just slip away; *kú' ngo hai* 'shui, do you think I'm water—i.e. a simpleton; *ts'in 'shui*, discount on cash; *kau ts'at*, 'shui, 3 per cent. discount; *hoi 'shui*, to add more water to tea; to open the rice market; *shui fan*, cosmetic powder; *ch'au 'shui*, to deduct the percentage, as in gambling; *shat*, 'shui, drowned, lost at sea; *t'ai 'shui*, to be on the watch; 'shui *chuk*, the water is dirty—a slang phrase of thieves for somebody's coming; 'shui *p'i*, buffalo's hide; *tá p'ing* 'shui, neither party losing; to level, to make equal; 'shui 'shau, a sailor; 'shui 'kwai, a water kelpie, spirit of a drowned man; 'shui *po man*, ripples; *sai 'shui*, a flood, which at Canton comes from the west.

稅 Rent for land or houses; taxes in kind; duties on goods; to bequeath, to leave by will; to lay at rest; to halt at a post-house; *náp, shui* to pay taxes; *shau shui* to receive taxes; *tí shui* ground rent; *lau' shui* to smuggle;

shui 'kún, a custom-house; *kot, shui* to deduct the tax from land; *shui* 'héung, duties; *shui* 'ngák, the stated or usual revenue of a place.

Read *túí*, to mourn for friends who die at a distance.

說² To persuade men to a course, to urge, to plead for; to incite, to bring about a purpose; *yau shui* to go around and stir up.

帥² A leader, a general, a commander-in-chief; to lead, to take the command; *ün shui* a generalissimo; *kwá' shui* to wear the seal of a general.

睡² To sleep; to nod or snooze in one's chair; *tá shui* to sleep; *shui* 'káu' sound asleep; *seung shui* sleepy; *shui* 'sing, to wake up; *shui* 'í, an easy lounge; *shui* 'tai, in bed asleep; *shui* 'yap, 'ngám, he is falling asleep; *shui* 'chéuk, 'sz' yat, 'yéung' sleeping like a log.

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Shuk.

叔² To collect, to hoard up, to amass; a father's younger brother, an uncle; a respectful term applied to persons, either older or if slightly acquainted with; a sort of young squire; *tái' shuk*, the eldest of a father's younger brothers; *á' shuk*, an uncle; *shuk, fú* and *ká shuk*, an uncle—used in letters; *shuk, kung*, a father's uncle; *shuk, p'ó*, wife of the

last; *shuk, chat*, uncles and nephews—relatives; *'lò shuk, fú* a father's old friend; *shuk, t'oi*, a family friend; *'siú shuk*, a husband's younger brother; *piú shuk*, a father's younger male cousin of a different surname.

結² To confuse, to disorder; to drew in, to retract, to pull back; to collect again; to coil up, to curl up, as a snake; to creep in; to draw back from, to back out; to cease from; to pucker up, to shorten, to shrink; to strain, as wine; tangled, snarled; retractile; straight, upright; diffident, fearful; *shuk, shá*, to refuse to perform, to back out of an engagement; *kuk, shuk*, silent and dissatisfied; *kuk, shuk*, come fall to and eat! *chong chong shuk, shuk*, to peep and dart back, to dodge about; *shuk, t'án*, to shrink up; *shuk, mái*, to shrink; to avoid being seen; *shuk, 'shau*, to pull in the hand, to decline having anything to do with an affair; *'yan shuk*, to keep out of the way; *shuk, mái yat, t'ün*, cuddle yourself up in a heap, keep close; *shuk, 'há shuk, 'há*, crawling along, as a worm does; *shuk, mái tsan' 'k'ü*, afraid in one's presence; to draw up, as in fear; *shuk, 'kám 'léung nín*, to shorten two years, as one's age; to discount two years' [interest]; *shuk, fán t'au*, to turn back; *shuk, t'au*, to draw in the head, as a tortoise.

38K

SHUK.

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Shuh

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Shuh

On a sudden, quickly ; a change ; *shuk, fut*, sudden, unexpected ; *shuk, shuk*, fatigued, weary.

Who, what ? a crop, a harvest ; plentiful ; to examine ; the original form of the next ; *shuk, pat, chi 'lai*, who doesn't know propriety ? i.e. we know each other very well.

Ripe, mellow, mature ; well-done, well cooked ; thorough, acquainted with, perfect at ; intimate, on friendly terms ; skilled, ready at, experienced ; soft, pliable, as silk ; a crop ; to succeed in ; sound, as sleep ; *shap, shuk*, boiled through ; *shuk, shik*, well acquainted with, profound in ; *shuk, shau*, skillful at, handy ; *yat, yat, yat, shuk*, one crop yearly ; *yap, shuk*, somewhat acquainted ; *shing shuk*, ripe, mellow, as fruit ; *tsáp, shuk*, to practice till perfect in ; *'k'ü chau, woi shuk, mat, 'yé*, what does he know about ? *shü' shéung' shuk*, ripened on the tree ; *shuk, ín*, cured tobacco.

An ante-room, a vestibule ; study-rooms let at the examinations ; a place for teaching the children ; a domestic school ; *ká shuk*, or *shü shuk*, a private school.

A worm ; a sacrificial utensil, a tripod ; a quadruped, called *luk, shuk*, the onager ? *pá shuk*, the western of the three states into which China was divided, A. D. 229 ; now applied to the province of Sz'chuen.

SHUK.

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Shuh

The caterpillar of the spider moth, green, and large as a finger ; *ts'ám shuk*, a worm found on the mulberry.

Good, excellent ; to begin to do, to act, to perform ; repair, to put in order.

Clear, limpid ; good, corrupted, virtuous, corrupt ; *shuk, yan*, wives of third class officials ; a virtuous person ; *shuk, 'nü*, an accomplished female ; *shuk, tak*, female virtue ; *shuk, hi'* genial, balmy like spring weather.

A general term for pulses, especially edible sorts ; *shui shing fún*, with pulses and water [the poor] offer gratification [to their parents].

To give a pledge for, give security, to mortgage ; compound for punishment ; money, to commute for a fine ; to atone by after merit ; ransom, to redeem ; *shuk, ü* to take out of pawn ; *shuk, tsü* to commute a punishment, satisfaction for guilt ; *tséun kung shuk, tsüi'* to remit punishment for subsequent merit ; *shuk, t'in*, to pledge field ; *shuk, shau*, to ransom one's self ; *'ü tong' 'm 'ü shu* redeeming a thing is not easy as pawning it ; *'lò yò luk, shuk*, to seize and hold men for ransom.

Attached to, as an animal tail ; belonging to, connected with ; to pertain to, depending on ; allied, related, of kin ; the degrees of relationship ; subject to, dependent, and

orders, as a deputy; is, actual, existing; a sort, a rank, a grade; to direct, to overlook; to cause; *ts'an shuk*, one's relatives of every grade; *ká shuk*, family relations; *há shuk*, inferiors, underlings; *shat shuk*, really is, verily; *shéung shuk*, still is; *ün shuk*, belongs to the district; *shuk*, *'ngo 'sho 'kún*, this belongs to me to do; *shuk tsoi*, *séung 'hò*, intimate, as friends; *shuk kwok*, colonies, the tributary states; *shin shuk man*, he is skilled at composition; *sz shuk*, *'léung gán*, to act either way in the business is difficult; *shuk ün*, a subaltern, a lower officer; *ts'ò muk chi shuk*, it belongs to plants, or is a sort of plant.

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Shun.

純 Pure silk; pure, unmingled, unspotted; best, fine, great, according to the context, simple, guileless, sincere; entire, perfect, whole; a measure of 15 *ch'ek*; *shun hau*, honest, upright; *shun shik*, a pure color; *shun yat*, it is uniform throughout; singleness of purpose; *shun 'pan yan*, a first rate man; *yat shun kwo*, all even and uniform.

Read *'chun*; a fringe or selvedge on a dress.

醇 Interchanged with the last. Generous, pleasant, rich, as wine; thick, good, as syrups;

single minded, undivided; generous in feeling, liberal; clear, not sickly, as a complexion; subtle, essential, seminal; careful, observant; *shun 'tsau*, generous wine.

淳 Pure, limpid; genuine, honest; to wash, to cleanse; to sprinkle; a double banked war-chariot; saltish, barren, land; *shun shun*, flowing, rippling; *shun hau' fung tsuk*, plain and correct in manners.

淳 Bright, fiery, as a blazing fire; the color or appearance of fire.

Read *'ün*; to scorch or burn, without any blaze; a torch to burn a tortoise on its shell.

淳 A yellowish bullock with black lips; an ox seven *ch'ek* in height, suitable for sacrifices.

鶉 A quail; *ám shun*, a quail, which the Chinese have a notion is transformed from a mouse; *shun í*, poor raiment.

蓴 A kind of water vegetable or cress, whose stalks are eaten in summer; perhaps a sort of aquatic convolvulus.

唇 The lips; *'hau shun*, the lips; *shun 'ch'í 'ch'í pong*, "lip and teeth countries," i.e. states which are mutually dependent; *fai' shun sh'í*, to spend the lips and tongue—loquacious; *'chü shun*, vermilion lips, ruby lips; *pu' hau shun*, a harelip.

渾 The margin of a stream; a beach, a brink; a high bank with deep water; *'hoi shun*, the sea beach.

瞬 To roll the eyes, to look here and there; to dart a look, to flash; a glance; *yat*, 'shun *ch'í kán*, in a twinkling; 'shun *sik*, an instant.

舜 An ancient monarch or chieftain, called *ü Shun* who swayed the blackhaired race B. C. 2285; in epitaphs, it means sage, holy, intelligent.

舜 A plant, also called *muk*, *kan*, whose pretty flowers open in the morning and fade at night; an emblem of what is transitory and fading.

順 To accord with, to follow, to acquiesce, to agree to; to obey, to comply, to yield; to let a thing pass, not to hinder; retiring, compliant, harmonizing, agreeable, not resisting; filial; convenient, as one can do; fair, available, with one, as the wind or tide; flowing, rhythmical, as a style; free, easy, as penmanship; *shun* 'l' prosperous; *shun* 'shun' resigned to, submissive; *shun* 'pin' when it is convenient, no hurry; *shun* 'shun' *tik*, gently! said in a crowd; *tsé shun* 'há, a little one side! said by sedan-bearers; *pák, shun* 'to agree to everything; *shun* 'tak, *yan*, a mild person; *shun* 'li, reasonably, to act properly; *shun* 'fung, a fair wind; *shun* 'lò taking it in one's way; *kwai shun* 'to return to obedience; *í'm shun* 'palatable, slips down easily; *shun* 'pat, 'sé, he writes a fair hand; *shun* 'í' *tsz* 'in, let it pass, let them go, such is the luck; *shun* 'í' in,

resigned to; *shun* 'hau, to speak without reflection, to babble; *shun* 'shui í' *úi shün*, to push the ship with the tide, i.e. to agree with one; *man* 'li 'm *shun* 'a harsh style.

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Shün.

船 A ship, a junk, a vessel, a revenue cutter, a bark; a saucer; collar of a coat; a sort of mortar; *yat, chek, shün*, one vessel; *ín shün*, a wheel and trough for grinding medicine; *há shün* or *lok shün*, to go aboard; *shéung shün* to go ashore; *típ shün*, to take passage; *shün* 'chü, a captain; *shün* 'ká, the whole crew; *ch'ut, sz' shün*, an imperial junk; *chín* 'shün, a man-of-war; *yat, hoi tò hai* 'lò *yé shün*, the whole is his affair, I've nothing to do with that; *tò shün*, a passage-boat; *hang shün*, to serve aboard ship; *shün* í' *au kún*, a harbor master; the vice-consul at Whampoa is also so called; *í'ám shün*, to bream a boat; *ch'á shün*, a saucer like a boat; *hoi shün*, to go aboard; to weigh anchor; *léung chí wai shün*, a brig; *léung wai pún* 'shün, a barque; *fo lun shün*, a steamer; *k'í shün*, to go with and watch cargo.

吮 To suck, to draw the breast; to lick, as a sore; *shün* 'kan *tseng* 'sucked dry; *shün* 'yung, to suck a sore; *met.* to flatter.

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Shung.

d'zong 崇 *Ts'ung* Lofty, eminent; in the highest degree estimable and honorable; noble, exalted; worthy of worship; to adore, to extol, to reverence; to collect; to fill; to end; *shung pái* to worship; *king' shung*, to reverence and adore; *shung tái* most exalted; *shung 'tsau*, to pledge in a bumper.

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Shut.

d'zac 朮 *Shuh* A glutinous grain; a bitter vegetable, like a Sonchus, used as a medicine; *pák, shut*, a sweetish root; *ch'ik, shut*, a bitter sort of root.

利 *Shuh* A species of glutinous grain, a sort of millet, used to distil spirits; *tán shut*, red millet.

術 *Shuh* A path through grain; a path; a ward in a city; the means of effecting an end, a way of doing things; an art, a plan, an artifice, a trick, hocus pocus, a device, a contrivance; a precept, a mystery, a rule, both in a bad and good sense, but usually something demoniacal, magical, or superstitious; a profession, a craft, an occupation; *fát, shut*, magical or astrological rules; *kim' shut*, sword magic; *t'ung shut*, similar doctrine, of the same craft; *sam shut*, designs, plans, schemes; *shui shut*,

d'zac

sleight of hand; *hok, shut*, rules of study; *shut, sz'* a conjurer, a profound scholar.

述 *Shuh*

To follow another's steps, to comply with, to practice what another has invented; to narrate, to recite, to tell, to state the particulars; to put into another idiom; to compile books, to arrange materials; to publish; to tell one's rank; *sau shut*, to revise a work; *shut, kí* to draw up a narrative; *tsok, shut*, to invent and practice; *shut, yan chi tsu*, to record the words of others.

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Shüt.

d'zac 說 *Shuh* To stir up another by speaking; to say, to talk, to speak, to converse; to discourse upon, to teach, to set forth, to narrate, to explain; speech, discourse, talk; *shüt, wá'* words, speech, a tongue; *kái shüt*, to explain words or speech; an explanation, a commentary; *shüt, yan shí' fí*, to talk scandal; *shüt, shan shüt, 'kwai*, to talk of gods and demons, set forth mysteries; *shüt, pat, tak*, can not be described; *shüt, p'o'* to blab, to divulge; *'yan shing shüt*, it is all settled, the die is cast, we are in for it; *shüt, fong*, to lie; *shüt, mung' wu'* to dream, to tell big stories; *shüt, chi*, to state verbally; *shüt, ts'ò 'liú*, told it wrong; *t'ám t'in shüt, lí* to talk about everything.

(499)

Sik.

昔
Sih Dried meats; olden, formerly, anciently, a long time ago, whilom; former, the previous; a night; *sik, shi*, in former days; *sik, yat*, on a former day; *yat, sik*, the whole night; *sik, ché*, formerly; *'kú sik*, of old; *'kam sik, pat, t'ung*, it is not now as it used to be; *'nong sik*, yesterday.

息
Sih A breath, a gasp, as of one dying; a respiration; to breathe, to respire, to sigh; to stop, to rest, to desist, to repose; to live; the starting of nature to life, as in the spring; progeny, offspring; usury, interest, increase of property; to labor at; to stop, to obstruct, to put a stop to repose, rest, quiet, a breathing-spell; a moment, a breath; *hi' sik*, a smell; *yat, t'ung sik, héung*, a paper of incense sticks; *'tsz' sik*, one's children; *yat, sik, kán*, in a minute; *hit, sik*, to take a spell; *on sik, yat*, the sabbath; *on sik, héung*, gum benzoin; *t'ai' sik*, a long sigh; *ch'ut, sik*, to pay interest; *sik, sam*, to think no more of; *'tá t'ám' siú sik*, to ask the news; *'kú sik*, to over indulge, as a child; *sik, ping*, to withdraw from a campaign, to retire into quarters; *sik, nd'* to be pacified.

熄
Sih To cover a fire, to bury it in ashes; to put out fire; to quash; *sik, tang*, to extinguish a lamp; *'lam sik*, to throw

water on a fire; *'tá sik*, to knock out the fire as from a link; *kau' sik, 'm ts'ang*, in the house on fire put out yet?

媳
Sih A son's, grandson's, or nephew's wife; *sik, 'fú*, or *'tsz' sik*, a daughter-in-law; *'sün sik*, a grandson's wife.

惜
Sih To compassionate, to regard, to love; to regret, to be sparing of, to scrimp; affection for; parsimonious, close, sparing; *'ho sik*, lamentable, alas! now sad! *lun' sik*, stingy, griping; *pat, sik, kung 'pún*, reckless of his money and labor; *sik, shan*, careful of one's self, not to lay one's self out; *sik, kwong yam*, careful of one's time; *sik, mat*, not to waste things, careful; *sik, ming*, kind to living beings; *'m sik, 'd' 'fú*, not afraid of being troubled.

腊
Sih Dried meat; used for *táp*, and in the same sense; jerked meat, slices of meat dried for journeys; a long time; extreme; quick, hasty; to put down, to lay aside; *sik, 'tsau*, old wine; *sik, yuk*, dried meat.

悉
Sih The whole knowledge of, to investigate throughout, thorough comprehension of; altogether, minutely, complete, entirely; both, unitedly, all; *sik, chi*, to acquaint one's self with; make yourselves fully informed; *sham sik, yat, ts'ai'* knows it perfectly, in all its details.

蟋
Sih The cricket; *sik, tsut*, a house cricket; *'tá sik, tsut*, to fight crickets.

蜥, A ground lizard, called *sik-yik*, livid like a chameleon, vulgarly called 'kan 'ná shé, or a slut's snake.

析, To split wood, to billet wood; to separate, to discriminate, to solve doubts; *sik, san*, to split firewood; *sik, kú*, to live in separate houses; *sik, ts'ün*, to live in separate messes.

晰, Clear, bright, brilliant; to distinguish clearly, to discriminate.

浙, To wash and scour rice for eating; the water in which rice has been washed; *Sik, ch'ün*, a district in Honán; *sik, lik*, the pattering of rain.

屨, Wooden shoes, clogs, pattens; the sole of a shoe, a thick sole to keep one out of the mire; great.

Used for *sik*, 渴 salt, barren land, marshy; and for *ts'uk*, a magpie.

(When meaning *tín*, this character is often pronounced *sek*.)

錫, Tin, block tin; pewter, an alloy of lead and tin; an alloy like white copper, but its constituents vary according to the uses it is to be put to; to give, to confer, to bestow; to spare, as life; a fine kind of linen; *sek, h'í* pewter utensils; *sek, héung on* pewter incense jars; 'fan *sek*, white lead; *sik, fuk*, to confer happiness; *sek, chéung* an abbot's crosier or staff; 'tau *sek*, or *mong* 'tau *sek*, Straits' tin; fá *sek*, Banca tin; *táp, sek*, lustrous pewter; 'fan *sek*, white lead.

(500)

Sín.

Se

先, To go ahead, to precede, to go first; leading; to surpass; to begin, in the first place, firstly; previous; gone before, deceased, late; before, first; soon, early; formerly, past; the ancients; *sín hau* before, after, both in time and place; *sín mán* light, heavy, as in balancing scales, the weight being called *sín*; *sín kwan* or *sín fú* my late father; *sín dia tsuk*, in full vigor, has a strong constitution; *sín ko' pin* at the other time; *sín shang*, a teacher, a schoolmaster, a doctor; a Rationalist; suffixed to names or in address, it means Sir or Mr.; *tong sín*, in front; formerly; *sín shí*, before; *sín chí*, a prophet; foreknowledge; 'ni *sín hang yat*, pò' you step ahead a little; *sín yan*, one's ancestors; *sín nin*, a year or two since; *chím* 'sín 't'au, step ahead a little; *cháng sín*, to strive to be first; *sín 'tsau sín chéuk*, first come first served; *sín 'tsò shing' lok*, my grandfather bequeathed it; *sín 'm sín 'kóm?* how could you do it before being told—the more haste the worse speed; *sín 'má*, a forerunner.

Also read *sín*; to lead the way, to lead on before; to put first; to assume the precedence.

洗

Sien

A fine pebble, but inferior to a gem, such as a red jasper or rose quartz.

仙 An immortal; an old man who changes and does not die; a fairy, a genius; a familiar spirit; the abode of the departed, hades; to become immortal; deathless; *shan sin* gods and genii; *sin gau*, to ramble among the genii—to die; *sin kwat*, a lean thin man; *pát sin*, the eight genii, are Cháng Ko-láu, Lí Tíehkwái, Lán Tsáiho, Hán Siángtsz', Lí Tungpin, Tsáu Kwóhkau, Ho Sienkú, and Hán Chungli; *sin káu*, the "two genii glue," a medicine; *sin king*, elysium; *fung sin fá*, the impatiens or touch-me-not; *shing sin*, to mount and be a fairy, to die; *sin sin*, to dance and waltz.

滌 To dress; *pín sin*, dressed, having clothes on.

(This character is usually read *sin*.)

涎 Spit, the watering of the mouth; flowing water; continued, flowing, succeeding; *lung sin* (or *in*) a medicine; *shui sin* (or *in*) mouth watering, drooling; *sin* (or *in*) *í*, a child's bib.

鮮 Fresh fish, a live fish; fresh, raw, as meat; bright, new, as colors; clean, pure, in good order; *sin ú*, fresh fish; *hoi sin*, fresh from the sea; *sin ming fo' mat*, new goods; *sin í sin*, savory, fresh and sweet; *sin í*, new clothes; *sin fá*, fresh flowers.

鮮 Rare, seldom; a few persons; rarely; all, finished; *í'ín há' sin í*, few such in the land; *sin shíú*, very few.

The second character is an unusual form.

藓 Moss: conservæ which grows in damp places; *í'oi sin*, green moss on walls; *sin han*, "moss scar," *met.* a vestige.

穽 A granary, where rice is stored; *lam sin*, a storehouse for grain.

瘡 Tetter, ringworm; scaldhead; scrofulous or scabby diseases; *kam ts'in sin*, a leprous patch; *pák min sin*, white face; *ngau p'í sin*, a sort of lepra; *túí' mún sin*, a sort of shingles; *soán sin*, an incurable morphew, *met.* an intractable disposition; *hung wan hüt*, *sin*, a red ringworm; *shang sin*, to have a ringworm.

洗 To wash the feet, to cleanse; a surname.

獵 To kill; the autumnal hunt, taken by the ancient emperors, which was also a sort of judicial progress through the land; deleterious influences.

跣 Barefooted, to walk without shoes; *sin tsuk*, naked feet; *p'in sin*, to walk round and round, to whirl, as the dervishes do, to wriggle and writhe.

銑 Burnished, bright, lustrous, as metals; a small chissel; chilly, grating; the corners of an oblong bell; the clamps on the ends of a bow.

洗 To molt, to renew the hair or feathers; glossy, well fed, sleek, as newly molted birds.

燄 A fire on the moors, a signal fire to give alarm, a beacon; a fire; fiery.

線¹ } Thread of silk or hemp, for
綫 } sewing; fine cord or lines; a
 Sien } clue, a trace; a way for, a
 faint hope, an even chance
 for; a little remnant, like an
 orphan to continue a family;
 a spy; *'sz' sin'* silk thread;
shuk, sin' prepared silk cord;
yat, 'tsz' sin' a skein of silk;
yat, sin' chi lò' a slight chance
 for; *sin' kung,* a spy; *'fong*
sin' to spin thread; *dün sin'*
 to sew; *sin' pò' sho,* the stitches
 are far apart; *'t'ung sin'*
 to get a clue of; *tsok, sin'* to
 act the spy.

鐵¹ } To castrate; *sin' kai,* a
剋 } capon; *sin' kú,* a steer; *sin'*
 Sien } *shung kai,* a half castrated
 cock. The first character also
 means the catch or trigger
 on a cross bow.

霰¹ } Sleet, snow and sleet falling,
 Sien } freezing rain; *sin' sūt,* sleety
 snow; *sin' ni,* an expelled nun.

羨² } To desire, to long for; to
 Sien } covet; an overplus, a remainder,
 an excess; to laud, to estimate
 higher than others; name of a fairy;
yan sin' joyfully expecting, to look for;
ch'ing sin' to praise; *sin' ú,*
 an excess, a surplus.

Read *sin,* the path leading down
 to an excavated tomb.

倩¹ } Beautiful, good, comely,
 Ts'ien } fair, personable, as youths; a
 pretty mouth, smiling; a
 daughter's husband; to borrow
 for a purpose, to serve an occasion;
'mi sin' a fine looking man;
'hau siu' sin' hai, what a bewitching smile she has;
toi' sin' instead of.

稭¹ } Luxuriant herbage; fine-
 Ts'ien } growing grain; a sort of wood;
 used for the preceding, as
 fresh, new; fine, illustrious.

茜² } A sort of plant, the roots are
 Ts'ien } used to dye red or madder;
 one sort gives a carnation
 color, which was once used to
 dye the imperial robes. This
 character is often read *sai,*
 and is then applied to the *kam*
ú sai, a plant reared in fish
 ponds; *ün sai,* caraway or
 cummin.

(501)

Sing.

Sing.

星¹ } A star, a planet; a meteor;
 Sing } a spark; a dot, a point; spotted,
 dotted; miscellaneous; an
 islet; quick, shooting; a classifier
 of lights; *yat, nap, sing,*
 one star; *yat, sing chi' fo,* a
 single fire, as of incense sticks;
'ng sing, the five planets, are
kam sing (Venus), *muk, sing*
 (Jupiter), *'shui sing* (Mercury),
'fo sing (Mars), and *'tò*
sing (Saturn); *sing suk,* constellations;
hang sing, planets;
king sing, fixed stars; *sing*
ch'i, a fleet courier; *lam sing,*
 a shooting star; *sing sing,*
 spotted, numerous, starry; sil-
 very hairs; *sing sán'* scattered
 like stars, sprinkled over;
sing 'wan, an aerolite; *ts'ak,*
sing, a robber; *shan sing 'ki*
tim, only a few scholars; *'fo*
sing, sparks; *yut, nap, sing,*
 a star.

猩 Sing A species of ape; the *sing* *sing* is probably a species of a chimpanzee; it is found in Yunnan, and fabled to be able to talk.

騁 Sing A bay or sorrel color; *sing ngan*, a red cow; *sing sing*, nicely adjusted, as a bow.

(The two next are often read *seng*.)

腥 Sing Small tumors growing on the body; measly flesh; raw meat; strong, rank, frouzy, stinking; the peculiar smell of newly killed meat; *ū seng*, fishy; *tsau sing*, odor of spirits; *sing ū*, raw fish; *sing chin*, smell of a he-goat; *seng wan wan*, a rank, fishy taste.

醒 Sing To recover from intoxication, to become sober; to awake, to arouse, to bestir one's self; to incite, to stir up; awakening, stirring; *tsui' sing*, to get over a debauch; *kiū' seng k'ū' k'ū' shan*, call him to awake and get up; *t'iu' seng muk tik*, put it where it will catch your eye; *t'ū' seng*, to awaken, to strike in order to arouse the attention; *tang' seng teng' chū*, wait till you're wide awake; *sing shai*, to arouse the age; *sing kōk*, to give attention to, to comprehend; *m' chi' seng*, did not awake; *mai ts'd' seng k'ū*, don't make a noise to wake him.

眇 Sing To look narrowly at, to examine into; to inquire into, to inspect; to discern, to understand the difference; to regard as good; to deem excellent; a fault; watchful; used for the last, to awaken;

sing sam, to examine one's heart; *sing ch'at*, to investigate; *sing tsz' 'ki kwo'* self examination; *sing ts'an*, an officer visiting his parents.

惺 Sing Intelligent; to consider, to comprehend; tranquil, still, quiet, as a starry night; *im' perturbable*, passionless; *sing 'ng'* to recall to mind. Also read *sing*.

姓 Sing A surname, name of the clan or family; a clan; to bear a son; *t'ung sing' of the same clan*; *kō sing' ū' or kwai' sing'* what is your name? *tsin' sing' Wong*, my name is Wong; *'mai' wai sing'* to gamble on the names of candidates; *yan sing'* to conceal one's name; *pāk' sing'* the people; *shēung sing'* a double surname; *sing' shi'* the surname of a sept.

性 Sing Natural disposition, temper, ability, spirit; properties of; innate qualities, natural faculties; naturally, unconstrainedly; timorous; *sing' ts'ing*, temper, disposition; *ngáng' sing'* obstinate; *'mō' sing'* no faculty of remembering; *mō ting' sing'* flighty, unsteady; *'hō' k' sing'* a good memory; *'mō' i' sing'* he forgets easily; *'yau hū' sing'* sensitive of doing wrong, tender; *sing' chāt*, dull of learning; *sing' ū'*, exciting, excitable, of a heating quality; *sing' kāk' sū cho*, what is his mind? what are its properties? *sing' ming'* life, existence of man or beast; *t'in sing'* natural gifts; *p' sing'* industry.

(502)

Síp.

榑 To project, to jut out; projecting, as a peg.

Sieh A colloquial word; to fasten, to wedge, to insert something to steady or tighten a thing; *síp, cheng* to wedge up, to even by wedging; *síp, chü* 'k'ü, wedge it tight; *síp, mé*, it is not tightened evenly.

(503)

Sít.

屑 Fragments, crumbs, broken bits; to break in pieces, to reduce to powder; pure, upright; diligent, respectful, observant; to regard, to take pains for; *wang loi sít, sít*, to gad about, unsettled; *'so sít*, trifling, vexatious; *pat, sít*, to disregard, unworthy of much thought.

竊 To steal, to take sily; clandestine, underhand, privately; to regard privately, **Tsueh** what one does one's self; I, my; when used alone, means I was there, it was my opinion, I did so; to have a place, to offer an opinion; unfit for, usurped, assumed; tinged, colored; *sít, man*, I have heard; *sz' sít*, to take without leave; *d'au sít*, to steal; *sít, p* my humble opinion; *shat, sít*, stolen; *sít, ch'át*, my private observation, my own inquiry.

洩**Sieh**

To leak, to drop, to ooze out; to divulge, to tell privately; to drip out and soak through; to rest, to desist from; to exhaust; to diminish, to reduce, as an offense; a stream in Chienkiang; *au m' sít*, he is still angry; *sít, h'* lost all its smell, as bottled essences; *sz' sít*, divulged the matter; *sít, lám' h'* to get over one's passion; *ch' yé d' in sít, h'* like a puff from off a moor; *sít, h' h'* expended his wrath; *mung' sít*, nocturnal emissions.

泄**Sieh**

Interchanged with the preceding; to issue; mixed, disorderly; purged, loose in the bowels; *fát, sít*, to burst forth with renewed energy, as in spring; *'shui sít, pat, d'ung*, not a drop can leak out, it is completely closed.

紮**Sieh**

To tie up, to fasten; to secure, to put in fetters; tied; a halter, a bridle; *chéi sít*, to bind with cords, fettered.

紮**Sieh**

Interchanged with the last; bonds, fetters; to halter an animal, to fasten with cords.

嫖**Sieh**

To treat disrespectfully, to insult females; to lust after, to act lewdly; to outrage.

褻**Sieh**

Interchanged with the next.

褻**Sieh**

Undress, dishabille; ordinary or dirty clothes, garments worn at home; dirty, impure; rags, tatters; to treat disrespectfully, to revile; to treat irreverently, as gods or dignitaries; *sít, tuk*, to profane the gods by improper worship; *sít, man'* disrespectful or in-

sulting conduct; *sí, í*, in undress; *sí, wai* filthy, indecent.

瞽
Sich Dark, obscure; female attendants; same as the preceding, to despise, to treat contemptuously.

契
Sich An ancient statesmen, Sich Chih, in the days of Yü the Great; *sí, fút*, not to see a friend for a long time.

燂
Sich To dress by fire, to mature by heat; harmonious, friendly, in concord; united; to regulate kindly.

莖
H, Sich A climber; *sí, so*, perhaps a sort of Malaxis; name of a feudal state, the present Yen-chau fú in Shantung; a surname.

揆
Sich To rub off, to wipe over; *mít, sí*, irregular, not square, angular, cornerwise; queer, eccentric; to place or press a thing square and correct.

(504)

Siú.

消
Siáu To melt, to liquefy, to flow away, to thaw; to lessen, to do away with; to annul; to use up, to need and consume, as food; to exhaust; to allay, to quench thirst; to digest; diminished, dispersed, dissipated; sold out, saleable, in demand; transpiring; *siú lau*, good traffic; *siú fá* digested; *siú hot, peng* an intolerable thirst; *siú mít*, to exterminate; *siú í*, to abate the fever; *siú ch'ong*, to reduce a boil; *siú mo' sui' üt*, to pass and kill

the time; *siú shik*, melted away; *siú tung tò* "to melt the eastern road," is to eat at another's expense; *siú 'há mún* dissipate your grief, cheer up; *siú shau* to sell out, it sells readily; *siú shau* to obtain; digestible, agrees with one; *siú ts'oi kong' fuk*, to remove judgments and induce blessings.

宵
Siáu Night, the night; dark; traveling by night; small, few; *ün siú*, full moon of the 1st moon; *ch'ut, ün siú*, to celebrate the feast of lanterns; *siú yé* to sit up and carouse; *t'ung siú*, throughout the night; *siú shang*, the glow-worm; *sám chau' ün siú*, for three days and nights.

硝
Siáu Nitre, saltpetre; saline exhalations or efflorescing in rocks; *siú 'ch'ong*, saltpetre depôt; *chám siú*, saltpetre; *p'ok, siú*, epsom salts; *siú p'í*, to taw leather.

絹
Siáu Plain silk woven from raw or unworked silk; the woof of silk fabrics; *káu siú*, a kind of byssus.

Also read *sháu*, to comb the hair in a tuft on the head.

逍
Siáu To saunter and idle about; *siú ciú*, to roam, to ramble in joyance, as the immortals do.

銷
Siáu To melt metals, to fuse; to dissolve, to dissipate, to finish; to spend, as time; to exhaust; to be deficient in politeness; small, attenuated, as a voice; a spade; *chü siú*, to clear off, as an account; *siú on* to decide a case in court; *siú*

kam, to wash with gold, to gild; *siú hō* to give back the export permit on goods shipped; *siú 'wái*, to dissolve, to ruin, to destroy what is useless; *k'ing siú*, to assay, as bullion.

霄
Siau

The highest region of the air, the empyrean, heaven; a halo; fleecy clouds, vapory haze; misty snow, which melts as soon as it drops; *wan siú*, fleecy clouds; *ts'ing siú*, the pure vapors, heaven; *ch'ung siú*, vapors ascending; *siú sūt*, half melted snow.

蜘蛛
Siau

A sort of spider or crane-fly (*tipula*), called *siú sháu*; the name is applied to several long-legged insects.

蕭
Siau

Name of a plant, bitter like rue; an ancient state, now the district of Siáu in Siichau fū; *siú t'íú*, lonely, silent, desolate, penniless, poverty-struck, at the last extremity; *siú fú*, a pruning hook; *siú tsz'* a Buddhist monastery; *siú siú*, neighing; *siú ín*, troubled.

蕭
Siau

The end or tapering points of a bow.

蕭
Siau

Stormy; a river in Yunnan, a tributary of the Pearl River; also, a branch of the R. Siáng in Húnán; *siú siú*, driving rain; *siú shá*, fine looking, a pleasant place; to take amusement, to enjoy one's self.

簫
Siau

The pandean pipes; a flageolet; ends of a bow; *ch'ui siú*, to blow an orphic pipe; *tung' siú*, an instrument like a flageolet.

燒
Siau

To burn; to scorch.

脩
Siau

The sound of flying; the molting of birds, or their feathers rubbed off; *siú siú*, the rushing of wings; *siú ín*, suddenly, impromptu.

小
Siau

Small, little; petty, mean, trifling; narrow, contracted; what belongs to one's self, my; inferior, in rank or quality; young; uneducated, vile, lowlive; subtle, minute; to disesteem, to think little of; the 42d radical; *siú yán*, a mean man; my humble self, said by a poor man; *siú 'tsz'* my pupils; my servant; *kw'án siú*, a number of concubines; *siú 'tsé*, a Miss, a young lady; *yat, kó' siú ch'ung*, my only son; *siú kái* my attendant, a follower; *siú sam 'fo chuk*, be careful of setting fire to things; *mò tái' siú*, not illiberal or petty; it fits any body, said of socks; *siú 'f sz'* a little matter; *siú sz'* a trifling affair; *siú k'í* a "small vessel," a contracted, unapt mind; *siú 'shau*, a pilferer; *siú sz'* a waiting boy; *siú tím* my shop; *tí' fung' siú*, the place is too small; *sai' siú*, small; *siú 'nū*, my daughter; *siú ká' chung*, little-minded, finical; *siú 'fo*, a body servant on a journey; *siú tik*, I, said by menials; *siú á kan k'í*, children have got unimpaired vigor; *siú sam' siú tám*, careful and cowardly, frightened at little things; *siú yung*, flannel.

篠 *Siau* A small sort of bamboo, suitable for making arrows, very firm and smooth.

笑 *Siau* To laugh, to giggle; to be pleased; glad, joyful; smiling, laughing; pleasant, jolly; a smile; to laugh at, to ridicule; *'ho siú'* laughable, ridiculous; *'hi siú'* joyful; *'yé cyan siú'* to act ridiculously; *'kong siú'* to talk pleasantly; *siú' 'sz' cyan*, to laugh immoderately; *'ho ho táí' siú'* a horse-laugh; *'kin' siú' táí' fang*, laughed at by all respectable people; *siú' wá'* ridiculous talk, amusing stories; *'hò siú'* truly laughable; *siú' náp*, to receive smilingly; *siú' hí hí*, giggling; *siú' táí' cyan 'hau*, to get well laughed at; *siú' cyan yam*, smirking and laughing; *'t'au siú'* to smile at secretly; *siú' ts'ek: 't'ò*, or *siú' lün ch'éung*, to split one's sides laughing.

嘯 *Siau* A whistling, hissing sound, like a driving wind or letting off steam; to scream, to roar; to whistle; *'fú siú'* a tiger's scream; *shín' siú'* good at whistling.

(505)

So.

梭 *So* A shuttle; swift as a shuttle; to and fro, like a shuttle; *p'áu so*, to throw the shuttle through; *ch'ün so*, to pass the shuttle through; *yat, üt, cū so*, the days and months pass like a shuttle; *dung so*, a long punt,

paddled rapidly; *cū so*, a fish darting through the water.

Read *tsun'* a sort of wood.

唆 *So* The prattling of children; to incite, to instigate; to set at variance; to talk to, to importune; *'t'ü so*, to intrigue, to sow discord; *so 'sung*, to anger, to enrage; *'shai so*, to provoke to evil.

蓑 *So* A rain cloak made of bamboo or palm leaves; hanging loose, like a ruff; to thatch; to cover, to screen from the rain; *so í*, rain garments; *so lap*, a woven leaf hat; *dau so í kau' fo*, to throw on a leaf cloak to put out a fire—to run into danger; *so í ché*, a leaf umbrella; *so í hok*, a white crane with pendent neck feathers.

抄 *So* To rub in the hand; *mo so*, to finger, to toy with, to play with in the hand, for which the next is also used.

莎 *So* A triquetrous plant with hairy roots; *'tau so*, a sort of cyperus; to rub in the fingers; *lo so*, to fritter or rub away, vexatious; *so kai*, a sort of cricket.

蓂 *So* Abundant vegetation; *p'o so*, or *p'o p'o so so*, flourishing and thrifty; *so p'o*, roots.

耍 *So* To dance, to frisk; to trip, to skip; to play with the dress; to sit easy, to lounge; *p'o so*, to gambol, to make antics; idle, dissolute.

璣 *So* Fragments of gems; the tinkling of precious stones; continuous, connected; minute, fine; troublesome, impertinent, petty, annoying; *'so sui'*

trifling, needless, unimportant cares; *fün* 'so, vexatious; 'so *shu*, following, connected.

鎖 So A lock, a clasp; to frown; to lock; to fetter; to detain; a chain, rings or chains for locking; *yat*, 'pá 'so, a lock; *cho*, 'páu 'so, a padlock; 'so *anún* to lock the door; 'so *shí*, a key; *fung* 'so, to seal and lock, as when closing a yá-mun; *yat*, 't'ú 'so *lin*, a chain; 'so 'tsz' káp, chain armor; 'nan 'so, to turn a key; 'so *mái* 'mí 't'au, to knit the brows; 't'oi 'ká 'tá' 'so, wearing the cangue and chained—a prisoner; 'so 'káu' butts and locks; 'so *pat*, 'chü, 'sam 'ün 't' 'má, I cannot be fettered, my heart is like an ape, and my thoughts swift as a horse; 'so *nát*, a clarinet, also called *tí* 'tá' and *tái* 'tek; 'so 'sò, "lock beard," the inner part of a Chinese lock; 'shau 'so, a lock which can be opened without a key.

(506)

Sò.

(The characters under this syllable and the 510th are placed together in the Fan Wan, and their pronunciation does not vary much.)

騷 Sáu To rub down a horse; to disquiet, to disturb, to agitate; perturbed, mournful, sad; lame; sorrows, afflictions; 'tò 'sò, grieved, depressed; 'sò 'sym, a bard; *fung* 'sò, bewitching, winsome; 'lí 'sò, the Dissipation of Sorrows—name of a poem; 'sò 'shát, fluttering loose in the wind; 'sò 'fú, to

harrass; 'sò 'yan 'mak, 'lák, a bard of high renown.

搔 Sáu Moved, aroused; sad; to afflict; 'sò 'sò, toiling and suffering.

搔 Sáu To scratch with the nails; to rub gently, to titillate; the nails, claws; 'sò 'shau 'ch'í 'ch'ú, to scratch the head in doubt or grief; 'sò 'yéung, to scratch an itching place.

鮫 Sáu A fish like a sturgeon; in Canton, a sort of bream or leuciscus is so called.

風 Sáu The sound of the wind.

繅 Sáu To reel off silk from the cocoons; a piece of variegated silk for placing a gem or seal on.

臊 Sáu Rancid, rank, fetid as putrid fat; smell of he-goats; reeking, strong, as a negro's perspiration; 'kò 'sò, rank pork fat; 'seng 'sò, noisy, strong; 'sò 'ngát, offensive; 'shan 'sò, redolent of perspiration; 'sò 'sò, strong, as newly killed meat.

鬚 Sò The hair on the chin; the beard; bearded, hairy; whiskers of animals; 'fá 'sò, the stamens of flowers; 'ch'ui 'sò, puffing and blowing, as an actor; 'man 'kòm 'sò, techy, angry; 't'ai' 'sò, to shave the beard; 'lau 'sò, to wear the beard; 'tú 'shim 'sò, a beard around the face; 'yun' 'sò, to salute the beard—when one begins to let it grow; 'níp 'há 'sò, to twirl the whiskers; 't'uk 'sò, I'll pull out your beard, [you old liar]!

嫂 } An elder brother's wife; a sister-in-law; a goodwoman, a wife; *sò*, goodwife, goody, a term of address for women; *ká sò*, sisters-in-law; *ká sò*, I, the goodwife; *sò sò*, or *hing sò*, my sister-in-law; *pá sò*, goodwoman! my good lady!

掃 } To sweep, to brush; to clean and sweep up; broom, besom, brush-broom; to dampen, as one's ardor; to clear off, to rid, to make a clean sweep; *yat pá sò pá* a broom; *yé sò* a coir broom; *sò kon tseng* sweep clean; *kai mò sò* a feather broom; *tá sò* to sweep; *sò hing* to chill one's anticipations; *sò uk*, to clean house; *sò ts'ong*, "sweepings of the hold,"—the last chopboat of a cargo; *sò pá sing*, a "star-sweeper,"—a slovenly, wasteful man; *sò p'eng k'ü*, make it even; even it off, as a pile of grain; *sò tseng hoi fan*, "to sweep the sea-mist,"—to destroy pirates; *sò ch'ü kán tong*, to dismiss traitors [from court].

掃 } Interchanged with the last; a dyke or bank made of bamboos and earth; *chuk sò* a bamboo broom; *t'ang sò* a rattan broom.

塑 } To model things in clay, to mold into shape; to make an idol or statue; molded, modeled; *sò tséung* a clay image; *mai t'iu muk sò* [stupid as] carved wood or molded clay—a dolt; *sò mai tséung* a clay statue of a man.

溯 } To go against the current; to go with the stream; to meet one; formerly, in past time; to revert to, to carry one's thoughts back; to accuse, to report; *sò fung*, a strong headwind; *sò üi*, to go against the current; *sò syau*, to go with it; *sü sò ts'ung ts'in*, generations past; *sò tsz'* on reverting to, since.

(507)

Soi.

頰 } The chops, the sides of the face; the lower part of the face; gills; *soi káp*, the jaws; *mai soi*, plenty, a full table; *chéung soi*, or *kuk chéung p'au soi* to blow out the cheeks, to puff; *ch'ün soi*, "bored cheeks," are ulcers in the jaw breaking through the cheeks; *soi káp níp*, lantern-jawed; *nò hau kin soi*, seeing the jaws from behind—is a bad indication.

腮 } The gills of a fish, the bones supporting the gills; *soi soi*, alarmed.

髀 } The bony marrow or column in horns; the burr at the base of antlers; the velvety covering of antlers.

悞 } Hesitation; uncertainty; the mind not settled in its own conclusions.

翹 } To extend the wings; to spread out the wings; the gambolings of a phoenix.

髯 } A long beard; a bushy beard.

(508)

Sok.

索
絲

Soh

Stalks or plants from whose fibres strings can be made; a string, a line, a rope, a cord; to bind, to cord up; to get, to obtain, to pull about or from; a law, a precept, an obligation; to demand; to search, to seek for, to inquire into, to study; disquietude, apprehensions; *yat, á'íú sking sok*, a piece of string, a cord; *'lí sok*, sails and ropes; *'lá shang sok*, to tie in a bow knot; *'ch'ái 'ún sok*, to tread on slack rope; to go up rope ladders, as thieves do; *sok, 'ts'ü*, to procure a thing; *'ch'ün á'au yap sok*, to get noosed, to inveigle; *sok, chá'* to extort; *pik sok*, to threaten and get money; *sok sok*, afraid; *sok, sz'* to comprehend.

(509)

Song.

喪
Sang

To mourn, to lament for the dead; mourning apparel; time of mourning; a funeral; funeral, mourning; *song sz'* funeral affairs; *sing' song* to accompany to the grave; *song fuk*, mourning; *kwók song*, mourning for the emperor; *tiú' song*, to mourn over the dead; *kuk song 'p'äng*, staff used at funerals by chief mourners; *kü song* or *'shau song*, to mourn for parents

桑

桑
Sang

three years; *ch'ut song*, to inter.

The mulberry tree; *mel.* peaceful retirement; *song 'tsz'* mulberries; *song 'tsz'* my native village; *'ts'oi song*, to pick the leaves; *song pák, p'í*, the bark of mulberry roots; *song kí' shang*, an epiphyte on the mulberry, a medicine; *song chung chi yéuk*, illicit intercourse.

額
Sang

The forehead; the front, the middle of the forehead; *kai song*, to bow to the ground; *'kwong song*, a high forehead.

礪
Sang

The stone base or plinth of a pillar.

喪
Sang

To lose; to fail of getting; bereaved of; to pass into obscurity; to ruin; failure; forgotten; lost, out of mind; to die; *song ming*, blind; *song' léung sam*, lost all conscience; *yan ts'oi song' ming* lost his life in getting a fortune; *song' kwók*, lost his kingdom; *song' sam peng* out of his head; *song' shat, ká' p'*, ruined his family.

(510)

Sú.

穌
甦

Su

To collect, as grain; to desist, to rest, to enjoy ease; to take; to resuscitate, to revive from apparent death, to come to life, as submerged persons do, to breathe again; to rise from the dead; a resurrection; *Yé sú*, Jesus.

蘇
Sü Used for the preceding; a sort of sage or clary; cheerful, happy; 'tsz' sü, sweet basil; sü kóp, cyan, rose meloes; sü muk, sapan or brazil wood; 'd' sü 'tsau, medicated wine drank on newyear; Sü 'chau 'fá, the capital of Kiáng-sü; sü 'séung' the features of the Kiáng-sü people, regarded as the comeliest in China; 'á' sü or sü 'tsai, a new born babe.

酥
Sü A preparation of curd like butter, made at the north; tender, crisp, flaky, short, like crust; sü 'yau, butter or ghee; sü 'peng, short cakes; sü 'ts'ui' 'fá 'shang, baked ground-nuts; sü 'lok, kumiss, brandy from milk.

蘇
Sü A nunnery, a convent.

訴
Sü To accuse, to tell; to inform of, to expose; to state in one's defense, to reply; an explanation, a defense; to defame, to detract; calumny; sü 'ch'ing, sü 'pan, or sü 'chí, a plea, a reply to an accusation; sü 'ün, to state one's wrongs; 'd' au sü' to report on, to complain, as to the guild; sü 'pan, to petition in reply; tsun' sü' ch'ung huk, to relate all one's griefs.

素
Sü Pure white silk; plain, uncolored, unornamented; white and coarse, such as is used for mourning; empty, clean gone; plainness, simplicity in dress or manners; contented in; the original state of; original color; formerly, usually, heretofore, as at first: shít, sü' a

plain diet, vegetables; p'ing sü' formerly; p'ok, sü' honest, plain; ch'ek, sü' to wear mourning; kwók' sü' to wear a rosary; sü' chung, plainly dressed, said of women; sü' 'shau mò p'ang, empty handed, and nothing to act with; sü' 'fú' kwai' 'shang sü' 'fú' kwai' when you are rich act as becomes a rich person; sü' 'p'an, always poor.

Also read shák, same as 索
sok, to search into, to seek.

素
Sü Sincere, guileless; one's real intentions, an honest purpose.

(511)

Sü.

胥
Sü Salted mince crabs; to wait, to expect; to help; mutually, alternately; all, altogether; a final particle; to store up, to have in readiness; lí' sü, a head clerk in a yámun; now designated by another term.

糈
Sü Rations, food; fine rice used in offerings to the gods; income, salary received from the government.

諸
Sü To know, possessing learning and talents; sage, prudent, learned, scholarly; chá' sü, fallacious, to deceive.

須
Sü The heard on the chin; the 'cirri of fish; to wait for, to expect; slow, dilatory; to get what is wanted or is demanded, ought, must, is well to be done; necessary, requisite, serviceable, good for use;

·sü, ü, momentarily, for a little while; *sü yung*¹ necessary for use; *pü, sü*, absolutely wanted; *mò sü*, needless; *sü toi*² *shé*, you must wait awhile; *sü yung*³ *sam*, pray be very careful; *sü, ü 'ts'z'* it must be this way; *chäng sü*, always is necessary; *sü ü 'tsz' sai* you must be very careful. The second form is erroneously, but commonly used.

5 41 雷 Sü Stopped by the rain, falling rain; to doubt, to hesitate; compelled to stop; to search; fixed on, obstinately bent on; necessary, what is required, in which sense it is interchanged with the last; the fifth of the 64 diagrams, appertaining to water; *pong kwan sü*, supplies wanted by the army; *sé sü*, a little of a thing; *kap sü*, waiting for it, is wanted soon.

雷 Sü Chattering, talking, the indistinct hum of talking; *chíp, sü*, unmeaning gabble, vulgarly called *ngé ngé sheng*, a muttering; also, to restrain the expression of one's views.

雷 Sü To steep, to immerse, to soak; thick, jelly-like, viscid; to moisten; damp, wet; glossy, fresh; to urinate; patient, enduring, forbearing; *chün sü*, wet, soaked; *sü chái*² stopped, obstructed, flowing slowly, embarrassed; *sü 'yan*, patient.

雷 Sü Fine variegated silk like balzarine; the selvage of cloth, the edge, frayed out, a loose fringe or raveled edge.

滑 Sü To settle or clear wine by infusing herbs in it to give it a flavor; to disclose the figure through, to make manifest; full, supplied; rich, as a dress.

絲 Sü The clue or beginning of a ball or cocoon; a thread, a clue, a hint; the commencement, the beginning; the rule guide and to what follows; the course of events; what is handed down in a family, a calling; a patrimony; to succeed, as to an office; to perfect what others began; to search into; *t'au 'sü*, the beginning, the first principles; *tsip 'sü*, to connect with what precedes; *'sü sü*, a remnant, an addenda, a tag end; *mò ts'ing mò 'sü*, unpleasantly situated, embarrassed, nonplussed; *kí 'sü*, a patrimony.

粗 Sü Coarse, refuse silk or cotton fibres, left after the best is gathered; coarse silk; to mingle, to mix, to compound; to reiterate, to repeat; verbose, wordy; pendent; *'sü tò* tautological; *'lau 'sü*, catkins of the willow; *'sü 'sü t'ò t'ò*, incessant jabbering, loquacious.

曙 Sü Bright; the light of the rising sun; sunrise, the dawn of day; manifest.

篩 Sü To strain wine or spirits; dregs, lees, grounds; fine, pure liquor, good flavored spirit.

嶼 Sü An island, a small islet or rock in the sea; a detached hill near the shore; *'kü long' 'sü*, the island of Kúlángsü near Amoy.

(512)

Sü.

Sü. A colloquial word. Ignorant of, not knowing how to do things; *ü sü sü*, all at loose ends, no regularity,

(513)

Sui.

Sui

雖 Sui A sort of ground lizard; an animal, whose description resembles that of the proboscis monkey; a dubitative conjunction, although, if, supposing, even if, though, allowing that; to push off; *sui tsn*, although, albeit; *sui tsak hai* even if it be so; *sui tsik kdm*, although it is thus; *sui shuk tsám shkí hò*, if you do it now it may be well.

綬 Sui The traces of a carriage; reins; a hand strap to hold by in a coach; steady, quiet, tranquil; *sui kwan*, to draw off troops; *sui pí* traces; *chap sui*, to seize the reins; *sui sui*, tranquil; *wing sui kat*, *chiú* a happy omen of lasting peace.

衰 A colloquial word; to ravel out, to fray out; *sui hau*, a raveled border.

髓 Sui The marrow; the medullary matter in bone; *ngau kwat sui*, beef's suet; *sham yap kwat sui*, [your kindness] penetrates my bones; *chút k'í sui*, to suck his marrow, i. e. to be revenged.

歲

Sui

To pass a limit, to pass over; a year of one's age; the revolution of the seasons; a harvest, the year's produce; a year; age, years; *ki do sui* how old is he? *sui ts'z* the characters for the cyclic year; *san sui* the newyear; *shau sui* to keep newyear's eve; *mán sui* His Majesty; *mán mán sui* may the king live for ever! *ts'in sui* a feudal prince, the heir-apparent; *chong sui* robustious, sinewy; newyear's present of money, also called *dt sui* or "year's settler;" *t'ai sui* a boy or an image to represent the Chinese Cybele, carried in procession when "meeting the spring;" also a great period of 1725 years; *kwó sui* to pass newyear; *hú sui* last year.

碎

Sui

To break in small pieces, to smash, to pound to bits, to comminute; bits, fragments, pieces, endings; troublesome, petty; disheartened, broken down; *tá sui* to break in bits; *p'o sui* smashed to pieces; *sui fò* retail goods, driblets; *sui yuh* meat cakes; *shap sui* miscellaneous, odds and ends of work or things; *sui ngan*, broken silver; *so sui* vexatious; *san keng tam sui* disheartened and chopfallen.

緯

Sui

A spinning wheel, called *sui ch'á*; a spool of thread.

災

Sui

Calamities sent from heaven, misfortunes which men can not prevent; *kwái sui* a monstrous calamity, a judgment from the gods.

Sui

Sui

遂² To accord with; to follow; not to oppose, not to hinder; then, after that, next, presently, incontinently, finally, forthwith; to go through, to complete, to accomplish, to effect; to do of one's own accord; a moor; a canal or sluice for irrigation; *sui*² *t*² or *sui*² *ün*², to have it as one wishes; *pat*² *sui*² *ch'i yu*² discouraged his requests; *pat*² *tak*² *sui*² *sam*², disappointed in his hopes; *pat*² *sui*² not to speak of, unyielding.

簾² In the rear, as a back apartment of a house; deep, far back, as banners in the rear.

璽² A gem hung upon the girdle, for its lucky qualities.

燧² A sun-glass; a speculum or mirror, for setting fire to things; a wooden fire-frictor; *t'ün*² *sui*² to make fire by rubbing wood; *Sui*² *yan shi*² the Chinese Prometheus; *'fu sui*² a match.

稔² The fine appearance of growing grain; *sui*² *sui*² laughing fields of corn.

墜² } A path leading down to a tomb, an underground road;
隧² } a bye-path; a lane, a path;
Sui } to revolve, to return, to turn round; *sui*² *tò*² a way, a road; *mò*² *sui*² a path to a sepulchre.

綰² A string to hang things to the girdle; a fringe, a tassel; a loose bordering of threads; *chéung*² *sui*² a curtain valance; *yat*² *p'o sui*² a tassel; *mò*² *sui*² the fringe of hair on Chinese caps; *tang sui*² lantern tassels; *chü sui*² knotted fringes.

綰² A shroud; to present a shroud or grave-clothes to a family, or money to buy one; apparel presented to friends; *Sui*² *ai sui*² *ai*², grave-clothes.

啖² To call out, to alarm; to taste, to eat; *tut*² *sui*² to call at, to hist.

悴² Sad, chagrined; downcast, sorry-looking; *ts'ü sui*² *ying ngán*², countenance fallen, melancholia.

淬² } A thing to put out fire with,
淬² } an extinguisher; to temper
Sui } metals in water; to dip; to
Tsui } dye, to color; to bring into contact with, as fire to water.

The second character also means to burn.

瘁² Diseased, infirm, suffering; doleful, dumpish, indisposed; worn out, destroyed.

粹² The angles or canthi of the eye; a clear bright eye; clear, pure; to look directly at; *sui*² *t'in*², the fifth heaven.

粹² Unmixed, sound grain; pure, alike, mere, all of the same quality; broken, shattered; *shun sui*² unadulterated, unmingled.

萃² Thick, tufted, like tussocks of grass; a sort of honeysuckle; to collect, to assemble, to flock together, to be with; a collection, a selection; rustling of bushes or apparel; *sui*² *yat*² *t'ong*², derived from the same hall or school.

諄² To rail at, to scold, to vilify, to abuse; to impeach, to accuse; petulant, angry; *kau sui*² to brawl; opprobrium; *ling sui*² to disgrace.

瑞
Shwui A sign of authority held by feudatories, a signet; a favor, a keepsake, a token; a happy omen, a sign for good; auspicious, felicitous; *ts'ung*² *swi*² a lucky sign; *sui*² *mát* a fortunate thing; *Sui*² *kwok*, Sweden.

穗
Sui An ear of corn, a spike of wheat; the heads of grasses; a spikelet, a tufted ear; elegant, graceful; *sui*² *sheng*, a name of Canton, especially for the New City; *yat*, *wo* *'kau* *sui*² nine heads on one stalk—a time of abundance.

穗
Sui Fine cloth or linen brought from the west, open and loose in texture perhaps a kind of Decca muslin. This character is correctly read *wa*² with the same meaning.

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Suk.

Suk

宿
Suh every three leagues; a stage to rest overnight, a lodging-place; a night's rest; a night; to lodge over night, to pass the night; to lodge, to dwell, to sojourn; a constellation, stars; a libation of spirits; former, long continued, old. A colloquial word, meaning moldy, sour, turned, musty, as food or things lain by too long; *clau* *suk*, to ask one in to lodge, to stop and stay a night; *yat*, *suk*, *'tung* *ts'án*, a bed once and two meals—is a rule of hospitality to visitors; *suk* *suk*, *tik*, rather musty; *t' shap*,

pát, *suk*, the 28 zodiacal constellations; *suk*, *in*² *'i* *ch'au* *ang*, my long cherished desire is now gratified; *kák*, *ye*² *fán*² *hai*² *suk*, rice left over night turns; *ik'au* *suk*, to ask for a night's lodging; *suk*, *ich'au*, old enemies.

夙
Suh Sometimes used for the last; early dawn, morning; a morn; early; careful attention to one's business; *suk*, *ye*² morning and evening, early and late.

踰
Suh To walk mincingly, to shuffle along; to walk carefully, where it is narrow.

取
Tih To walk with circumspection; to walk. This character is also read *tik*.

粟
Suh A general name for glumaceous grain, now applied to millet (*Setaria*) and maize; also the seeds of panic grasses; a grain of millet; rent in kind, tithes; *suk*, *'mai*, maize; *páu* *suk*, an ear of maize; *suk*, *'mai* *'fan*, Indian meal; *suk*, *ynk*, cleaned millet; *ang* *suk*, *fú*, the poppy; *ts'uk*, *shik*, *suk*, bird-seed.

肅
Suh Respectful, reverential; fear, dread, awe, caution; tremblingly alive, as to duty; religious veneration; to recede, to draw back; to render severe, stern, or majestic; to receive a guest courteously; rapid; *sim* *suk*, commanding, awful; *suk*, *enk*, quick; decorous.

驢
Suh A famous charger, called *suk*, *'song*, the Bucephalus of T'ang Ch'ing-kuang, a. c. 250.

菰
Suh A grass for cattle; *muk*, *suk*, a clover, grown for fodder.

Sok

Lok

Suk

(515)

Sun.

詢 *Lun sun*, hills rising over hills; deep ravines among hills.
Siun

徇 All around, to go or pervade everywhere; to cast about, to consider all points, as merchants do; to cause; quick, instantly, in haste; somewhat, generally. Used for the next.
Siun

殉 To bury the living with the dead; to comply with, to follow; to seek, to pursue an object inordinately; engrossed in, given up to, greedy for; to exhibit; *sun tsong* to follow to hades; *sun ü fo shik*, addicted to gain and pleasure; *sun ts'ing*, obsequious to other's whims; *sun kwok*, to risk and lose life for one's country; *sun k'au*, to pursue greedily; *ts'ü sz* *sun ming*, the hero is ambitious for fame.
Siun

恂 Sincere, conscientious; devoted, respectful, kind; pleased; to exert a good influence; fearing, apprehensive.
Siun

洵 Name of a branch of the R. Hán in the south of Shánsi, the town of Siun-yáng stands at its embouchure; to cry; true; distant; *sun t'ai* to weep silently.
Siun

璣 A species of gem from Liáu-tung, of which there are three varieties; a sort of utensil.
Siun

荀 A kind of plant, which fattens those who eat it; a surname; a feudal state, in which sense it is the same as the next.
Siun

鄆 A feudal state in the Chu dynasty, now Púchau fú in the southwest of Shánsi and that region.
Siun

詢 To ask about, to inform one's self of; inquiry, investigation; to inform, to communicate; to deliberate; *sun k'ap, yan*, to ask about a person.
Siun

還 To recede, to retire; to act as if returning; to go back; to follow; a revolution of the moon; self-abashed, self-humiliated; *sun ts'un*, not advancing, shrinking back, to desist; *sun ts'z* following seriation, in order.
Ts'ian

筍 The young and edible shoots of bamboo; a tenon, a dovetail; conical, pointed; projecting; a sprout; a sort of fine bamboo for making mats; *chuk, sun*, bamboo sprouts; *sun há*, dry, salted prawns; *ming sun*, slips of bamboo sprouts ready for cooking; *fo sun*, split sprouts dried for keeping; *sun tsz' yéung* conical; *ch'ut, sun*, bamboos are sprouting; *met.* to guess one over in playing morra.
Siun

樵 To point a piece of wood and fit it into a hole; a tenon; *sun máu*, a catch on a carrying-beam; *tan sun*, to dovetail in; *sun t'an*, a tenon; a wooden spike; *tan sun k'om* it dovetails in well, it is very opportune; *sun cagá*, a dovetailed edge of a board.
Sun

榘 The cross beam of the frame on which bells are hung in temples; a sort of tree; name of a district.
Siun

信
Bin Sincere, faithful, unsuspecting, truthful; a man of his word, as the two parts of the character intimate; faith, belief, truth; to believe in, to credit, to follow, to confide in, to trust, to have faith in; a seal, a stamp, which gives ground for trust; a letter; two nights' lodging; a messenger or envoy; *'m yap, sun'* beyond belief, incredible; *sun' 'ung*, an envelope; *mi' sun' tak, chan*, can not altogether believe it; *shat, sun'* authentic, worthy of belief; *sun' tak, shat* he thinks it is true; *heng ' sun'* credulous; *yat, fung sun'* a letter; *yan' sun'* a seal; *'m sun' 'ts'é*, I don't believe in newfangled notions; *kwo' sun'* to give credit in accounts; *shat, sun'* to falsify one's word; *sun' pò' hang*, to follow one's feet, to gad; *yam sun'* news, talk of the day; *ki' sun'* to send a letter; *sun' tak*, faith, belief; *sun' pat*, a ready penman; *sun' 'm sun'* do you believe it? *kat, sun'* a pleasant letter; *ngan sun'* a letter inclosing money; *sun' shek*, (also called *yan 'in*) arsenic; *sun' 'ché cyan, chí kan' pún*, honesty is the foundation of character.

囟
Sin The place on the heads of infants where the skull unites; the sinciput; *sun' mún*, the fontanelle; *sun' mò'* a skull-cap, a common Chinese cap; *shang mái 'nò sun'* the fontanelle is closed—you can't coax him now.

汛
Bin To sprinkle; watery, wet; speedy, quick, as a courier or the wind; a military station, a guard-house; *sun' sò'* to sprinkle and sweep; *'shui sun'* a water-side post-station; *yat, 'ong sun'* a stage between the stations, reckoned to be ten *li*, or a league; *sun' tt'* a guard-house; *ying sun'* a military guard-house.

迅
Bin Quick, swift, hasty, fleet; to go with speed, to hurry; a wolf's cub; *sun' shui pat, k'ap, 'im'í*, a quick clap which gives no time to stop the ears—quick, as a word and a blow.

訊
Bin To inquire into, to search out, to investigate; to interrogate judicially, to try; an examination; to wrangle, to speak sharply to, bickering; to inform; to accuse; to direct; to agitate; *man' sun'* to make a bow, as Buddhists do with flat hands; *sun' man'* to question, as a judge does; *'sham sun'* to try; *chap, sun'* to catch people's words; to seize and question; *sun' tsat*, to cure ailments.

巽
Suen A stand; to grasp and place firmly; to select; the 8th diagram, relates to wind, and denotes mildness; bland, insinuating, gently; to enter, to ingratiate.

遜
Sun Complaisant, conciliatory, humble, docile, mild; retiring, respectful, obsequious; to venerate, to give in to, to obey; *sun' yéung'* to give place to, to respectfully yield; *'him sun'* yielding; *yay, sun'* obeisance.

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Sün.

孫 A grandchild; whatever grows again or is reproduced; 'tsz' sün, children and grandchildren, posterity; tsang sün or sün sik, a great-grandson; ün sün, a great-great-grandson; loi sün, a great-gr.-gr.-grandson; ngoi' sün, a daughter's child; sün 'nü, a granddaughter; kung sün, grandfather and grandson; sai sün, a sister's children.

Also read sun', and interchanged with the preceding.

孫 A monkey; hau sün, a species of small monkey.

孫 A sort of pretty and fragrant grass or herb; k'ai sün, a water plant, a kind of iris?

飧 An evening meal, tea, supper; a meal; to eat; to soak or separate rice, in cold water; yung sün, breakfast and supper; yung sün mán kai' hard to keep up breakfast and dinner—poverty-struck.

宣 To publish, to proclaim, to promulge by the highest authority; to circulate, as the wind does; to pervade, to revolve, to expand; extended, manifested, expansive; to summon, as a ruler does; slow, perspicacious; beginning to be bald; sün chiu' to summon, as to court; hau sün, to proclaim by the voice; put, sün, not to say more—used in letters; sün pò' fuk, yam, to preach the gospel; sün-tuk,

shéung' it' to read aloud the emperor's orders; sün kò' the emperor's proclamations.

璫 A jade stone, six ts'ün broad, anciently held in the hands by princes as insignia.

後 To stop; to change; next in order, to succeed; to rest or trust in one's opinion, willful.

痠 In pain; aching, painful; sün shék' a sort of stone; sün sün 'ün 'ün, prickling, aching; kwat, sün, shooting, rheumatic pains.

酸 Acid, sour, sharp, tart, vinegarish; prickling, harsh to the skin; irritating, distressing; grieved, afflicted; loitering from debility; sün ts'ò' vinegar; sün 'kwò, pickles; sün p'ò' a grieved nose—afflicted at, as bad news; sam sün, to commiserate, sympathizing; hám sün, sour, begrimed, loathsome as a dirty man; sün ich' muk, Chinese ebony; sün m' acid.

霰 A slight shower.

旋 To wave a flag as a signal; the motion of soldiers' legs, as they march; to revolve, to go around, to go in an orbit; to return, to come back to the same point; curling, rippling; quick, ready; then, forthwith, next; sün 'chün, to go around; shéung sün, to go to one's village; kam sün, a new graduate going home; sün fung, a whirlwind; p'ün sün, to visit among one's friends; chau sün, to follow round; to greet and entertain

several friends; 'ho 'shī sūn
chī' make it come forthwith,
quickly bring it about; sūn
lun, revolving, as the moon.

漩 An eddying fountain, a cir-
cling eddy; a little whirlpool.

璇璣 A beautiful gem; *tsün kwoi* 'an ornament worn by ancient monarchs; *tsün ki*, a kind of armillary sphere or planetarium, by which the motions of the stars were anciently noted.

𩚑 A pulley, or something which
 𩚑 Siuen revolves; a pewter vessel, in
 which water is put to warm
 the wine; a wine-warmer.

損 To diminish, to lessen; to injure, to spoil, to wound, to cause damage; to lose; to reprove, to blame, as a critic does; detrimental, injurious; damage, ill luck; the 44th diagram; 'you 'sün mō yik, it is wholly bad without any advantage; ts'it, 'sün 'shau, to cut one's fingers when chopping; 'sün p'ō spoiled, broken; pang 'sün, cracked, or a bit broken out; 'mün chiü 'sün, a display of riches invites misfortunes; 'sün 'yan k' k'í, to benefit one's self by other's injury; 'sün lán' all spoil; 'kám 'sün kwan 'léung, to speculate in the rations of the army; 'tá 'sün, to wound, to spoil; 'sün shéung, wounded; 'sün 'shau 'sün kéuk, hurt his hands and feet; 'sün wás' spoiled or ruined.

俱 The governor at a village
Chuen feast; household gear, uten-
sils; numbers; to arrange.

選

選

選

算筹

Swan

To select, to choose out, to elect; to appoint proper men to office; to dance in a ring, like N. A. Indians; an instant, a moment; a lakh, or one hundred thousand; apprehensive, undecided, timorous; 'kán 'sūn, to pick; 'sūn chák, to select; pák: 'sūn, a coin of the Hán dynasty with a dragon on it.

To number, to reckon;
to take to task, to reckon
with; *fał, kł' kł' sūn'* don't
go, lest he reckon with you.

To be selected for office; *haw' sūn'* candidates waiting for appointment; *'pò sūn'* appointed to supply a place.

算 } The counting board or
 算 } abacus; to reckon, to cypher,
 Swan } to calculate; to estimate, to
 regard; to plot; numbers,
 figures; a calculation, a plan;
 a scheme; slips of bamboos
 to reckon with; 'ní kóm' tsau'
 sün' just as you can manage it;
 kái' sün' quite enough; sün'
 'ngq p'á' I'll give in, I'll knock
 under; sün' p'ún, the count-
 ing-board; sün' fát, arithmetic;
 'hó 'lá sün' a good speculation,
 to guess well; sün' ming' to
 calculate destinies; hóp' sün'
 to reckon correctly; sün' kái'
 'yan, to lay schemes against
 others, to counterplot; sün'
 lán' d'íú ch'éung, a most
 painful scheme; 'k'ü 'ái sün'
 p'ún, he is a ready reckoner;
 sün' tok' to calculate; sün' 'ní
 fí, I guess you're a rare one;
 sün' p'ún mat' very sharp,
 closefisted; sün' 'sz' 'ts'ò, he

would kill plants, [he's so cute]; *sūn' loi sūn' hū'* contriving about this and that, full of schemes; *sūn' kwo' ming pāk* it has already been all reckoned.

蒜
Swan

Garlic, chives; *sūn' t'au*, garlic bulbs; *ts'ing sūn'* fresh garlic; *sūn' tsai*, the shoots inside the bulbs.

篆
Chuen

Square, intricate characters, called seal characters from their use; any fanciful form of Chinese characters; to engrave old forms of characters; ornaments on bells; *sūn' shū* or *sūn' tsz'* the seal character.

璪
Chuen

An ornament, like a seal character, on the top of the tablets held by officers and princes, in ancient times.

(517)

Sung.

嵩
Sung

The highest of the five great mountains, which the ancient emperors worshiped; it lies in Honán fú in Honán, a high peak on the watershed of the Yellow River and R. Hán; a lofty mountain; eminent, high, as statesmen.

鬆
Sung

Disheveled hair; shaggy, undressed hair; confused, disordered; to relax; to let go the hold of, to cast off, to unloose; loose, flabby, movable, slack, easy; unimportant, not urgent; not careworn, easy; spongy, soft, as some cakes; *'ki sung*, not much matter; *sung tung* in funds, moneyed;

'shau d'au sung, rich, able to gratify one's self; *sam sung*, contented, easy about it; *sung 'song*, elated, pleased, as at seeing friends; *shan tō sung*, I feel relieved, the job is off my hands; *'pong tak sung*, tie it loosely; *sung fā*, flocked cotton; *ts'un' sung*, crisp and soft, as boiled groundnuts; *sung kō*, a species of light cake; *sung tik*, *'shau*, do it quickly; *sung mō 'kau*, a dog with shaggy hair; *lūn' sung*, disheveled; *sung hoi tik*, ease it some, loosen it a little, slack off; *sung p'at*, *p'at*, too loose, too open.

從
Sung

Easy, bland, complaisant, calm, gentle; *sung sung yung yung*, graceful, not hurried—said of manners.

悚
Sung

Fearful, agitated, swayed by hopes and fears; *sung chā*, on the *qui vive*, excited, timorous.

竦
Sung

To stand stiffly and precise; to fear; to elevate, to bring forward, as good people; moved, excited; the flesh creeping from dread, horrified; *sung lap* to stand in a formal attitude; *so 'sung yan ká*, to slander people.

聾
Sung

Interchanged with the last two. Deaf, born deaf; to urge on, to excite, to stir up; to astonish; high, elevated, as a mountain; to rise, as bread does; to respect; *'sung tsun*, excited; to urge on; *'sung t'ing* horrified, astonishing; *kō 'sung*, lofty; puffed out; *'sung yan 'i muk*, to make one's ears tingle.

樓 Interchanged with **疎**
Sung to push; to hold, to seize;
 to stretch one's self out.

送 To send a present, to give;
Sung to send with, to accompany,
 to attend, to go with; to see
 a guest out; a present, a gift.
 A colloquial word; viands, ve-
 getables, whatever is on the
 table besides the rice; *sung'*
chang, to go with; *seung sung'*
 to make a present of; *sung'*
há' ch'ing, food given for a
 journey; *sung' yat' ch'ing*, to
 go with one a little; *sung' 'lai*,
 presents; to give gifts; *'mái*
sung' to buy the accompani-
 ments; *sung' ts'oi' 'tái' 'pá*, a
 good lot of viands, &c.; *sung'*
ká' to attend a marriage; *sung'*
yuk' shéung cham, to go with
 the meat to the chopping-
 board—to run into danger;
sung' 'pi' 'ní, I'll give this to
 you; *muk' sung'* to follow with
 the eyes; *shun' fung' seung*
sung' may you have pros-
 perous breezes; *ying sung'*
 to receive guests, and to ac-
 company them to the door;
sung' fo' to send goods to the
 purchaser; *pái' sung'* to go
 and see a friend off; *sung'*
shang' sz' 'má, Jupiter's mes-
 senger who brings down chil-
 dren; *sung' kún*, to hand up
 a prisoner.

宋 A dwelling; to dwell; a
Sung feudal state lying in the pre-
 fecture of Kwaitoh in the east
 of Honán; name of a famous
 dynasty, which lasted from A.D.
 970 to 1280; also a shorter
 one from A.D. 420 to 477.

(518)

Sut.

恤 } To feel for, to compas-
恤 } sionate, to commiserate; *sih*
 have affection towards, to
Sieh love; pity, affection, sympathy,
 sorrow for; *seung sut*, mutual
 sympathy; *'t'ai' sut*, to assist;
lin kú sut, 'kwá, to relieve
 and pity orphans and widows;
chan' sut, to give alms to the
 poor; *sut' p'an 'lò*, to feel for
 the poor and aged.

戌 To be distinguished from **戌**
Sieh *shü'*. The eleventh of the 12
 branches, denoted by a dog;
sut, shí the 11th Chinese
 hour, from 7 to 9 P. M.; nature
 fading, fall of the year; *sut,*
üt, the ninth moon.

率 A bird-net; to follow, to
Suh conform, to imitate; to lead,
 to command, to head, to bring,
 to conduct, to direct; to cause
 to follow; to receive under
 one's orders; generally, for
 the most part, in the gross; a
 resumé; active, spry; suddenly,
 hastily; from; a leader, a high
 ruler, a captain; a mark, a
 guide; *'m sut, káu'* he won't
 hear your advice; *mok' sut,*
'k'ü, don't order him; *tái' sut,*
lui' 'ts'z' for the most part
 they are like this; *sut, kw'ai*
'kū, to regulate the usage;
'piu sut, a leader, an example,
 a master; *ts'ò sut*, carelessly,
 not exact; *'i 'ts'z' wai sut*, let
 this be a pattern; *sut, 'l' g,*
 to take the lead; *sut, sing* to
 conform to the light of reason.

Sö'h 帥, Interchanged with the last ;
Suh to lead, to conduct on, as a
standard-bearer does ; *sut*, *sz'*
to lead troops.

梓, Name of a tree. A collo-
Suh quial word ; a catch, a fasten-
ing, a button ; to fasten, to
latch ; *mán sut*, a door latch ;
sut, chiü' k'ü, fasten it well.

(519)

Süt.

Sih 雪, Snow ; in Canton, often ap-
Siueh plied to ice ; and to whiten,
to blanch, to make like snow,
to wipe or wash clean ; snowy,
frosted, white ; to wipe out,
as an injury ; to revenge ; to
clear one's self ; *süt, fä*, flakes
of snow ; *lok, süt*, it snows ;
süt, kóm tung' cold as ice ;
süt, han' to take revenge ; *süt,*
chí, the T'ientsin pear ; *k'au*
í'au sú 'tò süt, to kneel and
knock head often ; *fan fan*
tái' süt, a fine fall of snow ;
süt, pák, snow white ; *chá*
mái yat, pau' süt, to make a
snowball.

(520)

Sz'.

師, Part of an army, a company,
Sz' a legion of 2500 men ; troops ;
to marshal a force, to call
out the troops ; a metropolis
or capital ; a leader, a general,
one who collects and orders
people ; a master, an instruc-
tor, a professor, one skilled
in ; a sage, a pattern to the

world ; to teach ; to imitate ;
sz' fu' a workman, one skill-
ed in an art ; *sin sz'* ancient
wise men ; *sz' pié*, patterns
of the world ; *sz' ká*, a nun ;
king sz' the court, the capi-
tal ; *kin' 'lò sz'* to visit a learn-
ed scholar ; *sz' syé*, a private
secretary of high officers, one
who writes their papers ; *shui*
sz' naval troops, marines ; *sz'*
king, a chum, a schoolfellow ;
pán sz' to recall troops from
foreign service ; *sz' syé 'hóm*
'fún, taking on airs like a
secretary ; *ch'ut sz'* to march
out the troops ; *sz' shán*, a
war-junk.

S 螺, A murex, a spiral shell ;
Sz' crenulated shells ; *sz' hóm*, an
Arca ; a scallop, or Pecten.

獅, A lion ; a dog that whelps
Sz' two pups ; *sz' 'tsz'* a lion ; *sz'*
'hóm í'au, hair neglected and
long ; *shék sz'* stone lions
placed at doorways of yámun ;
mò sz' to play masked lions ;
ts'in sz' a figure of a lion
stuck over with cash ; *ch'ung*
'ts'an sz' pi' you've just tweek-
ed the lion's nose, i.e. he's snow
cross enough.

司, To control, to preside, to
Sz' rule, to manage ; to attend to ;
a commissioner, a manager, an
officer ; an office for a court ;
a township or a subdivision of
a district ; *sám sz'* the three
commissioners (of salt, re-
venue, and justice) in a pro-
vince ; *'ung ching' sz'* the
Court of Representation at
Peking ; *tá kún sz'* to go to
law ; *ts'un 'kín sz'* the chief

S officer in a township; *kok* 'yan
'*sho* *sz*' each has his own bu-
siness.

思 Sz' To be distinguished from 思
yan. To think, to consider, to
reflect; to desire, to wish; to
commiserate; an auxiliary
enphonic particle; *sz*' *séung*,
to reflect upon; *sz*' *nim*' to
consider; thoughts, opinions;
'*hò* *sam* *sz*' a good design;
sam *sz*' *sz*' dwelling on often,
continually planning; *sz*' *ká*,
to think of one's family; *sz*'
ts'in, to recall former days.

佃 Sz' To reprove, to admonish, as
a friend ought; to urge one's
self on in duty.

Read *soi*, a large beard.

樹 Sz' A tree with hard wood; *széung*
sz' *shé*' the *Abrus precatorius*,
whose red beans are gathered
as playthings.

縗 Sz' A coarse sort of unbleached
grasscloth or hemp, used as
half mourning for distant re-
latives; hempen, flaxen; *sz*'
aná fuk, light mourning worn
at funerals.

屏 Sz' A board screen put before
the door to intercept the gaze
of passers, or to make a sort
of vestibule, called *fau* *sz*';
a stand-in-the-way.

風 Sz' A cool breeze; *ts'ang* *sz*'
a high wind.

鷺 Sz' A wader, a sort of heron;
w' *sz*' an egret, with whitish
plumage, and a pendent crest.

絲 Sz' Silk as it comes out from the
worm; silken, fine, silky, flos-
sy; silk in general; to reel off
coccons; small, minute; a
decimal, the hundred thou-

sandth, or the hundredth part
of a cash; stringed instru-
ments of music; *sz*' *fát*, silk
goods, raw silk; *U* *sz*' raw
silk from Kiangsú; *'d* *sz*'
Canton raw silk; *sz*' *min*,
silk batting used to wrap bo-
dies in, or for lining; *sz*' *hò*
mo ts'o' not the least error;
sz' *chuk*, stringed and wind
instruments of music; *mi* *sz*'
sai' 'á, fine, drizzling rain;
kin *sz*' *kau*' exactly enough.

私 Sz' Private, peculiar, personal; S
illiberal; selfish; secret, par-
tial; clandestine, treasonable,
underhand; sisters call each
other's husbands *sz*'; contra-
band, smuggled, illicit; ple-
beian, below the throne; *'tsau*
sz' to smuggle; *sz*' *'há fo*
smuggled goods; *sin* *kung*
kau' *sz*' public before private
interests; *sz*' *hák*, a trader
who smuggles; a private mer-
chant; *sz*' *sam*, partial, un-
just; *sz*' *'há*, secretly; *sz*' *o*,
favoritism, to uphold one at
any rate; *ts'ap* *sz*' to watch
for smugglers; *ts'ap* *sz*' *shün*,
a revenue cutter; *sz*' *sin*,
smuggled salt; *sz*' *ká*, private,
my own; *ká* *sz*' personal ef-
fects, household gear; *sz*'
ts'ing 'kau *hòp* illicit inter-
course.

(This and the next are also read *aká*.)

蓰 Sz' Name of an herb; to quin-
tuple; fivefold; *'p'úi* *sz*' to
raise five times, as a price.

灑 Sz' To decant and strain liquors;
to pour out a libation; to
divide; *sz*' *'tsau*, to pour off
spirits.

S

斯 Sz' To split with an ax, to rive; a pronoun, this, that, these, those; this very one, this place; forthwith, presently, then; a euphonic particle; white; mean, base, low, inferior; *sz' shi*, at this time; *sz' sz'* this affair; *sz' man*, literary, polished, scholarly; *ch'ü sz' tsik sz'* morning and evening here, constant; *po sz' kwok*, Persia; *pi ho yan sz'* what sort of a fellow is he?

厮 Sz' A menial, a camp-follower, a horseboy, a forager or woodcutter; a servant, an attendant, a waiter; to feed, to take care of; broken, in pieces, as firewood; a *melée*, in confusion, as in a battle; *'siü sz'* a servant boy; *sz' t'ò* soldiers, privates; *sz' 'yéung tsut*, a camp-follower.

撕 Sz' To tear apart as paper; to split, to rend; *sz' hoi*, pull it in two; *t'ai sz'* to nudge, to direct attention to; *'shau sz'* to tear with the hand.

斯 Sz' To immerse, to sink in the water; water exhausted, dry, run out; *sz' müt*, thrown into the water, lost in the water. Used for the next.

嘶 Sz' The neighing of a horse; to belch, to eructate; a hoarse broken voice; *'tá sz' yik* to hiccup; *'mü sz'* a neigh; to hinny, to whinny.

死 Sz' End of animal life, death of young persons; to die; dissolution, dying, death; pale, deadly, ghastly; dangerous, mortal; to the death, fearless,

to die for, a martyr to; urgent, intense; *'sz' kang fu*, a work to which one is completely devoted; *hi' sz' yan*, one who cares nothing for another's anger, insolent; *'m' chi' sz'* reckless, regardless of consequences; *'sz' tso'* dead; *'sz' 'kan t'ai*, near death; *oi' sz'* dangerously ill; *sam' sz'* indifferent to; *'sz' sam*, intensely desirous of; *'sz' pák*, a livid, pale complexion; *sh' sz' sü kwai*, to regard dying as going home; *'sz' tsü*, to die in defense of one's loyalty or chastity; *'sz' sing' pat*, 'koi, death won't make him change; *'sz' 'hou ngáu shat*, maintain it fixedly, irrevocable; *'sz' sz'* one fearless of death, a hero or a ruffian; *'sz' t'ò ngán pai* died with closed eyes, a peaceful end; *'sz' sü fí ming'* a premature death; *'sz' ló'* a dangerous road; *'t'ai sz' 'k'ü*, I look upon him as lost, as an abandoned fellow; to read one clearly, to see perfectly; *ai' sz'* to hang one's self; *hák' sz'* scared to death; *'tá sz' üt*, to tie a hard knot; *'tsam' sz'* drowned; *'peng' sz'* died from disease.

史 Shi' A narrator of events; a historian, an annalist; a history, a register of events, chronicles, acts; *kwok' sz'* historical records; *'sz' kün*, a historiographer; *'sz' ki'* history; *'shap' yat*, *'sz'* histories of the 21 dynasties; *'tso' sz'*, *'yan' sz'* the two court historians; *'sz'* censors.

使

To send, to order on some service; *sz' tak*: it will do, enough; *'tsau 'sz'* a runner. This character is pronounced *'shai*, because the preceding is an unlucky word.

使
Shi

A messenger, a servant sent with presents to inquire about, an agent; *ch'ut, sz'* a servant; *sz' 'shan*, a legate, an envoy, *sz' 'ché*, one who is sent.

四

肆

X
Sz'

Four; everywhere; the second is the complex form, and the third the abbreviated form; *sz' 'há*, all about; *sz' 'fong*, the four points, everywhere; cubical, square; *sz' 'hoi*, the "four seas," i. e. China; the world; *sz' 'ngán*, pregnant; *sz' 'ngán 'lò*, one who wears spectacles; *sz' 'pat*, *séung'* very ignorant; *tsai' sz'* the fourth; *sz' 'á' luk* forty-six; *'ní kòm' sz'* *'hoi ché* what a courteous man you are! *'hiú tak, sz' sz' 'luk luk* he knows only a little; *sz' 'lò' mò' anún*, no resource whichever way I turn; *sz' 'kwai' chéung'* four seasons or periods for settling accounts; *sz' 'há 'm kín* I can find it nowhere; *pák, sz'* one hundred and forty; *sz' 'fong muk* a block of wood, [goes no further than it is pushed] i. e. a dolt; *'m sám, 'm sz'* not one thing, nor another; *sz' 'kok*, four cornered; *ch'o sz'* the fourth of the month.

泗
Sz'

Mucus, snivel; a large feeder of the Grand Canal near Yenchau fú in Shántung; *'t'ai' sz' 'wáng lau*, tears and snivel flowing down.

駟
Sz'

A team of four horses, four horses abreast; *sz' 'ná' kú*, a chariot and four; *'t'in sz'* the four stars $\beta, \delta, \epsilon, \rho$ in Scorpio; *sz' 'shing'* a war chariot.

田
Sz'

To be anxious about; pure intention, pure-minded; *'i' sz'* thoughts, wishes; *'m 'hò' sz'* disreputable, indecent, impolite, vile, corrupting.

肆
Sz'

To expand or exert to the utmost; great, large, to the utmost; reckless, ruinous, excessive, profligate, unrestrained, dissolute; a point or position of the heavenly bodies; to refuse; a market-place, a shop for exposing goods; to spread out, to arrange; to expose, as an executed carcass; abruptly; now, formerly; *fong' sz'* profligate, disorderly; *sz' 'mò' k'í' tán'* he fears nobody; *'tsau sz'* a wine shop; *kwá' sz'* a conjurer's office; *sz' 'shang kíp, léuk* to rob without any check.

士
Sz'

A learned man, an upright man, a doctor, a scholar; a male, a gentleman, able bodied men; soldiers, officers, statesmen; one who manages a particular department; the 33d radical; *tsun' sz'* a doctor, the third literary degree; *tái' hok' sz'* a title of cabinet ministers; *'shan sz'* the gentry; *shü' kat, sz'* a Hánlin doctor without office; *sz' 'tsut*, a soldier, a man-at-arms; *'k'í' sz'* a stout horseman; *'man sz'* a student; *'kú sz'* a private scholar; *'tsau sz'* a chief butler; *tái' sz'* a title of Kwányin.

S

Z'

Z

仕² Sz' To act as a magistrate, to fill an office; to serve, to fill a station, as a menial or officer; a public officer; *ch'ut, sz'* to enter on office; *chí' sz'* to resign a public post; *sz' wán' chí, ká,* an honorable family.

事² Sz' An affair, a matter, a concern; business, traffic; an occupation, an employment, a pursuit, a service; that which is done, an action; a subject, a theme; to serve, to obey; to manage a business; *kung sz'* public matters; *ch'ut, sz'* to go out to service; *sz' shat;* a fact, a truth, is well known; *sz' lai'* rules of business; *mò 'sho sz' sz'* nothing to do; *'kan sz'* very important; *'hò sam sz'* good natured, friendly; *sz' t'au,* master, boss, the head of the concern; *sz' tsai,* assistants, clerks; *'yau sz'* busy, engaged; something going on; *'yau mat, sz' kon'* what have you in hand? *chap, sz'* each one having his own post; the attendants of officers; to accuse one; *náu' sz'* to make trouble; *chü sz'* a grade of scholars below the Hsüan-lin; *pat, sz' sz'* not to attend to business; *sz' t'au kwò 'mai,* overrun with cares and business; *sz' t'au k'uk, shik,* above doing manual labor; *k'í sz'* a strange affair; *sz' fú' mò,* to assist one's parents.

傳² Tsz'
刺²

To transfix, to stab, to pierce with a sword; to put a ploughshare in the soil; to stick into the ground, as a stake; to erect.

(521)

Tá.

打

打² Tá To strike, to pound, to knock, to beat, to maul; to fight; to attack, to pummel; to set a fighting; to excite; to do anything; to add; to play with or on; a blow; punishment by blows; an auxiliary word, placed before verbs to denote action, simply to do or showing present time, according to the scope; a preposition, by, in, at, through; *'tá ní ch'ü' chang,* go by this way; *'tá ka'* to squabble and fight, a brawl; *'tá 'm tò'* it will not reach, as a shot; *'yau ch'ung 'tá,* the worms have eaten it; *t'it, 'tá k' made of iron; 'tá t'ü, 'lò,* a blacksmith; *'tá p'á'* to frighten; *'tá sán' ts'ín ngan,* to try to raise the wind; *'ng ko' 'tá ts'at, ko'* add seven to the five; *'hò 'tá pán'* elegantly dressed; *'tá shek' t'au,* to throw stones; stonecutting; *'tá ch'í p'ái,* to play cards; *'tá t'ung,* to work in copper; *'tá pái' ch'ung'* to be defeated in battle; *'tá pin ch'ü' loi,* which way (or where) did he come? *'tá yéung k'am,* to play on a piano; *loi 'tá,* to come to blows; *'tá mung'* to dream; *'tá kung,* to work for; *'tá 'sz'* killed; *'tá teng,* to drive a nail; *'tá tsui pá,* to beat on the mouth; *'tá má' 'k'ü,* beat and reviled him; *'tá ko' chün'* to take a turn or little walk;

'tá 'shau 'ngán, to bribe; 'tá fát, 'k'ü hū send him there; 'tá ū, to fish; 'lúi 'tá, killed by lightning; 'tá 't'ing' to listen; 'tá páu, to mat anything; 'tá 't'eng hū to go in a boat; 'tá 'h, to attend to, to manage; 'tá 'shui, to draw water; 'tá 'ngan k'ē 'yan, a silversmith; 'tá 'kai 'kung, to fight cocks; 'tá 'k'ün, to fisticuff; 'tá 'shing, to twist cords; 'tá 'ngán, to perforate.

(522)

T'á.

f. 2

他 } A personal pronoun; he,
它 } she, him, her, it; that, the
T'á } other; another; 'tá yat, another day; pat, 'kún 'tá, I have nothing to do with him; 'tá mún, they; 'tá tik, his, her's; 'ching' sh' 'tá, it is certainly him.

(523)

Tai.

f. 6

堤 } A bank, a dike, a levee to
Ti } defend against water; to stop, to fill up with earth; to prepare against; to oppose a barrier; to place firmly.

隄 } Interchanged with the last;
Ti } a fence, a ridge, a barrier; to dike off, bridged; a heaped up way to cross on; 'chuk, 'tai, to build a dike; 'tai 'ngon' a diked bank or shore; 'tai 'feng, a defense, as against floods.

鞮 } Leathern or skin shoes; lok, de
Ti } 'tai, leathern greaves or shin-plates; 'tai k'ü buskins worn by actors.

氏 } Reaching, arrived at; ra- de
Ti } dical, fundamental; an origin; base, mean; to return, to revert to; a lodging place for the night; the third of the 28 constellations, consisting of α, β, γ, ι, in Libra; 'tai 'yan, a certain foreign country.

低 } To bend down, to droop, x
Ti } to hang down; to incline, as the head; to sink, as money; in a low place, down; low, as a tone; cheap; low, base, humble; vulgar, common; 'kò 'tai, high and low; 'tai, 'ngong, looking down—looking up; 'tai 'ngai' counterfeit; 'tai 't'au, to droop the head; 'tai 'ká' low-priced, cheap; 'ch'ut, 'shan 'tai, humble origin, low born; 'tai 'sam, downhearted; 'tai 'shui, gone to the bottom; sunk the capital; 'tai 'sheng, in a low voice; 'k'uk, 'tai, to stoop over; 'tai 'ngai' sz' a low business; 'shui 'héung' 'tai 'lau, the water is running out; 'tai 'ch'ü' a low place.

羴 } A ram, a buck, a he-goat;
Ti } a ram three years old. Interchanged with the next.

抵 } To gore, to push with the
Ti } horns; to oppose, to strive against; to push, as off a shore; 'tai 'ch'uk, to butt and gore; 'tai 'hi' pushing with the arms, a sort of wrestling.

弣 } The famous bow of the
Ti } emperor Shun; a red bow; a bow with carvings on it.

底
Ti

At the base of, under the shadow of; the bottom of; below, underneath, beneath; at the bottom, below the level; low, mean, menial; a servant; to stop at, to reach the bottom; to impede, to obstruct; a first copy of; to fall to the bottom, as sediment; but, only; natural vigor, constitution; a classifier of cakes; 'tai min' the lower side, the bottom; 'm tò' 'tai, it don't touch the bottom; tò' 'tai 'tím yéung' how will it turn out at last? há' 'tai, down stairs, below; 'tai há' under; 'mò' 'tai, bottomless; 'shün' 'tai, a ship's bottom; 'siü' 'tai, waiting-boys; 'tä' 'tai, to prime, as in painting; 'mal' 'yé' 'tai 'tsz' ch'ut, shan, what calling (or grade) did he start life with? 'ngán' 'tai mò' yan, supercilious, an upstart; 'hò' 'tai 'tsz' vigorous, hearty; well principled; 'i ü ü' 'tai, what do you rest upon for its completion? 'tai 'tsz' 'i wái' his constitution is all gone; tr' 'tai, on the ground; the earth's centre; 'tai sái' 'tsun' chí, knows all about it; 'ká' 'tai, family property; 'tai 'shui, the tide against one; 'kau' 'tai, back, rear, behind; 'yat' 'tai, you've offended altogether; 'yat' 'tai kò, a large cake.

抵
Ti

To oppose, to stop, to ward off, to rush against, to butt; to slap, to hit together; to substitute; to forfeit a pledge; to transgress, to offend; to sustain, to bear, to have what one deserves; to reach; to

value; up to, reaching; worth, valued at; cheap, a bargain; 'tai tong, to be worth; 'm 'tai kò' lán' kái, not worth a rotten orange; 'm 'tai 'ts'in, not worth a cash; 'tai 'shuu sái' clever at everything, jack of all trades; 'tai chü' hold it up, stop it; 'tai ngái' to hear as well as I can; 'chan ching' 'm 'tai truly I was deceived, I was not up to him; 'tai 'ts'in 'yé, a very precious article; 'tai tak, lá, well worth it; 'tai lái' to take or have an equivalent; 'tái' 'tai, in general, for the most part; 'chan hai' 'tai ké' it was very cheap; 'm 'tai, dear; 'tai ün' to swap, to exchange; 'tai tik, tak, chü' able to stand against them, as an army; equal in value; 'tai tsü' to atone for crime; to bear the blame.

抵
Ti

The trunk of trees, the part of a tree near the ground; the root, the foundation.

邸
Ti

A hotel where feudatories lodged at the capital; a court, a royal residence; a lodging-house, a hotel for travelers; the basis, the bottom, the support of a thing; the stand for a sceptre; a screen outside the door; fundamental; to arrive at, to reach; 'lū' 'tai, a tavern; 'tai king, to reach the capital.

詆
Ti

To vilify, to defame, to slander; to scold, to blame; to accuse falsely; 'tai hám' to implicate and injure; 'tai yuk' to insult and reproach; 'tai wai, to calumniate.

低
Chí

A grindstone, a millstone; a hone, a whetstone; smoothed, level, as a whetstone; to polish one's conduct, to regard rules and civilities; *'tai lai'* a grindstone; to reform one's self.

帝
Tí

One who judges; celestial virtue; one whose virtue is like that of heaven and earth, and made their vicegerent among men; *ergo*, a sovereign, a judge, a prince, a potentate, an autocrat, an emperor, of whom the world can only have one; it is applied to several deities denoting their supremacy in their peculiar attributes, as *'Kwán tai'* Mars; *'Man tai'* Apollo; *'Wá tai'* God of Fire; *'Shéung tai'* the Supreme Ruler, one at the head of Olympus; there are now several of them; *'wong tai'* the emperor; *'tai' wong*, a sovereign; *'tai' hau'* an empress; *'ng tai'* the five rulers of the five regions; the five elected emperors, before Yú the Great, B. C. 2597-2255.

諦
Tí

To judge, to examine into; to scrutinize; *'sham tai'* to examine and decide upon.

蒂
Tí

The peduncle of a flower, the foot-stalk of a flower or fruit; stem of a melon; rootlets; *met.* rootless, unfounded; *'fá tai'* a flower-stalk; *'ping tai'* *lin*, a double flowered lotus; *'tai' kái'* little prickles, motes, straws, trifles.

諦
Tí

A quinquennial sacrifice to the manes of the emperor's predecessors; a worship of royal ancestors.

蟬
Tí

Small insects, like ephemera, generated in the ether; it is supposed the rainbow is made of them; *'tai' tung'* the rainbow. The first also means a snake; and the second, when read *chüt*, a spider.

弟
Tí

To twine and bind with leathern straps; rising by degrees; a younger brother; to act as becomes a younger brother; a junior, a friend, a scholar; *'ái tai'* a boy, a lad; *'hing tai'* brothers, younger brothers; *'ling tai'* your younger brother; *'shé tai'* my own brother; *'nü tai'* a younger sister; *'tai' 'sz'* scholars; *'siü tai'* I, my humble self; *'ngoi' 'hing tai'* brothers-in-law.

悌
Tí

Used for the above as a verb; to act brotherly, to act as a younger brother should.

第
Tí

To wind around in ascending order; a consecutive series, an order, a rank, a gradation; to gradate, to make in a series; arranged in order; a literary degree; a mansion, a house; makes the ordinal numbers; a conjunction, but, however, yet, merely; *'ts'z' tai'* rank; *'tai' yat*, number one, the first; *'tai' yat' 'hò*, the best; *'tai' sám kán*, the third house; *'tai' 'ki hò'* which number? *'tai' chá'k*, an officer's house; *'tak, tai'* to get a higher degree; *'k'ap tai'* a doctorate, a Hánlin; *'k'ü 'yau mat, hò tai' 'hí*, what high grade has he reached—what cleverness has he? *'ts'z' tai'* to confer a mansion on a deserving officer.

*第*²_{Ti} Used for the preceding as a conjunction; but, yet, only; name of a plant; *pat, tai* a double surname.

*遞*²_{Ti} To transmit, to send on, to convey, to pass from hand to hand; to hand up or in; to exchange, to alternate; for, instead of; distant; *tai* 'hi kéuk, to change the legs over; *tai* 'nin, next year; *ch'ün tai* to send on, as by post; to remit intelligence; *tai* 'pan, to petition for; *t'ü tai* to go far, distant; *tai* 'séung 'wong 'wán, alternating, neighbors seeing each other; *lün cü tai* 'chong to stop an officer's sedan and hand up a paper; *fan 'ní tai* 'chün, may I trouble you to take this for me?

*棘*²_{Ti} A sort of small plum, not larger than a cherry; a wild cherry, common in Shánsi; a piece of wood put under a carriage.

*隸*²_{Ti} Attached to, belonging to, joined; attendants in offices, underlings; menial, abject, base, vile, ignoble; *puk tai* servants, suite; *tai* 'shü, the square, plain character; *chik tai* attached to directly, as the superior *chau* and *t'ing* departments are under the governor; *chik tai* 'sháng, the province of Chihli, so called because it is the metropolitan province.

*杅*²_{Ti} Standing alone, as a tree; solitary; exuberant, flourishing; distinguished, eminent.

Read 'to; a tiller to steer with, a scull.

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T'ai.

*梯*²_{Ti} A ladder; stairs, steps; to recline against; a means to reach an end; *yat, t'ò lau* 'ai, a pair of stairs; *lau* 'ai 'fong, closet under the stairs; *shau* 'ai, a hand ladder; *t'ai tang* a step-ladder; *pán* 'ai, board steps; *'ün* 'ai, a rope-ladder; *'shéung wan* 'ai, to mount the cloudy ladder—to become a high scholar; *t'in* 'ai, a ladder leading up a roof, a scaling rope ladder; *'shéung t'in* 'ai 'kò'm 'nán, as difficult as to climb up the sky; *t'ai 'han*, 'ai kéuk, head of the stairs, and foot of the stairs.

*稊*²_{Ti} Tares found among rice, like that grain with small seeds, and not easily distinguished; rice cockle; shoots on a willow trunk.

*絺*²_{Ti} Lustrous pongee, used to make robes or gowns, which were given as presents; a coat or pelisse.

*鴉*²_{Ti} A water-fowl, called *t'ai* 'ai, a species of gregarious pelican, having a red bill, and plumage like an owl.

*啼*²_{Ti} To bewail, to howl and cry; the cry of birds; to crow, as a cock; to coo and call, as a pigeon; to scream, as a parrot or an ape; *t'ai huk*, to cry and weep; *kai* 'ai, a cock's crow; *kai* 'ch'o 'ai, first cockcrowing—at the 3d watch; *kai lün* 'ai, general cockcrowing at dawn.

蹄
T'í A hoof, both solid and cleft; the feet of pachydermata, solidungula, and ruminantia; to kick; a trap to catch hares; *met.* a horse; *má* *t'ai*, a horse-hoof; the water-chestnut; *áp*, *nú* *t'ai*, a flat foot like a duck—sign of a poor man; *t'ai* *kok*, hoofs and horns, i. e. horses and cattle.

提
T'í At ease; *t'ai* *t'ai* beautiful, fascinating, as Si-shí was. Read *chí*, a mother.

提
T'í To lift in one hand, to lift up, to take up; to hold, to raise, to carry; to bring forward, to bring into notice; to bring before a magistrate; a drum or sounding-tube, used on horseback; a syllable used by Buddhists; *t'ai* *shíp*, *tsing* *shan*, to rouse one to action; *t'ai* *sfong*, to watch; *t'ai* *shing*, to lift on high; *t'ai* *kw' ai*, to lead by the hand; to bring up, to nourish; to lead forward, to help on; *t'ai* *ying*, the sentencer of punishment, a provincial judge; *t'ai* *tuk*, a major-general; *shui* *sz'* *t'ai* *tuk*, an admiral; *t'ai* *d'ong*, a courier; *t'ai* *sz'* *king* *kok*, to bring to notice fully; *t'ai* *'hi*, to bring to notice, to suggest; *t'ai* *lung*, to carry a lantern; *t'ai* *tiú'* *kún*, overseer of the candidates; *t'ai* *kon* *tiú'* *tám*, in a flutter, scared.

Read *'tai*; to throw away.

提
T'í Name of a gem, called *t'ai* *ong*.

提
T'í To go out to see; to sit and observe; to look at from a distance.

提
T'í Name of an insect; *t'ai* *lò*, a kind of cicada.

Also read *shí*, name of a bird.

醍
T'í Reddish spirits, clear pure liquor; the essential oil of milk, a liquor refined from the coagulum of butter, elain; *t'ai* *ú*, an unctuous liquor flowing from cream; *met.* the beneficent temper of Budha.

提
T'í Fully, handsomely dressed; *t' hau'* *t'ai* *t'ai*, properly clothed in an elegant manner. Also read *shí'*, with the same meaning.

題
T'í The forehead, the front; the head, the forefront; conspicuous; a theme, a proposition, a subject for writing, a preface; title of a book; to look at; to notice, to discuss, to praise, to bring forward; to subscribe; to do, to attempt; to compose, to write; *t'ai* *muk*, a theme; an authority for; *tái'* *t'ai* *muk*, an important matter, an urgent order from high officers; *t'ai* *'seng*, to bring to mind; *p'o'* *t'ai*, the exordium of an essay; *shing* *t'ai*, the enforcement of the subject; *'siú* *t'ai* *tái'* *tsü'* to make too much of a little matter; *'ní* *t'ai* *'há* *t'ai* *au*, do you broach the matter, you try first; *ts'im* *t'ai*, to subscribe money; *t'ai* *shí*, to indite verses; *t'ai* *tsau'* to write a memorial to court; *shü* *t'ai*, the title to a book; *snán* *t'ai*, hard to do, impossible; *pat*, *siú* *t'ai*, don't say any more about it, keep still; *'m* *t'ai*, to forget all about.

騾 A frisking, fine horse; *k'üt*,
T'í 't'ai, a nimble palfrey; 't'ai
tsz', a place in Shántung.

莠 Weeds, tares; plants just
T'í sprouting.

Read *í*; to cut down grass;
name of a flower; *san í fú*,
the *Magnolia purpurea*.

霽 The sky clearing up; fair
T'í weather, cessation of rain.

鷓鴣 A sort of pheasant; 't'ai 'ai
T'í a kind of pelican. Read *í*;
í yau, a flying squirrel.

鰓 A sort of cottus or bullhead,
T'í with projecting eyes; the sour
things found in fish's stomach.

體 The body, the frame, the
T'í whole person; a body, a
trunk; a class, a body of
officers; real, substantial;
the important parts of, the
essentials; decorous, dignified,
becoming, decent, proper;
respectable, reputable, influen-
tial; to realize, to embody,
to make substantial, to repre-
sent in action the views of
another; to partition; to join,
to attract, related to; to re-
ceive courteously; *shan* 't'ai,
the human body; *tái* 't'ai mín'
having a great reputation;
yat, 't'ai, the whole, all con-
cerned, accordant; *lai* 't'ai,
courtesy, politeness; *sz* 't'ai,
the four limbs; *shik*, *tái* 't'ai,
to understand the great rules
of propriety; *hò* 't'ai tsz'oi,
personable, well limbed, ele-
gant; *shat*, 't'ai, unbecoming,
rude, impolite; *kwai* 't'ai
wai wai, I fear your good
self is indisposed; 't'ai *sut*, to
befriend; *fú* 'fú *yat*, 't'ai,

husband and wife one flesh;
't'ai *chang*, to put in practice;
't'ai *kú* to regard, to assist;
't'ai *pák*, *kòu tsò* do it this
way and no other; 'm *hòp*;
't'ai *shik*, inelegant, as style;
indecorous, unusual, as dress.

睇 Read *tai*; to view slightly,
T'í to glance at.

A colloquial word. To see
to, to look after; to deem, to
regard; to keep watch, to look-
out for, have an eye on; to
conclude, to suppose, to think;
't'ai 'k'ü's'm 'hí, I think he will
not answer; 'ngo 't'ai *tak*,
'yau, I think there is some;
I guess it is so; 't'ai *kang*, to
watch, as a watchmen; 't'ai
kéuk, look to your footing,
be careful how you walk; 't'ai
kwán used to, seen such be-
fore; 'pt *yan* 't'ai 'siú, you'll
make men condemn you; 't'ai
tak, 'm 't'ai *tak*, do you think
he will pass? can such things
do? 't'ai *kwó* I've seen it;
't'ai *chap*, look sharp; 't'ai
ngan, to shroff money; 't'ai
ch'ün shek, to look through a
stone, sharp-sighted; 't'ai 'tsz'
sai look very carefully after
it; 't'ai 'há 't'in, look to hea-
ven [for help]; 't'ai *kwó*
lung, to look beyond the
mark; 't'ai 't'au 't'ai 'ní, I've
seen they are all right; 't'ai
pung *kat*, 'shau, lookout for
your empty hands!—a street
cry; 'ngán 't'ai 't'ai, staring at,
not taking his eyes off; *hü*
't'ai *hí* gone to see the play;
'yau *mat*, 'yé 'hò 't'ai, what fine
things have you?

姊 T'í A younger sister; 't'ai 'ts'z', sisters-in-law; 't'ai fú, a younger brother's wife; 't'ai 'tsai, a waiting-boy; ká shang 't'ai, a slave boy; á 't'ai, my boy, my little fellow.

涕 T'í To weep, to shed tears; name of a lot; yap, 't'ai' to lament and weep; yat, 't'ung pi' 't'ai' a foolish blockhead.

鬚剃 T'í To shave; to eradicate grass, to clear off land; rubbish, underbrush; 't'ai' 't'au 'lò, a barber; 't'ai' 'sò 'lò, a razor; ch'ü 't'ai' to root out; 't'ai' fát, sau shang, to turn priest; üt, há 't'ai' 't'au, to shave in the moonshine.

掃 T'í To reject, to cast away from one.

Read chát; a hair-pin to secure the hair in a knot.

An indissoluble knot; 't'ai' káu, inseparably joined, as when married; closely shut.

替 T'í To change, to put another instead of, to substitute; to abolish, to reject, to set aside; to wait; to stop; for, instead, in place of, in behalf; a sign of the dative; toi' 't'ai' 'ni hü' I'll go for you; 't'ai' shan, a substitute; 't'ai' tak, ch'ut, 'm, doubtful if it (or he) will do instead; Yé sú 't'ai' yan shau' tsú' Jesus suffered for men's sins; shai' tsáp, 'mong 't'ai' hereditary titles are not destroyed; 't'ai' 'k'ü' kong, tell him; mò 't'ai' unchangeable; 't'ai' 'sz' 'kwai, a criminal's substitute.

嚏 T'í To sneeze; a sneeze; 't'ai' p'an 't'ai' to sneeze; k'au 't'ai' catching cold.

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T'ai.

猥 T'í A colloquial word, acting like a fool; 'tsz' a silly booby; a dress out of order, sh

歹 T'í Bad, vicious, evil, the 78th radical of chi denoting misfortune; corpses; 'm ch'í 'hò does not know good from, 'wai fi tsok, 't'ai, to confusion and evil; 'lén snán fan, not easy to get bad from the good.

袋 T'í A colloquial word. A tin 't'ai, a tobacco pipe; 'in 't'ai, a hubble-bubble water pipe; shik, 't'ai, smoke one pipe.

帶 T'í A sash, a girdle; a region of country, a zone; bandage, a compress; a tape, a ribbon, a narrow kerchief; to take along with; to pilot, to conduct, to guide; to remind; longing to, related, implied; places connected each other, as a neighborhood; a colloquial word, over; fú 't'au t'ai' a girdle; t'ai' garters; 'sz' t'ai' p' and ribbon shop; t'ai' 'n shik, go with you there; to introduce you; t'ai' üt, tik, too warm; t'ai' cháng does not exactly suit; f trouble you to take this letter; t'ai' lui' involved a ruin; 'kwai t'ai' yan

泰
T'ai

Interchanged with the preceding; exalted, high, honorable; superior in station or excellence; extreme; pervading; peaceful; the 11th diagram; *t'ai' ai' pat. kiú*, high and still condescending, as the emperor; *T'ai' shán*, a famous peak in Shántung; *kwok, t'ai' man on*, the country prospering and the people at peace.

汰
T'ai

Slippery; waters rushing and overflowing; excessive, overpassing; to wash, to rinse and clean; *shá t'ai'* to scrub with sand; *ch'é t'ai'* extravagant; fond of women.

貸
T'ai

To lend; to loan on interest; to intrust to another; a loan; to confer, to give; to release, to pardon; *tse' t'ai'* to lend, to use a while; *q'ong t'ai'* to borrow for another; *kat, t'ai'* to beg a loan; *chák, fát, pat, t'ai'* to punish and not pardon.

態
T'ai

Figure, form; the habit of a person, his gait, air, motions; the expression of an idea; configuration, circumstances; manner; *kiú t'ai'* haughty; *shai' t'ai' am léung*, the cordiality or the disregard of the world; *mi' t'ai'* seductive way, ogling; *t'ai' tò* behavior.

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Tak.

德
意
Teh

Virtue, goodness, moral excellence; accomplishments; benefit, favor, kindness; virtue, quality, energy, efficacy; good examples, sensible o.

得
Teh

a favor, grateful; to increase, happy; *tak, hang'* virt actions; *sz' tak* four [see] duties; *yau tak*, he is well; *yan tak*, beneficence; *tak*, great kindness; *tsò' tak*, to perform meritorious acts; as Buddhists do; *ok*, a bad efficacy; *chi' yan' tak*, to be grateful.

To obtain, to attain, to proceed, to get what one wishes to get from heaven; to wish to desire; special; an auxiliary verb; can, may; able to do; often forms the pretense in colloquial; *'m t'* impossible, very difficult; *kwò' tak, i'* I am truly sorrowful; mortified; *tak, ts' in m'ai'* for to take bribes to let a thing go; *kam yat, tak, kin'* I had sight of him to-day; *t'ai' to kin'* able to see it; *pat, ta, k' t' sz'* a premature death; *'kong tak, ch'ut*, inexpressible; I will not say it; *'m tang ta* I cannot wait; *káng tak, t'* walked much; *lok, tak, t'* it rained much; *'sé ta, shiú*, you've written but little; *tsò' tak*, very well, it can be done; *tak, tsú'* to sin, to offend; *sz' 'm tak, an*, the thing may not be done; *kai' chi' tsoi' ta* repress your covetousness; *seung tak*, mutually agreeable; coinciding; *tak, yat, shat, ya* to get one and lose one; *ta tak, tsai'* much too large; *ta shan' fo ki'* a fellow-workman. Erroneously used for the preceding; water; watery, the appearance of water.

得
Teh

特
Teh

A bullock fit for sacrificing; a three-year stallion; male of beasts; team of four; to pair, to match; to stand forth; alone, single, separately, insulated; special, purposely; *tak, sang doi*, I came on purpose; *pat, tak, 'kòm*, not so alone; *tak, iú* specially; *tak, í* a special design; *k'í tak* truly unique, a strange thing; *tak, í* purposely; *lak, tak*, brusque, eccentric, peculiar; *tak, í* a special edict.

杙
Yih

A pear from Annam; a post to tie animals to; a pillar; a spike; *shek, tak*, a stone which divides lands; *ch'èung, teng, tak*, a long spike, a nail to hang things on; *'tam, tak*, to drive down a post or stick.

(528)

Tam.

𣎵

A colloquial word. To pound, to hammer; to strike with the fist; to rap; to throw at; to throw away; *'tam, áp*, to stone ducks; *'tam, náu*, to drop anchor; *páu, 'tam, páu, cháp*, I'd let you pound or cut it—for I know it to be good; *'tam, yan* to "chop" dollars; *'tam, kwat*, or *'tam, shan*, to pommel, to shampoo; *ch'ni, áu, 'tam, 'nò*, to hammer and beat one harshly; *'tam, hū* to throw away.

𣎵

A colloquial word. To drop down; to drool, as saliva; to hang down, as a laden pocket; to sound; *'tam, í'o*, to throw

the lead; *'tam, 'tam, chung'* very heavy, burdensome; *chán, chung, 'tam* to make a large fortune; *'tam, lok, dai*, to hang down, suspended; *'tam, cū*, to fish with a line; *'tam, p'áng, k'í*, to angle for crabs; *'tam, shaw, k'í* stupid, gloomy; *'tam, túi*, sad looking, melancholic; *'tam, lán* to drop a hawser so that a boat can cross it.

𣎵

A colloquial word. A low place, a bog; to press down, to crush; to stamp on; *dai, tam* a low spot, as in a yard; *'tam, 'k'í*, crush it, as with the foot; *'má, tam, á'ái*, the horse paws; *han, tam, tam* very thick; *yung, kénk, tam, pán*, push the board down with the foot.

(529)

T'am.

T'am. A colloquial word. To revolve, to whirl; round, rolling over; *'ám, á'am, 'chún*, to whirl round and round; *'ám, á'am, hún*, the circuit of, as an inlet; a round plat; *'ám, á'am, sheng*, a rumbling sound.

𣎵

A colloquial word. A cesspool; a pit, a tank; *'shui, 't'am*, a tank for manure; *'nai, 't'am*, a hole, dug for transplanting in.

𣎵

A colloquial word. To deceive, to swindle, to play a trick on; to try; an imposition; *'k'ú, 't'am, 'ní*, he is deluding you; *'t'am, 't'am, 'há*, try once; *'m, 'teng, 'ní, 't'am* I'll not be taken in by you.

(530)

Tám.

擔
擔
担
Tán

To carry on a pole across the shoulders; to bear, to undertake, to sustain; to grab at; responsible for, to be security for; *tám ní kó' séung*, carry this box; *tám pò*, to be security, to insure; *tám tak' k'í*, you can lift it; *tám kon' k'í*, to stand security for; *tám í' au*, a patron, one's security; *tám 'shéung shan*, I'll take the responsibility; *tám sam chí'* to remember carefully; *tám í' au*, peddlers, hawkers; *tám tak' ngáng'* can certainly be assured of it; *tám chau' fú*, or *tám tám' ló*, a coolie, a porter; *tám kok*, to retard, as by delay; *'kau tám' tsung*, the dog grabbed the pudding, i. e. he does not take the hint; *tám ying'* to stake one's credit.

擔
Tán

Interchanged with the last and the next; a load of two peculs of grain; the name of a large town in the northwest of Hainán I.

耽
Tán

Interchanged with the next; also pendent ears, long ears, regarded as a sign of wisdom.

耽
耽
耽
Tán

To look at and yet think of something else; to look about, as a tiger when eating; given to pleasure, lustful; *'fú shí' tám tám*, eyeing fiercely like a tiger.

聾
聾
聾
Tán

Dull of hearing; a man's name; *'Lò Tùm*, or *Láu-k'ien*, founder of the Rationalists.

統
Tán

Fringes or pendants hanging on the border of crowns or coronets, to conceal the ears; flaps on caps; sound of a drum.

酩
Tán

Interchanged with *sham* 燒 a poison; exhilarated by drink, given to wine; *tám & 'tsau*, fond to drink.

膽
胆
胆
Tán

The gall, the gall-bladder; courage, bravery; fortitude, endurance; *tám 'shui*, the bile; *'tam sai'* timid, fearful; *chan 'hò tám*, really brave; *kák' p'ò' tám*, scared so as to split his gall-bladder; *kon tám*, liver and gall—very intimate; *'tám chí'* moral courage; *tám tsok' tám wai*, as we plan we will do, to carry out a purpose; *'tám shang mò*, "his gall has got hairs,"—audacious, dauntless; *wong tám*, gall.

贍
Tán

The hum of a full table; the noise of many eating; craunching, grinding of the jaws.

擔
担
担
Tán

A burden, a load; a pecul or 100 catties; *'hò tá' tám'* a very heavy load; *yat' í'ú tám' kon*, a carrying-pole; *tám' í'ú í' au shang'* to get a living by carrying burdens; *yat' tám' chung'* weighs a pecul; *tám' kon tsò' ch'ek*, the beam makes a cubit, i. e. it's as long as it is broad; *tám' í' au*, a peculage levied by the hoppo's office; *tsíp' 'chün tám'* I'll relieve your load; *yat' tám' tám*, take it all at one load.

啖
啖
啖
Tán

To eat, to taste, to chew, to masticate, to swallow; to entice, to hold out baits; a bite, a morsel, a mouthful;

a swallow; wild, incoherent; yat, *tám fán* a mouthful of rice; *shí 'shé tám fún* give a mouthful of rice [to a poor man]; *chap, 'mò tám háp*, not even a suck of gravy—a bare board; *'ngáu tám 'ní*, I'll bite you; *'t'au 'kòin tám* to steal a bite; *'ní yák, tám* take a bite.

淡
Tán

Fresh, tasteless, flat, insipid; thin, weak, watery; light, volatile, heartless; distant, as a friend; light, as color; indifferent to, temperate; dull, as trade; *tám 'shái*, detestably flat; *sam tám* no liking for; *tám tak, tsau* very weak, as tea; *ts'ing tám* poor; *shang 'tám* business is dull; *'láng tám* abstinent; no cordiality for; no trade, a dull market; *tám 'shui*, fresh water; *tám pòk* poor, thin.

茨
Tán

Musky plants, low sedge; a sort of reed useful for making brooms.

莧
Tán

Opening flowers; mallows; budding flowers; *'ám tám* the *Hibiscus mutabilis*.

禪
Tán

A sacrifice offered to the manes of parents at the end of the three years' mourning.

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T'ám.

食
Tán

To covet, to long for, to desire inordinately; ambitious of, bent on; avaricious; *'ám sam*, a covetous disposition; greedy, *'lám, 'ám* covetous; *'ám 't'ai mín*, fishing for praise; *'ám ts'in*, anxious to

get on; *'ám tsong*, open to bribes; *'ám 't'au*, the object of desire; *'ám 'yam 'ám yák*, a gluttonous drunkard. A colloquial word. The quadruped drawn on the screen in front of offices, for good luck; it is like a unicorn, and should warn officials against bribery.

痰
Tán

Phlegm, thick mucus from the lungs; *chung 'ám*, to fall dead; *'t'ò 'ám*, to cough up phlegm, to spit; *'ám 'in*, phlegm; *'ám 't'ò* or *'ám kún* a spittoon, a cuspidor; *'fú 'ám*, an expectorant; *'ám 'shéung 'keng*, in the death rattle.

談
Tán

To converse, to discuss, to talk about, to speak upon; to prate, to cavil; a patois, any peculiarity of speech; conversation, talk, chitchat; *'shán 'ám*, small talk; *'shau 'ám*, to play chess; *'t'ò 'ám*, a local dialect; *'ám 'siú* to laugh and chat; *'kò 'ám*, loud talk; *'kung 'ní 'ám 'ám*, let us talk a while.

餸
Tán

To serve up food; cakes with flesh rolled in them, and sliced, a sort of sandwich; to bait, to allure.

罩
Tán

Reaching, extending to; to arrive at; great, extensive; *'ám 'yan*, royal favor.

燂
Tán

To burn in the fire; to scorch, to bream; to dry at a fire, to put in the blaze; to warm, to boil; *'ám 'shün*, to bream a boat's bottom; *'ám 'kí tsò* 'fo, burn some faggots of grass; *'tang 't'au 'ám 'há*,

dry it in the lamp; *t'ám 'shui*, to warm some water, as in a boiler; *t'ám t'ám 'ch'á*, warm a cup of tea; *'fú t'ám wok 'tai tsau' 'chi k'ung*, when the fire scorches the boiler, you'll know what poverty is. Also read *ts'am*.

譚
T'an To converse, to discuss; to manifest; large, big; to talk big; an ancient feudal state, lying east of Tsínán fú in Shántung; a surname.

潭
T'an Name of a river; deep, bottomless; an expanse of water, with deep holes; *kon pák ngo t'ám*, as well dry up the Macao Passage! i. e. you talk extravagantly; *t'ám 'tsz' syéung mín* passage between the Bar Fort and Typa; *mán' chéung' sham t'ám*, very deep, no bottom; *met.* I can't see the end of it.

罈
T'an A wine jar, an earthen vase to contain spirits; *yat' t'ám 'tsau*, a jug of spirits. Often pronounced *t'an*.

曇
T'an Clouds spreading themselves; *t'ám t'ám*, lowering, the sky overcast.

醃
T'an Minced meat salted; salted or cured delicacies; brine; gravy, the serous juice oozing from meats; *t'ám 'hoi*, preserved or salted meats.

探
T'an To feel for with the hand, to search for; to go to discover; to explore, to sound; to try, to essay; to make inquiries about, to visit, to ask after; to examine, to spy, to investigate; *tá t'ám* to learn about; *t'ám' mong' ts'an ts'ik*, to visit

relatives; *t'ám' shá 'shui*, to sound; *t'ám' fā*, the third on the list of the Hánlin doctors; *t'ám' t'eng'* to seek news of; *loi t'ám' 'há 'ní*, just came in to see how you are; *t'ám' 'tsz'* a spy; *t'ám' t'ong*, to try the heat of water; *t'ám' yat*, *t'ám'* try it once.

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Tan.

墩
Tan A heap, a tumulus, a mound, a barrow; a pile; a hillock on a stepp; a square pillar of bricks; the base of a post, a plinth; a company of boat-people settled ashore; a ton, used to imitate the English word; *shò tan*, Oyster Heap, or Second Bar; *áp tan*, Duck Hillock, opposite French Folly; *tan kéuk*, a settlement near Macao Passage Fort; *láp' chuk tan*, a candle-stand; *án tan*, a fire-signal; *'hí tán cū iú' 'lá tan*, pillars must be made in single brick walls; *sap' tan*, cushions used by courtiers; *p'áu' tan*, a bundle of straw; *met.* a squat, strutting fellow. The second form is vulgar.

躉
Tan A colloquial word. To stop when it ought to go on; to put down; a dépôt for opium; *'á p'in' tan*, an opium ship; *'tan ká*, opium dealers; *cháu' tan*, an insolvent; *'tan tsoi' smín 'hau*, put it in the doorway a while; *'tan fú' goods left on hand; 'tan p'ò' a small flower boat.*

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T'an.

吞
Tun

To swallow, to gulp, to bolt; to devour, to swallow up, to seize, to engulf, to grasp, to appropriate; to merge in one; *t'an cün*, to bolt a pill; *t'an 'han 'shui*, to swallow one's spittle; to make one's mouth water; *t'an t'in*, to swallow the sky, i. e. grasping; *t'an t'in há'* to seize the empire; *t'an ping'* to engross all; *t'in lok' hū'* swallowed; *t'an c'm lok' 'keng*, I can't swallow it down; *t'an kam*, to swallow gold-leaf—a Chinese mode of suicide; *t'an p'in'* to overreach; *wáng t'an fán t'áp*, to gulp a pagoda crosswise, i. e. inordinately greedy; *t'an sheng*, to keep silent; *t'an tām'* to take a swallow; *pún' t'an pún' t'ò'* to tell only half.

餛
Tun

A sort of meat cake or nut, made of flour and boiled; *wan t'an*, meat dumplings, eaten with sugar.

褪
Tun

To undress, to disrobe; flowers fading and falling off. A colloquial word. To pull the arm within the sleeve; to take out bones; to push along; *t'an' kwat, kai*, a boned chicken; *t'an' hū' shong*, drive it into the next line; *t'an' ch'ut*, overrun it, as in correcting types; *t'an' lat*, to slip out of, as from a jacket; *tá tò' t'an'* the food rising on the stomach; *t'an' yuk, 'hái*, scoloped crabs.

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Tán.

丹
Tan

A carnation or cinnabar color; sincere, honest; medicines or other substances decocted or distilled; a prescription, a remedy; *ting tán*, an efficacious remedy; *tán fung*, a good recipe; *hū' tán*, to distil medicines; *tán shá*, cinnabar ore; *tán sam*, pure-minded; *sin tán*, a divine medicine; *tán t'in lik* constitutional energy; *yat p'in' tán sam*, entirely devoted to.

單
Tan

Single, alone, isolated, by itself; odd numbers; a single garment; individual, an orphan; only, entirely; thin, poor, bad; debilitated, exhausted; to surround, around; sincere, credible; a check, an agreement, a bill, a receipt; an adverb, but, only, nothing but; *shéung tán*, double, single; even, odd; *tán tuk* only one; *kú tán*, orphaned, isolated; *tán hai'* only that, merely, just; *tán 'ngán*, one-eyed; *hoi tán*, to make out a bill; *shau tán*, a receipt; *ai' tán*, a draft, a promissory note; *tán pok*, thin, deficient, poor; *tá tán ts'ák*, blackmail paid; *tán pín lò'* only one way there; *fo' tán*, an invoice; *hín' tán*, money owing; *tán ting yat, ko'* only one; *chi tán*, an order to pay money; *cháp, tán fu'* to keep goods out of market; *tán tò tip* a rattan shield and sword; *tun*

shan 'tsai, only myself; *tán yat*, 'hi, do it on the odd days; *ngan tán*, a check.

殫
Tán The extreme, the last stage of, to the utmost; *tán kan* to dive to the bottom of a subject; *tán lik*, the entire strength.

簞
Tán A small open basket for holding boiled rice; a pannier; *tán p'ü lü hung* the baskets and gourds were often empty—in a famine; *kwá' tán wó shéung* a begging priest.

禪
Tán A garment without lining; a single garment; *tán mat*, stockings without lining; *p'í tán*, a sheet.

單
Tán A region in the south of Chihli province, now the district of Hántán in Kwángping fú.

旦
Tán Men who act the parts of females; *fá tán*, those who act girls; *tá 'mò tán*, those who act as female warriors; *ching' tán*, actors of elderly ladies; *shang tán k'í* a play of a love affair.

誕
Tán To talk wild, to boast, to brag; fabulous, incoherent, unfounded, nonsensical; to enlarge; great, wide; to bear children; to nourish, to bring up; *song' tán* to lie, to brag; *kwá' tán* strange, boasting; *tán' 'tsz'* to bear a son; *tán' yat* a birthday; *p'ò tán* or *p'ò sá't*, *tán* an idol's birthday; *ho' tán* to congratulate one on his birthday; the second character only is used in this sense.

旦
Tán The morning, the dawn; a morning; light, dawn; clear, bright; used for *shan*, a god;

cün tán newyear's day; *tán' to-morrow morn*; to watch for the morning; *toi' tán* to sit waiting dawn; *yat, tán* in a moment instantly.

但
Tán But, only, simply; but whenever, as soon as strained, set at liberty placed at the beginning of a sentence to add force; *'kong t'm p'á'* speak; *tán' pat, ch'í*, but I know; *tán' kin' yan' yan' hoi*, he sees me hills or waves—a vastitude; *tán' fán*, but, who whosoever; *tán' tak* then; *tán' ün' ü' 'ts'z'* I wish it so; *pat, tán' 'hi* not only does so, but...

彈
Tán A pill; a bullet, a ball; a pellet; to shoot snap; to fillip; to hit; to a bow; *tán' cün*, a pellet a little plat of ground; *tá* to shoot balls with a *p'áu' tán* a cannon ball *ming' ngán*, to have a shot out; *p'áu' tséung' ts'an*, the fire-crackers against one.

懼
Tán To dread difficulty or tired out, sore; fearful *mò k'í tán* no fear of body, reckless; *pat, tán* don't be afraid of duty.

艇
Tán A tribe of the Miáuts egg; *tán' ká*, the boat-p about Canton; *tán' ü'* people; *kai tán* a hen's *tán' ká 'tsai*, a boat chi reproachful term; *tán' k tauka-boat women.*

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T'án.

攤 T'an To open and spread out, as for sale; to spread and make thin; to gesture; a stall, a mat or shelf on which goods are displayed; to pay in instalments, to pay dividends; to share, to apportion, to divide amongst; slow, remiss; to prorogue, to defer to another time; *t'án p'án*, negligent, as in working; *t'án tung* the food will grow cold; *fan t'án k'án*, gambling shops; *p'á t'án*, to quadrate cash—a mode of gambling; *k'wo t'án*, fruit stalls; *t'án 'shau t'án k'uk*, to gesticulate much; *t'án fan*, to pay the shares; *t'án tin* to make up a loss in proportion, as in insurance; *t'án ch'oi t'án p'uk*, to spread out thin, as to dry; *t'án p'í*, gambling cash; *ch'á t'án*, to grab a handful of cash for the game; *shik t'án*, dice; *mái t'án*, to bet at quadrating.

灘 T'an Rapids, the water rushing through a rocky pass, a torrent; *shá t'án*, rapids and shoals; *t'án sz'* a pilot through the rapids.

彈 T'an To pant, to breathe hard; asthmatic, broken-winded, as a horse; easy; *t'án t'án*, full, vigorous, many; to rejoice.

彈 T'an To fillip, to play with the nails; to snap, to throw at; to mark straight, as with a marking-line; to depreciate; to report against; *t'án min fá*

to bow. cotton; *t'án ch'ung*, an accusation; *t'án ch'ung tsai*, a singing girl; *t'án k'am*, to thrum the lute; *t'án 'im*, to dye by sprinkling; *t'án 'chí sū sū*, a very little while; *shau t'án*, to be blamed; *t'án mak sin* a marking line; *t'án át*, to put down by authority, as a mutiny.

壇 T'an An altar on which to offer sacrifices; the altar before shrines; a terrace or high place for worship or meeting on; an arena for a gathering, like Olympia; *shé tsik t'án*, altar to Ceres; *ch'oi t'án*, to begin the ceremonies of the lemuria; *p'ái h'á t'án*, to worship wandering spirits; *man t'án*, a hall for literary meetings; *tán ká t'á tsú* 'mò t'án the t'ánká people erect no altars for worship, i. e. there's no good in accusing him; there is a play on the last word in this phrase, as it refers both to this and the last character.

檀 T'an A tough wood fit for axles; sandal-wood; *'ts'z' t'án*, a kind of rosewood; *t'án ch'ung*, sandal-wood; *t'án sik*, incense sticks of sandal-wood.

寬 T'an True, sincere; to trust; plenty, abundant; name of a far country beyond sea.

瘡 T'an Disease arising from overwork; fatigued, worn out; to reprove; ulcerated, inclined to sores; the erysipelas; *among t'án*, the jaundice. Also read *tán*, a disease in children like the piles or strangury.

坦
T'an Plain, level, even; composed, quiet, tranquil; a son-in-law; *sam t'an an*, gratified, at peace; *t'an fuk, tung ch'ong*, a son-in-law; *ling t'an*, your son-in-law; *'ti t'ò t'an t'an*, a fine, level road.

姐
T'an A vile woman, *T'an ki*, the concubine of the tyrant Chausin, B. C. 1130.

袒
T'an To bare the arm, to strip up the sleeves; to bare the body; next to the skin; to disclose; *yuk t'an*, a naked breast; *tso t'an*, to help one even when in the wrong.

毯
T'an To strike, to brush away; a small basket; bamboo mats for roofs; a kind of felted hair ratteen or serge, very rough, used under beds, for which the first character is the most correct; *ch'ong t'an*, a bed wrapper; *tsung t'an*, coir mats.

僮
T'an Quick, hasty; the whole heart engaged; to move, to annoy; urgent; *t'an nò* dire anger; *ngán t'an t'an*, to look at sharply, flashing eyes.

癱
T'an A numbness of the tendons; *fung t'an* or *t'an ún*, palsy or paralysis; *t'an shau*, a crippled arm.

灘
A colloquial word. Beach covered at high tide; a flat beach; reclaimed land lying along river banks; *t'an t'in*, reclaimed paddy fields; *t'úi shéung t'an*, push [the boat] up the beach; *yat fuk t'an*, a line of beach; *shai shéung t'an*, sail her ashore; *mai t'an*, a mud flat.

歎
T'an To sigh, to moan; to admire, to applaud; a drawl, an expiration after singing.

嘆
T'an A colloquial word. Given to vicious courses, licentious, drunken, or gambling; *hoi t'an ts'ing*, to bewail before marriage, as a girl does; *t'an sik*, a sigh; *t'an hi*, a moan; *hò t'an*, lecherous; *t'an á p'in* given to opium smoking.

炭
T'an Charcoal, charred wood; fossil coal; *ch'ai t'an* charcoal; *nuí t'an* coal; *chéuk t'an* burning coals; *kin t'an* best coal; *t'an ki*, coal cakes; *shang man t'ò t'an* the people suffer calamities and outrages; *tam t'an ki*, to make coal cakes.

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Tang.

登
Tang To step up, to ascend; to advance, to go up higher; to attain; to record, to note; to commence, to start; to ripen, to complete; when done, as soon; *tang shí*, at present, immediately, at the time; *tang t'in*, to go on the roof; *tang pò* charge it to account; *tang fo*, to become a graduate; *tang kò*, to ascend heights on the 9th of the 9th moon; *tang ch'ing*, to start on a journey; *tak tang loi* or *chün tang lai*, came purposely; *'ng kuk fung tang*, an abundant harvest; *tang tui* suitably matched; *tang shi pin séung* inson.

tinently he changed his countenance; *tang kung tsò* doing it for a special purpose.

A colloquial word. To push off with the foot; *tang hoi 'k'ü*, push it aside.

燈 A lamp; a lantern; *met.* laws or precepts of Budha; *yat 'chán tang*, a lamp; *Tang tang tung*, a lantern; *t'in tang*, a mid-street lantern; *fung tang*, a screened lamp; a safe to keep meats in; *kuk tang*, an opium-lamp; *tang 't'ai*, a riddle, a conundrum; *hoi tang*, to make a display of lanterns; *'tsau 'má tang*, a horseracing lantern; *'li sü tang*, fish-shaped lanterns; *'tim tang*, to light a lamp; *tang sam 'ts'ò*, the *Scirpus capsularis*, Lour., pith is used for wicks; *tang fá*, the snuff of a lamp; *tang cháu* a lamp-globe; *shau tang*, put out the lights; *tang shü* a lantern handle; *tang ngo*, a miller, a moth; *yéung tang*, a chandelier; *tang hoi fú ngan kwai ká*, the flowers on the lampwick indicate good luck.

簾 A bamboo mat shade or umbrella, like those made to shelter hucksters.

蔞 A sort of plant; *kam tang*, a kind of golden-rod or hypericum.

等 A comparison; to compare; an order, class, quality, kind, degree, species, sort; equal, like, same; a grade, a rank; to wait, to attend; sign of the plural; to allow, to permit, to let; after a verb, *'tang* often

gives it the force of a noun; *'tang 'kan 'shai*, instantly wanted; *'tang 'há*, wait a little; *'tang hau* to wait for; *'tang tang*, same sort or class; *'tang k'ap*, official grade; *pat tang*, unlike, as in price; a variety; *hoi yik tang*, those seditious persons; *'tang tak noi* waited a long time; *shéung 'tang kung fú*, the best workmanship; *'tang shán pat ch'ü*, ordinarily she did not go out; *'tang ts'ai*, wait and go together; *'há tang*, inferior; *'tang yan* or *'tang yau*, such circumstances; *'ngo tang*, we, us, ourselves; *'tang 'shui kwo' káu* when there's water we can cross the creek; *'tang 'ngo tsò* let me do it.

凳 A form, a stool, a bench; a seat without a back; *'tau tang* square stools; *'kiú Tang tang* long benches; *kéuk táp tang* a footstool, a crick-et; *'t'ai tang* a step-ladder; *sám kéuk tang* a three-legged stool—a cheat.

A colloquial word; a stem, a petiole; *ts'z tang* stem of a persimmon; *'tiú tang* intractable, perverse.

鄧 An ancient feudal state, now the superior district of Tang in Nányáng fú in Honán; a surname.

踏 To miss a step; to tread, to step; at one's wits' ends; exhausted, to give up in despair.

A colloquial word. To pity; *tang 'ní pai' ai* I pity your misfortunes; *'ní tsang tang* you act as if you was possessed.

戥 A small sized steelyards used for weighing money; *li tang* a money yard; *tang¹ sing*, the marks on the beam; *kau¹ tang¹ p'ún*, to test the yard.

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T'ang.

騰 To leap, as a horse; to run, to gallop; to ascend, to mount; *t'ang¹ wan ká¹ mò* to rise to the clouds and ride the mist—unusually clever.

謄 To copy, to transcribe; to copy out; *t'ang luk* to copy out; a copyist of essays; *t'ang ch'áu*, to copy off.

騰 A flying serpent, fabled to be able to rise to the clouds and cause rain.

Also read *tak* a locust.

滕 Water dashing up, spurting about; to mouth words; empty; name of a feudal state, now the district of T'ang in Shántung.

藤 Vines, trailing stems, creepers; especially, the rattan; a district in the east of Kwáng-T'ang sí; *shá t'ang*, rattans; *t'ang¹ wong*, gamboge; *t'ang¹ sz¹* rattan shavings; *tá t'ang*, to bind with rattan; *t'ang ts'ung* the skin of rattan; *t'ang t'í*, a rattan whip; *t'ang peng*, a braided whip; *mò t'ang*, dodder; *t'ang kòm¹ ngan¹* tough as rattan.

疼 Pain, an ache; affection for, extreme regard for; *t'ang t'ung¹* dolorous pain; *t'ang oi¹* ardent love; *t'ang chung¹*, a painful swelling.

Tap.

Tap A colloquial word. The pot like a teapot, to heat spirits or water in; *tap*, a wine-pot; *lap¹ la¹*, *tap*, very dirty; mean and To hang the head, to down, as an animal's tail; *tai*, to hang down; *tap¹ kai*, a drooping cock—without spunk, a dastard.

Tap A colloquial word. To rain; to be rained or throw away; to let fall; *tap¹ lok¹ t'í tsau¹ lán¹* if it will smash; *'mai tap¹* 'k'ü, don't let the rain w

T'ap A colloquial word. To sulk; *'kún tak¹*, *t'ap¹ t'ap¹ sheng*, let him a in his sulky grumbling.

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Táp.

答 A bamboo hawse for ding boats; an answer, echo; to answer, to respond; to reply, to echo, to rejoice to recompense, to feel an obligation; suitable, congenial; thick, coarse; *man¹ táp*, question and answer; *táp¹ tsui¹*, interfere; *pò¹ táp*, to request favors; *táp¹ ying¹* to reply to; *ch'au táp¹ t'in¹ yan*, to give thanks for heaven's kindness—as in saving a house from fire; *'tsung t'm táp*, made no reply at all; *t'm táp¹ t'm sáp¹*, a satisfactory answer; there not enough for any use.

答 ^{T'ah} Used as a contraction for the preceding; a sort of pulse; to take upon one; *k'ü t'ap*, a sort of chevaux-de-frise; *ch'á t'ap*, cow's bezoar.

搭 ^{T'ah} To touch, to handle; to strike; to place on, to pile up; laid on, made higher; to join to; to lodge at, to become a guest; to suffix, to add to; to suspend; to lean against; *t'ap, shün*, to take passage; *t'ap, hák*, passengers; *t'ap, chü* to lodge, to stay at; *t'ap, 'ká*, to make a scaffolding; *t'ap, pok*, to lay on the shoulder, as a scarf; *t'ap, ch'ing' t'au*, to add for loss or tare, in weighing goods; *t'ap, tán*, additions to a manifest; *t'ap, tán ning hū* take this along also; *t'ap, 'shau k'ü*, a kind of fisticuffs with crossed arms; *'m kau' t'ap, t'au*, that'll never make up enough; *t'ap, sui'* to make full weight of specie with bits; *t'ap, p'áng*, to put up mat awnings; *t'ap, 'fau k'ü*, to put up a foot-bridge.

沓 ^{T'ah} Bubbling, rippling water; jabbering, prattling; to join, united; to pile on; greedy, avaricious; blindfold; to backbite; foolhardy; a pile, as of books; a roof of a hong; *tá t'ap*, to put on top; *yat, t'ap, uk*, one division in a hong; *t' t'ap*, the second division; *yat, t'ap, 'chí*, a pile of paper; *t'ap, t'ap*, slow, remiss; *t'ap, 'hí*, pile them up.

踏 ^{T'ah} To tread, to step on; to walk in step when singing; a step; *t'ap, shat, t'í pò'* to feel

a firm tread, i. e. look before leaping; *tsin' t'ap*, to trample on; *t'ap, hóm'* to go around on an examination; *t'ap, ts'ing*, to worship the tombs; *yat, k'uk, t'ap, 'léung shün*, one foot on two boats, *met.* two irons in the fire; *t'ap, p'ò'* broke it by stepping on it.

還 ^{T'ah} Abundant; repeated, reiterated; mixed; *ts'ap, t'ap*, things mixed up, a medley.

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T'ap.

塔 ^{T'ah} } Sound of things falling; a pile of earth; a pagoda, a tower; a dagoba; *man t'ap*, a three-storied literary pagoda; *yat, tsò' t'ap*, one pagoda; *Fú t'ap*, the Ornamented pagoda; *Ku'ong t'ap*, the Plain pagoda; *Ch'ik-kong t'ap*, Lob-creek pagoda; *P'á-chau t'ap*, Whampoa pagoda; *Lia fá t'ap*, Second Bar pagoda; *t'ap, 't'ò*, a fearless man; *fán t'ap*, a pugoda; *pát, 'pò t'ap*, a dagoba at Honam temple.

榻 ^{T'ah} } A long bed; a sort of wooden couch; *'shéung t'ap*, to go to bed; *há' t'ap*, "to let down the bed,"—refers to a story of Tsü Jü in the After Hán dynasty; *sch'ong t'ap*, a bed.

罍 ^{T'ah} An unauthorized character, for which the last is often used; a large unglazed jar, used to warm things in, or to hold flour; *ch'ing t'ap*, earthen jars and jugs.

嗒 T'ah To forget; to lose one's self possession, to get in a flurry, to throw off care; to sip, to taste, to lick; *t'áp, ín yéuk; song* bewildered, as from intense grief.

漂 T'ah Name of a stream in Shensi; also of an ancient district in that region; rushing waters.

鰈 T'ah A plaice, a flounder, a sole fish; *t'áp, shá ú*, the sole fish.

塌 T'ah Low ground, ground settling; a first ploughing; to fall in ruins, to fall down; *t'áp*, sinking and falling, as a house; *tsò t'áp*, to waste wantonly, to throw about.

揚 T'ah To make a fac-simile by transfer; a fac-simile; to echo; *kau' t'áp*, an ancient fac-simile; *t'áp, t'í ts'ín*, transit duties on tea; *t'áp, 'ying*, to get a thing by false pretences.

(541)

Tat.

突 Tuh Abruptly, suddenly, furiously; to rush out, to bolt; to rush against; to despise; inconsiderate, precipitate; offensive, insolent; perforated; to make a hole through; *tat, ín í loi*, came upon suddenly; *tat, ngat*, to stick up higher; to speak or act rudely, overbearing; *ch'ung tat*, to rush against; *t'óng tat*, to arrogantly offend.

快 Tuh To offend by pride; *t'óng tat*, arrogant, haughty in manner and words.

埃 Tuh The door of a kitchen range, the place where the fire is put.

凸 Tuh A tenon; anything above the surface, as a hillock; protuberant, a surplus, over; *tat, 'ngt*, truding eyes; *'yau tai*, than enough; *tat, tsz*, cut in relief; *'au tat*, gorge more than was to lose money; *'fau ta*, jecting, as carvings; *tat*, to pout; *tat, ch'ut*, to pus exposed; *tat, ch'ut*, sti out, extruding.

(542)

Tát.

達 Tuh Open, permeable; to pervade; to permeate; to pervade; to perceive, to through, as a subject; to into, as the water; intelligible; to inform, to communicate, to make known to give to, to transfer to promote, to bring forward advance; to spring, as a plausible; all, every; *tát, 'g*, a shrewd man; *t'ung*, passable, as a road; cle ready, intelligent; *shéung*, rising, as in office or far *tát, pò*, to inform the Boar *mí tát, yat, kán*, not yet lea ed anything to speak of; *chi*, let him know; *tát, tsz*, name for the Tartars; *j tát*, rising, prosperous; *shéu tát*, to inform the throne.

蓬 Tuh Name of a plant, 'a bet *kún tát, ts'oi*, a coarse wini greens; *p'ò tát*, the brinjal egg plant.

(543)

T'at.

棒 To punish, to chastise, to castigate; to strike, to beat; a slap, a blow. A colloquial word. A dead loss, to get nothing back; *pín t'át*, to horse-whip; *t'át, kon tseng* I've lost the whole, has not repaid me a cash; *t'át, shá sú*, the sole fish; *t'át, chang shái*, slipshod; *t'át, shan ká*, to run through one's patrimony, to injure one's self; *t'át, chéung muk*, a bad account; *lát, t'át, ké* dirty, filthy; *shái t'át*, to throw away the leavings; *t'át, yan ingan 'm ngan, ngán*, he thinks nothing of swindling people; *t'át, mái ts'èung*, throw it against the wall.

閤 A door, a gate; an inside door, door of the hareem; a screen; *kwai t'át*, door of hareem; *ngo t'át*, a bed, a nook where the bed stands; *met.* the recesses or nooks of a country.

担 Moved, grieved, distressed; urged by oppression; alarmed, dreading; to pity, to feel for. Also read *tán* to compassionate.

筴 The heavens suddenly becoming dark. A colloquial word. A patch, a spot, a daub; a classifier of patches, spots, &c.; a bamboo mat; *lán tak, tái t'át*, tore out a large piece; *'ün t'át*, flexible mats; *yat, t'át, yan* a daub, a grease-spot; *chuk, t'át*, heavy mats used for fences or sheds; *ko t'át, t'fong*, that spot or place.

(544)

Tau.

兜 A sort of helmet, a morion; helmet-shaped; to incite, to irritate; to doubt; *tau mau*, an iron helmet; *tau táp*, an impolite interference; *t'ong tau*, a soup-tureen; *tau t'ò*, a large bag carried at the girdle; *há, p'á tau*, an old man's chin; *tau mau*, repulsive, as an ugly face.

兜 To correct, to criticise; to clip, to cut smaller; to lift up, to raise by the hands; to retain, to scheme after; *tau 'ám*, to engross, to meddle with, to grasp after; *tau hoi*, to lift aside, to raise and put elsewhere; *tau shau*, to keep wrongfully what is received; *tau t'an*, to make off with; *tau tak, 'shui*, to throw or take up water in the hands; *tau 'kai*, to receive in hand, as money; *tau t'ò lok*, I have got it; *tau 'hi kiú* to hit a sedan; *tau 'kan*, lift it carefully.

筴 A horse-trough, a pail for giving a horse drink; an open bamboo sedan; a classifier of trees; *kwó shán tau*, a mountain chair; *yat, tau shü* a single tree.

斗 A dry measure of ten *shing* or pints,—it varies in size; vessels like pecks; small, contracted; the eighth of the 28 constellations, composed of μ , λ , σ , ς , τ and ξ in Sagittarius; also ω , η , γ , ν , and ϵ , in Her-

cules; the 68th radical of characters relating to measures; a wine vessel; *shui* 'kún' *tau*, the customs' peck, containing 14 catties; *ts'ong* 'tau', the granary peck, contains 6½ catties, and measures 300.51748 cubic inches, or 1½ gallons; 'tau' *tám*, great courage; *pak* 'tau', the Dipper; 'mún' *ts'ín* *sing* 'tau', sky is covered with constellations; 'tau' *tai fong*, a very small room; 'tau' *shat*, a little house; 'fún' 'tau', playing, rollicking; 'pái' 'tau', to worship the Great Bear; *fat* 'tau', a dust-board; 'shui' 'tau', a dipper; *léung shing kwo* 'tau', to live from hand to mouth; 'tau' *kok*, a carpenter's bevel; *fú* 'tau', a hod.

料 *Tau* The capital of a pillar; the square block put on top of a pillar. Also read *chū*, a long handled ladle.

蚪 *Tau* A tadpole; 'tau' *man*, called the tadpole headed. An ancient form of characters.

料 *Tau* A yellow silk; to announce; to propose, to agree; 'tau' *mán* *man*, to inform the people; 'tau' *hòp*, to make a coalition; *shing kín* 'tau' *mau* to warn a friend of his misdeeds.

鬥 *Tau* To fight, to contest, to wrangle, to squabble; to battle; to strive for superiority. To compete for; to discuss sharply; the 191st radical. A colloquial word. To make furniture, to work at cabinet-making; to meddle or play with, to touch; 'tau' *hi* belligerent, pugnacious; 'tau' *sám*

'*pán*, a regatta; *cháng* brawl, to fight; 'tau' 'au', together, as villages do *sám sz* to debate about *fun* to squabble about shares; 'tau' 'ng, to go *shéung mún tau' tong* to one and ask for work *lún' sái* thrown all into order; 'tau' *muk*, 'lò, a penter; 'mai' *tau* don't it; 'tau' 'ní' mò 'chū' I care much about buying *tau' m chū* I can't stand you, I'll knuckle under; 'sun, to mortise; 'tau' 'má, to race horses; 'tau' pleased, joyous.

抖 *Tau* To arouse, as one's spirit. A colloquial word, for which the preceding character is preferable. To touch; to touch in wood.

豆 *Tau* A trencher, a charge platter; a sacrificial dish ancient weight equal to grains of millet, and the 1st part of a tael; to measure a peck; pulse, beans; the 1st radical of characters relating to leguminosæ; *muk* 'tau' wooden trencher.

A colloquial word. A father; 'lò' *tau* my father.

莢 *Tau* Used for the preceding pulse, peas, beans, leguminosæ; *chung tau* red pulse, lentils; *ts'ing tau* green peas; *káp*, bean pods; *ti tau* groundnuts; *tau' kok*, beans in pod; 'tau' *fú* bean curd; *fú' fá*, bean curd jelly; *fú' kon*, curd cakes; 'tau' *k'í* nutmeg.

痘² The small-pox; *ch'ut, tau'*
Tau sick of the small-pox; *chung'*
tau' to inoculate; *im tau'* to
 vaccinate; *i'm ch'ang tau'*
 sporadic cases of small-pox;
tau' mò, goddess of small-pox;
tau' tséung, vaccine virns;
tau' ch'ong, pox pustules; *tau'*
'im, the scabs; *tau' p'i*, pock-
 marked; *tau' p'au 'shau*, a
 crippled hand.

逗² To detain; to delay, to stop,
Tau to loiter about; to remain, to
 stay without permission; to
 peer and peep, to skulk around,
 in order to escape; *tau' dau*,
 to delay and loiter, to skulk
 about, not to go when ordered;
 to stop, as a clock.

竅² An aperture, a hole, a den,
Tau a burrow; a cavern; to bur-
 row, to dig through a wall;
 an aqueduct, a drain; a waste-
 weir; *'shui tau'* an aqueduct;
'kau tau' a dog's kennel; *tau'*
üt, a burrow, a hole; *sak, tau'*
 to let down the water gate;
fong' tau' to drain the water
 off, as from a field.

讀² A period, a full stop in the
Tau meaning; *'fan kü' tau'* to di-
 vide and punctuate a writing.

(545)

T'au.

偷² To steal, to pilfer; to obtain
Tau unfairly; to make a pretext
 for getting; remiss; stealthily,
 underhand, clandestinely; pri-
 vately, secretly; disrespectful;
'tau 'yé, to steal; *'tau*
shán, to laze about, to shirk

work; *'tau 'tau kü'* to steal
 away; *'tau 'tau shí' há*, just
 try it secretly; *'tau shang*, to
 shamefully save one's life;
'kau 'tau, a petty theft, a shop-
 lifter; *'tau 'tsau*, to go along
 silently; *'tau kai man' d'ò*, to
 be banished for stealing a
 chicken—a disproportionate
 punishment.

銕² An ore resembling gold; and
T'au which forms an amalgam with
 quicksilver; perhaps it is gold
 quartz, said to come from Per-
 sia.

頭² The head, the skull; the
T'au chief; the front, the top; the
 first, the best; the end of a
 stick; the entrance of a mat-
 ter; a classifier of affairs, acts,
 &c.; it is added to many words,
 in some cases because they
 are roundish like a head, and
 in others merely to make a dis-
 syllable; *'tau hok*, the skull;
'tau wan, the vertigo; *kak*
'tau, a corner; *'ái 'tau*, to turn
 the head; *'ü 'tau*, taro; *yat*
'tau 'ts'an sz' a marriage
 affair; *'m 'hò 'tau shai'* an
 unlucky omen; *kwo' ko' 'tau*,
 go around that way; *shéung'*
'tau, há' 'tau, above, below;
 high, low; *'wan 't'ü 'tau lö'*
 seeking for work; *chit, 'tau*,
 discount on specie; *mò 'tau*
'kung on' a doubtful case at
 law; *kung' 'k'ü yat, ko' 'tau*,
 an intimate friend; *'ping 'tau*,
 a military officer, very gener-
 ally applied to all foreign of-
 ficials; *tsò' sz'* 'yau 'tau mò
 'mí, he begins things he never
 finishes; *'tau muk*, leader of

banditti; 'tá t'au chan' the van in a battle; mò 'séung t'au, no other way; ch'ut, t'au, distinguished, successful, rising; to take the lead; t'au tim' all right; a straight road; t'au t'au kó' shí, that first time; t'au yat, kó' the leading man, the most famous; 'ngo tong t'au, I am the manager; t'au wai t'au shai' the first thing one meets — auspicious or unlucky; kwo' t'au, over head, i. e. too, too much, in excess, very.

投
T'au

To throw at or down; to cast away, to reject; to lay down; to give, to present; to receive; to engage one to do, to intrust; to have recourse to, to go to, to give one's-self up to; to dip; to suit, to agree upon; to raffle, to bid for; towards, inclining to; ming t'au, to bid at auction; t'au muk, a written offer for; ch'ut, t'au fò' mat, to sell by auction; shüt, wá' t'au k'í, to agree in opinion, unanimous; t'au pan' long, to consult with the neighborhood upon a matter; t'au shing, to return to allegiance, as rebels; t'au man' shü, to hand in a dispatch; tsz' t'au lo' 'mong, fell into his own snare; t'au t'ip, to leave a visiting-card; t'au sai, westward; t'au 'shui, to throw one's self into the water; t'au k'í 'sho' hó' to like what he likes, sycophantic; t'au kwan, to enlist.

股
T'au

Dice; often used for 'kú' 股 the thigh; t'au 'tsz' dice.

抖

A colloquial word. To pant, to take breath; to rest; t'au hi' to pant, to gasp for breath; t'au lo, go to sleep; I'll take a nap; t'au há' 'shau, hold up a while; t'au yat, yat, to rest a day; t'án' t'au, to rest; t'au léung, to take an airing.

透
T'au

To pass over, to leap over, to go from this to that; to pass through, to penetrate, as light does glass; to comprehend; thoroughly, throughout; to fear, alarmed. A colloquial word. To light a fire; to offer, as a price for; t'au' ts'ing 'kong, to tell all one's feelings; t'au' sam léung, to chill one through, as ice-water; t'ai' t'au' to see a thing clearly; t'au' fu' 'yan sam, to thoroughly convert the heart; t'au' ch'it, to understand fully; t'au' kwong, a skylight, an opening for light; t'au' 'fo, to light a fire; t'au' chéuk, t'án' the coal has kindled; t'au' 'fo' dò, make a fire in the grate; t'au' 'tai' diu, to offer a very low price for; t'ung t'au' thoroughly.

(546)

Té.

爹
Tie

A father; á' té or té té, dad-dy! papa! 'lò té, venerable sir! addressed to old men; kum té, an adopted father.

嗒

A colloquial word. Remiss, slovenly, lazy, inattentive to one's duties; 'té té tiú' very careless and untrustworthy.

(547)

Téung.

啄

A colloquial word. To peck at, as a bird does; to thump one's head and wound it; 'ni 't'ai kai téung, see lest the hens eat it; téung 't'au hok, to get money by threats of self injury.

(548)

Téuk.

啄

Choh

To peck; to pick up grain with the bill; a fowl eating; to preen the feathers, to plume; téuk, mò, to dress the plumage, as ducks do; téuk, muk, 'niú, a woodpecker; mok, téuk, to knock at a door.

啄

Choh

To push; to strike; to carve, to cut, as letters; a sound of rapping; to reverberate; to throw down.

啄

Choh

To pound on wood, to strike, to bang; to castrate, as a punishment; téuk, chí ting ting, striking it with repeated blows.

啄

Choh

To drop, to fall in a stillicidium, to trickle; to strike on the water; a small stream southwest of Peking; a district in Shuntien fú.

琢

Choh

To work in gems; to cut, to carve, to dress, as stones; to choose; tiú téuk, to polish and cut gems; yuk, pat, téuk, a gem unwrought — is a useless thing; téuk, mò, carving and polishing; tun téuk, to select.

切

Choh

To cut, to sever, to hew, to chop, to hack, to rive, to split; to hash, to mince; téuk, kún, to split open coffins; téuk, lán, to hash up; téuk, cham 'pán chau' 'yan, to curse one wishing him to be chopped on the block; téuk, yuk, tséung, to mince meat.

(549)

Tí.

Tí. A colloquial corruption of 地 tik; a diminutive adjective, a little; 'hò tak, tí, a very little better; 'pi tí 't'ím, give a little more; fú' tí 'hang, go quicker; hurry! 'ch'ui 'tí 'tá' to blow a trumpet; 'tí kóm' 'tò, a very little.

地

Tí

The earth, the globe; one of the three powers; a place, a territory; grounds, a spot; terrestrial; earthy; in the ground; the ground, the bottom, the support of; only, merely; 'tí 'hú' on the ground; 'tí 'fung, a place, a space, a region, a locality; 'shán 'tí' burial places; 'tí 'dò, an underground refuge, a souterrain; 'tí 'sin, sorcerers, villains, loafers; 'tí 'kéuk, a spot; a reputation, connections; 'tí 'chú, a landlord; a god of the land; 'tí 'fung kún, the local authorities; 'tí 'tsò, ground rent; 'sam 'tí the disposition, the nature of; 'tá 'tí to prime in painting; 'ní 'sin 'tá 'tí do you broach the matter; 'k'ú 'yau 'tí he is a man of sub-

stance; 'pún tî' *syn*, a native of the place; 'tsò' tò' 'kòm' t'in, tî' has it come to such a pass! tî' 'li' d'ò, maps, charts; 'lok, tî' fell down, as on a floor; 'hò tî' wai' a good situation, a fine locality; tî' 'li' products of the earth; 'k'ũ' 'chan' hai' tî' kî' he has great influence; 'òm' tî' in secret, *sub rosa*; a dark place; 'kam tî' a gilt ground.

地² A colloquial word. A sign of the plural of persons; a sign of the possessive, in which sense it is a contraction of the next; 'ngo tî' we; 'k'ũ tî' they; 'chung chung tî' so so, ordinary; 'k'ũ tî' t'sin, it is his money.

(550)

Tik.

的^{Tih} Clear, bright; evident, real; a target, the bull's eye; an important circumstance; a red or white spot which shows distinctly; after pronouns, *tik*, makes a possessive case, after nouns the genitive, and after verbs a participle; a person; a small quantity; an adjective of comparison or implying a quality; 'kwai' *tik*, dearer; 'yat, *tik*, a very little; 'yau *tik*, there is some; *tik*, 'k'òk, fully substantiated, really; *tik*, 'tong' careful, trustworthy; 'cháng *tik*, 'yam, the tones differ; 'mò 'tim *tik*, you do not take care; 'pák, *tik*, whitish; *tik*, 'sik, neat and small; miniature; 'siú *tik*, the little one, i. e. I;

'ngo *tik*, mine; *tik*, 'pat, my own handwriting; 'tá t'it, *tik*, a blacksmith; 'oi' *tik*, loving; *tik*, 'kòm' noi' in a little while; 'kan' *tik*, the nearer; come near.

勒^{Tih} A bridle; 'chap, 'ki *tik*, to seize the reins.

揚^{Tih} To stir up by the hand, as with a ladle. A colloquial word. To lift up, to bring with both hands; to excite, to animate one's spirits; 'yat, 'lik, *tik*, raise it with all your strength—it is heavy; *tik*, 'hi hū' hurry off with it; *tik*, 'hi sam kon, to rouse one's spirits, to inspirit.

嫡^{Tih} The wife, a consort; *tik*, 'shat, the wedded wife; *tik*, 'tsz' children of the wife; *tik*, 'ts'an, blood relatives; *tik*, 't'ong ching tai' cousins german of same surname; *tik*, 'mò, the wife-mother.

滴^{Tih} To drip, to ooze; a drop, a very little; 'yat, *tik*, 'shui, a drop of water; 'pí *tik*, 'syau, put in a little oil; *tik*, 'lik, dripping out; 'tim 'tim *tik*, *tik*, drizzling and dropping, as the rain; *tik*, 'hüt, to drop blood — into water, thought to be a proof of relationship; 't'iu yat, *tik*, take up a little in a spoon.

甌^{Tih} A tile; 'ding *tik*, jars or amphora with ears on the long neck; large tiles.

蹄^{Tih} The hoof of an animal, of a pig or horse in particular; a foot; to join a party, to enlist, to go over to.

鏑²
Tih The barb of an arrow, the point of a dart; a sharp point; *ming tik*, a whirring arrow.

敵²
Tih An opponent, an antagonist, a person matched against one, a competitor; an enemy, a foe; the enemy; an equal; to oppose, to fight, to withstand; to compete, to contest, to strive for; *ch'au tik* an enemy; *tik tak chū* well able to match him; *pat tik* unequal, not matched; *tik chūn*, the enemy's fleet; *ch'ung tik* a powerful foe; *tik t'ai t'ung tsūn*, equally honorable — said of a married pair; *tik shau*, a foe, a competitor; *seung tik* opposed, inimical.

狄²
Tih Name of Scythian tribes on the north of China, in the Desert; a stag or great deer; musical officers. Used for the next.

湫²
Tih To remove to a distance; to put away; remote; *tik tik* zealous, earnest to succeed.

荻²
Tih Delicate water plants, with whitish fragrant flowers; a sort of arrow-leaf: *lò tik* a tall species of arundo.

覲²
Tih To see a person, two persons seeing each other; to have an audience; *tik min* to see one face to face; *sz tik* a private interview.

滌²
Tih To wash, to cleanse vessels; to purify; to reform, as the heart; to dilute spirits; stall for keeping cattle in; *tik hū* to wash away; *tik tik* warm, dry, breezes; *tik in* to wash the inkstone — and be ready for study.

迪²
Tih To tread in the way of others, to follow, to advance in knowledge; to obtain; to direct, to teach; to go to a place; the right path; *tik kat*, to be happy; *yan tik* to admonish, to put in the right way; *k'ai tik* to set a good example, to point out a right way.

翟²
Tih The Tartar pheasant; dresses ornamented with feathers; a flabellum of feathers, a panache held by worshipers; an ancient state, now Yen-gán fū in Shensi; *yan shau'ning tik* their right hands held the feathers.

簰²
Tih Long, tapering, bamboo rods, cut off at the point, and suitable for fishing-poles.

(The four next are often pronounced tek.)

笛²
Tih A flute, a fife; *ch'ui tek* to play the flute; *wang tek* a fife; *sh'ung tek* flutes in pairs.

籴²
Tih To buy rice, to lay in grain; to wash rice; quick; *tek mai*, to purchase rice; *at tek* to forbid buying grain; *ping tek* to buy rice cheap.

(551)

Tik.

剔²
Tih To cut the flesh from the bones, to scrape off, to hew away; to pick up or dig out; *t'iu tek* to cut, as with a graver; *t'ik ch'i*, to clean the teeth; *tek sing k'ü*, hint it to him, as an impending danger.

éik

TIK.

TÍM.

踢
T'ih To kick; to kick up; *t'ek*,
'in, to kick the shuttlecock;
yat, k'uk, t'ek, "at a kick,"
i. e. lumping the lot; *t'ek, 'sz'*
yan, to kill by a kick; *fú*
sing t'ek, 'tau, Boötes kick-
ing at Ursa Major—a picture;
kai t'ek, a cock's spur; *t'ek,*
k'au, to roll iron balls with
the foot—a sort of game.

惕
T'ih Respect, regard for; sorrow-
ful; quick, careful of giving
offense, diligent in duties;
t'ik, t'ik, love for.

A colloquial word. To
place on, to lay down; *t'ik,*
lok, pok, 'au, to put on one's
shoulders, as a shawl; *t'ik,*
mai, to put aside.

揭
T'ih To expose the arm and
breast; a vest or waistcoat;
'án t'ik, to expose the bosom;
to bare the arms and square
off; *t'ik, k'au*, to turn a fur
garment inside out.

偶
T'ih Free, unrestrained; *t'ik,*
'ong, noble manners, fine
bearing; *t'ik, 'in*, free, easy.

忒
T'ih An excess, an error; to
alter, to change; to doubt;
to err; very, extremely; *t'ik,*
'máng tik, very furious; *hò*
'ín pat, t'ik, high heaven
errs not; *pat, t'ik*, no error
or doubt.

(552)

Tím.

點
Tien A black spot, a dot; a little,
a mite; point in punctuation,
a comma; the stroke of a
clock; dotted, spotted, star-

red; to punctuate, to
with dots; to blot out
out, to mark for corn
to see that all are corn
point out; to soil or
disgrace one's self; to
nate, to prick off; to
candles; to nod in assent
colloquial word. How,
manner? what? *'tim*,
shall it be done? *'tim á*
'tim 'kai, what is its mea
what does he say? *'ch*
to point out, to show; *'t*
to arrange, to sort; to
to mind; *'tim yéung* ho
what way? *'tim sún* 'hò,
do you think will be best
'tim chung, one o'clock
san, a luncheon; *'tim san*
what does he intend to
'tim ping, to detail tro
'tim 'fo, to light a fire;
'tim, advanced to be a H
doctor; *'tim 'au*, to giv
sent; *yat, 'tim yat, wá*
point, a line; *'tim tün' kú*
to mark the sentences
periods; *'tim kuo' shò* r
out the list; *'tim 'im 'há*,
shall it be beautified? *yat*
sing, a mark, as on a s
yard; *'tim tsò' tak*, how
it be done? *yat, 'tim hí*
a little angry; *káng 'tim*,
fifth of a watch, or 24 min
'tim chí, how do you kn
'tim shü, to punctuate.

站
Tien A screen in a doorway
sort of earthen teaboa
stand, used at feudal tren
a buffet or cupboard; *fán*
to turn down the cups or
stand.

店
Tien A place to put goods in; a shop, a stand; an inn; *kít tim* lodgings, an eating-house; *'tsau tim* a wine-shop; *'lò tim* the old stand; *'kún tim* a porter in a shop, a coolie; *ch'ut tim* perquisites to clerks; *tim ká*, boys in eating-shops; *'yé tim* a rest-house.

玷
Tien A flaw in a gem; a defect, a bad spot; to split, to injure; chipped, spotted; disgraced. A colloquial word. To run against; *shün tim* *shek yap*; *'shui*, the water runs in when the ship strikes; *tim yuk*, to disgrace one's self; *tim ts'an k'ü*, run on it, hit against it; *'t'ai tim* lookout for yourself! — a street cry; *shí tim* *shí chéuk*, it is a good hit for you; *tim t'au hok*, to bump one's head; *'t'ai tim* *kéuk cháng*, I'll hit your heels, lookout! *pún 'sz tim* *'k'ü*, to threaten self-destruction in revenge.

陷
Tien Dangerous, imminent, as a tottering wall; disagreeable, harsh, as a sound; *tim 'ü 'sz' omong*, in danger of death.

拈
Tien Read *dim*, to try the weight of a thing with the hand. A colloquial word. To lay up and down, to lay straight; straight, direct; ahead; *kai 'm tim* innumerable, can't be reckoned up; *pat kòm tim* *lò* a road straight as a pencil; *'tá tim* *fung* to lay along; *tim pat lut*, go on straight ahead; *tim sin* straight; *'m tak tim* I can do nothing; I am quite shut up; *'m tim* they are not straight.

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T'ím.

添
Tien To add, to increase, to augment; to put in more, to throw in; additional, extra, more than was counted on; *ká t'ím*, to add more; *t'ím t'ing*, to have a son born; *'pi tik t'ím*, give a little more; *t'ím ká* to raise the price; *shéung há t'ím*, put on more, as coloring; *t'ím 'pò tik*, make it a little more; *mò 'kái t'ím*, has no meaning either; *'yau 'ü t'ím*, the rain is coming too; *t'ím shat loi*, make your real offer.

恬
Tien Peaceful, tranquil, contented; to pass life tranquilly; *t'ím tsing* at rest, quiet.

活
Tien Water flowing along without noise or murmuring; a gentle, still stream.

甜
Tien Sweet, pleasant; agreeable, excellent, well-tasted, savory; to like; *t'ím shun* smooth, oily, as wine; *sam t'ím*, gratified, appeased; *t'ím sin mat 'ü*, smooth and honeyed words — but deceitful; *t'ím shui* a sweet sleep; *tak ti t'ím t'au*, pleased with a little advance, had winnings at first; *t'ím nam nam* very sweet; *t'ím ch'áng*, sweet oranges.

忤
Tien Ashamed, humiliated; to disgrace, to dishonor; to bring infamy on; in disgrace, out of favor; *t'ím tsoi* *shéung hò*, to be intimate with — a polite phrase; *t'ím yuk*, disgraced by guilt; *t'ím pat ch'í san*, brazen faced.

箴
 Tien ba
 ga
 話
 tas
 't'i
 tas
 mo

(554)

顛
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 Tien nán; ti
 Yunná
 Yunná

sofa cushion; *tin' chái'* to repay a loan; *tin' yuk*, a mattress; *kung' ngo tin' chün*, please pay him for me; *t'án tin'* to pay the shares.

奠

Tien

Fixed and settled, as mountains and streams are; to set up, as a god; to offer libations to the gods; to lay down; *tin' tsau*, to pour out a libation; *tin' t'ò*, to put up the terminalia; *tsai' tin'* sacrifices and libations; *tin' ngán'* to worship the geese at marriages.

佃

Tien

To till the ground; to cultivate and dress fields; to fowl, to fish; *tin' ú'* or *tin' t'ing*, a farmer, a ploughman; *kún tin'* government lands.

甸

Tien

Royal domains extending 500 lí around the capital; government lands measuring 64 square roods, which furnished a war chariot, three men-at-arms, and 71 soldiers; to cultivate, to plough; to extend; frontier lauds; *cú tin'* the empire; *tin' yan*, royal foresters.

甸

Tien

Inlaid shell work; inlaid work with figures; *so tin'* lackered-ware with shells and figures inlaid.

電

Tien

Lightning; a flash of lightning; electricity; *tin' kuong*, glare of lightning; *shim, tin'* a flash; *tin' mò*, Lightning Mother, the goddess of lightning.

靛

Tien

Indigo; to dye blue; indigo color; *yéung tin'* prussian blue; *tin' lám*, an indigo dye made from the Isatis; *tin' fú*, indigo leaves; *tin' kong*, dyeing jars.

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天

Tien

T'ín.

The highest of things; the sky, the heaven, the air, the empyrean, the firmament; a day; a season; ages of the world; weather; heavenly, celestial; the powers above, Providence, Nature, Heaven, the overruling power, but the Chinese give it no personality; *met.* the emperor; to regard or honor as heaven; *t'ín t'í yan*, heaven, earth, man — are the three powers; *t'ín há'* the empire; the world; *t'ín t'í'* the emperor; *hò t'ín*, fair weather; *mún t'ín shan fái*, gods and Budhas enough to fill the sky; *t'ín kí'* vapors, air; *t'ung t'ín há'* the world over; *fí t'ín pún sz'* extraordinary talent; *luk, t'ín shui lò'* a passage of sixteen days; *t'ín kong'* descended from heaven, an advent, as of Jesus; *t'ín ngán kan'* Heaven's eye is near, i. e. the gods know it; *t'ín hoi ngán*, heaven has observed it; *t'ín man*, astronomy; *t'ín shang t'ín yéung*, nature bore him and takes care of him; *t'ín kwai' chí'* marriageable; *t'ín ín*, naturally; *t'ín t'ong*, paradise; *t'ín fan' kò*, he has noble endowments; *t'ín t'ín loi*, comes every day; *t'ín ngán*, the emperor's face; *t'ín fú shing'* mò the goddess of small pox; *chung t'ín*, the middle ages, the Chau dynasty; *há' t'ín* summer.

田 A field, a patch laid out in
 T'ien plats; to plant grain in rows;
 land, cultivated fields; lands;
 a plantation of; to cultivate;
 to hunt; the 102d radical of
 characters relating to land;
 t'ün t'in, lands occupied by
 soldiers; 'shui t'in, fields
 overflowed; t'in ki pok, the
 dykes between fields; sh' t'in,
 to transplant a field of grain;
 shap mau t'in, a field of ten
 acres; chuk t'in, a bamboo
 plantation; kwai t'in kün, a
 retired officer; t'in fū the
 crown tax; t'in tsò, the
 ground rent; häng t'in, high-
 lying fields; sam t'in, the
 natural disposition, the pro-
 pensity; shü t'in, fields whose
 rental is given to scholars;
 'yau ki lo t'in mau, how
 many acres in all? t'in kau,
 a drain; tsò wo t'in, fields for
 bearing two crops; mün hau
 t'in, village fields; kwot t'in,
 to hoe fields; m'ai t'in m'ai
 shui to sell ground and not
 deduct the rental, met. not to
 think of the future.

畝 To cultivate, to level lands
 T'ien for cultivation; to hunt, to fish;
 'ta t'in lip to go a hunting.

鋪 Flowers, or inlaid work for
 T'ien headdresses; ch'ái t'in, hair-
 pins and inlaid work in gold,
 nacre, or feathers.

填 To fill up, to fill in; to make
 T'ien up a deficiency, to supply a
 lack, to add to; to pay, as a
 debt; to forfeit, as life; com-
 pliant, flowing along; a rum-
 bling sound, as of a drum;
 noted for, characteristic of,

said of officers; t'in wán fai
 hung' to repay a deficit; t'in
 'pò, to make complete; t'in
 'fung, to take a new wife; t'in
 't'am to fill in a hole; t'in mün.
 'lò, noted as supernuated;
 'toi t'in, to pay for another;
 t'in chái to liquidate a debt;
 san t'in t' the new filled up
 land, a place in Canton; t'in
 mün 'lo chái duns filling the
 door; t'in fán mün, fill it up
 entirely; t'in kau' filled up
 full, cancelled.

Read t'in. Diseased, infirm.

磣 The sound of stones or rocks
 T'ien falling down.

闐 To fill up, to stuff; abundant;
 T'ien a sound; t'in t'in, rattling
 of drums; the rumbling of car-
 riages; t'in mün, filling up
 the door.

慚 Ashamed; to blush from
 T'ien shame; to feel disgraced.

渾 Dirty, muddy; to sink in
 T'ien the water; t'in 'yan, filthy.

腴 Abundance, much, plenty,
 T'ien enough of; skilled at; excel-
 lent; thick, rich, good, as
 food; to forget; a long time;
 pat, t'in, deficient, trifling,
 unworthy of receiving; ts'z'
 smò pat, t'in, well able to
 speak.

慙 A blushing face; to redden,
 T'ien as from shame, or sense of
 insult.

殄 To terminate, to finish, to
 T'ien make an end of; to exter-
 minate; 'mi t'in, no end to,
 interminable; t'in tsüt, to
 destroy utterly.

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Ting.

ting 叮 T A sting; a nail, a pin; the fourth of the ten stems, connected with fire; a person, an individual; robust; a strong fellow, a brave; to bear, to sustain, as an office; to order; *ting kán* or *ting yau*, to lose a parent; *muk pat shik ting*, doesn't know a single character; *shing ting*, of age; *yan ting*, a man; *'siu ting*, a youth; *'u ting*, camp-followers; *ting tsz' ló' hau*, a corner where a cross street ends; *ding ting*, lonely, disconsolate; *'ün ting*, a gardener; *fát ting*, fortunate, as a grave; *cháng ting*, differs a very little; *ting héung*, a clove.

叮 T To enjoin; *ting nung*, to charge; *ding ning kò' kái'* repeatedly bid him to be careful; *ting chuk*, to order.

叮 T Alone; *ding ting*, solitary; *ding ting yéung*, the Bay of Lintin, south of the Rogue; *kú ting ting*, alone by itself.

叮 T The noise of jingling stones; a hand gong; *ding ding*, a jingling sound; *ting tung*, a hand gong hung in a hoop, used by peddlers; *'üt ting*, a blind fortune-teller's gong; *'siu ting tong*, a silk-thread peddler's call.

疔 T A venereal ulcer, a bubo, a chancre; pox, syphilis sores; *shang ting*, to get syphilis sores; *'fo ting ch'ong*, a pimple, a tender sore.

ting(The two next are often pronounced *teng*.)

釘 T A nail, a spike, a bolt, a brad; to purify gold; to nail, to fasten up with nails; to bind, as books; *do sz' teng*, a screw; *t'it, teng*, iron nails; *teng shü*, to bind books; *teng 'sz'* nail it firmly; *teng fung*, an important dispatch from the throne; *pát, kú' ngán chung teng*, take away that nail (or eyesore) from my eye.

頂 T The top, the summit; the peak; the crown; a knob, a ball or a button worn by officers; to carry on the head or top of a thing; to point the head at, to interfere; to substitute, to put instead; a classifier of hats, caps, and sedans; rising on the stomach; *'pi t'an hok, ting chü'* carry it on your head; *chiü' teng*, to treat about selling out a shop; *'ting shau'* to take the stock of a shop; *'ting páu*, to sily put a worse instead; *'teng t'in lap, t'í* one who can reach to heaven — very talented; *'ting shau' ngan*, purchase money of a stock; *yat, nap, teng*, an official button; *'ting tsim*, curious in, seeking strange things; *chák, teng*, to degrade from office; *'ting lán' shi*, to spoil the market by under-selling; *'ting sam muk*, highly displeased at, as at what one says; *hung, teng*, the red button; *'ting 'hó* the very best; *'ting t'm chü'* unable to carry it on, as a business; *'ting t'au fung*, a head wind.

町
Ting

Waste land; a dyke or foot-path between fields; a parcel of land; a lane near a house.

甯
Ting

Drunk, reduced to stupor; *'ming ting*, dead drunk.

鼎
Ting

A tripod or caldron with ears; a three legged kettle; firm, stable, settled, secure; *mt.* the state; to establish, to fix; the 206th radical; the 59th diagram; *lap ting* or *ting ting*, to get and settle the empire; *ting tsuk*, tripod, an equal trio; *sám ting káp*, the three highest of the Hánlin.

訂
Ting

To criticise, to compare; to edit, to collate; to settle terms of, to arrange, to deliberate and adjust; to adjust taxes; to loiter; a consultation, a meeting; *'háu ting* to examine and edit a work; *ting ming*, to settle upon, to promise; *ting k'i*, to fix a time.

碇
Ting

Ballast to steady a ship; a stone used for an anchor; a grapnel; *há ting* drop the anchor.

稊
Ting

High, stout grain. Incorrectly used for the last in the Fan Wan. A colloquial word.

The stem of a fruit; *lut ting* *luk yau*, a pumelo with a broken stem—a worthless fellow; *chau tung ting* adam's apple; *ting ling yuk*, a little tumor.

錠
Ting

A platter or trencher with feet, used in sacrifices; an alloy of tin or tutenague; an ingot or shoe of bullion; *ngan ting* an ingot of sycee; *'tsz kam ting* a sort of medical preparation used to rub on sores; *shap léung yat ting*

ten taels make an ingot the matter is a certain *'pò ting* an ingot.

(The four next are often called *ting*)

定
Ting

1 Tranquil, secure, fixed; certainly, really, absolutely; brought to per state, a state of rest to fix, to settle on, to decide, to adjust. A colloquial word. A place, a certain *yat ting* positively; *pit it must be, certainly*; *ts'an*, to betroth; *teng* contract for goods; *mi* or *'m teng* uncertain; *ngan*, bargain money; *teng 'chun*, undecided; fixed; *kám ting iú* I have it at any rate; *teng* particulars of a contract; *tat, teng* that place; *'m teng* I don't know the s; *'yau teng 'mò ni*, is the place for it? *ting kuk*, i fix; *tám teng* deliberate, and sure; *luk teng* to pay earnest money; *chi tak t* I know it certainly; *yap t* in atrance, lost in abstract as Budhists pretend to be.

掙
Ting

To throw away, to throw down in a pet; *teng* throw it at him; *teng sch'ú shai ün* to smash a teacup an oath; *teng p'o' t'au ho* get one's head broke in a fit *teng lok*, a top; *'mò in, teng 'hau*, no silver has b thrown into his mouth, there is no trusting in w he says; the phrase refer putting quicksilver into corpse's mouth.

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T'ing.

廳 A hall, a drawing-room, a parlor; a court, a place where causes are heard; *tái' t'eng*, the great hall; *hák' t'eng*, a reception room; *mún kún t'eng*, a porter's lodge; *king t'eng*, a deputy assessor in a prefect's office; *pò' t'eng*, a superintendent of police in a district magistrate's; *sho t'eng*, the superintendent of boats on the river at Canton.

聽 To hear, to listen; to understand; quiet, still; to decide cases. A colloquial T'ing word. To-morrow; according to; *'ngo t'eng dai ké* I heard it said; *t'eng mán*, heard about it; *t'eng m' mán*, I can not hear it; *t'eng kin* to hear; *t'eng tak kin* I can hear, I have heard it; *t'eng tak ch'ut*, I can understand him; *t'eng 'kan 'k'ü wá* I've just heard what he said; *t'eng yat*, to-morrow; *t'eng 'mán*, to-morrow night; *'hò t'eng wá* docile, teachable.

Read *t'ing*; to hearken to, to receive, to comply with; to wait, to tarry for; *'lá t'eng* to learn the news about; *t'eng' ts'ung 'ní*, I agree with you, I'll obey you; *ch'ung t'eng* hard of hearing; *t'ing' 'k'ü léung sam*, as his kindness prompts, as he is willing to do; *t'ing' tsung* to decide cases; *t'eng' 'há 'k'ü*, wait for him.

亭 A portico, a pavilion; a cupola, a roof or dome supported on pillars; a shed for travelers; equal; straight; to stop at; to fashion; *pat' t'ing*, in disorder; *t'ing 'ng*, high noon; *ch'á t'ing*, a tea-stall on a roadside; *pái' t'ing*, a porch in a temple-court; *léung t'ing*, a summer-house.

停 To rest, to cease; to delay; to stop, as when there is enough; *t'ing kung*, to rest from work; *t'ing 'to or t'ing tong* arranged well, everything in its place; *t'ing 'há* rest a while; *mò shí t'ing*, ceaseless.

婷 Handsome; *p'ing' t'ing*, beautiful, graceful, said of a woman.

汀 Water stopping; stagnant, as a pool in a stream; a level bank along a stream, the low T'ing banks.

廷 A court, the place where audiences are held; straight, correct, regular; *ch'ia t'ing*, the court; *met*, the emperor.

庭 An open court in a palace, a vestibule before a hall; a hall; straight; *ká t'ing lok*, domestic felicity; *t'ing fan* parental instruction; *mún t'ing sü 'shí*, his doorway is like a fair, i.e. as a statesman's besieged by applicants.

蜓 A dragon fly; *tsing t'ing*, the Libellulidæ, vulgarly called *t'ong mi*.

Read *'tim*, a sort of lizard.

霆 A thundering; *lui t'ing*, rumbling thunder; *tin' t'ing*, a flash of lightning; *lui t'ing*

chí nò the king's wrath; thundering mad.

挺
T'ing To pull up, to pluck forth, to draw out; straight, to hold straight; to relax a little, as with prisoners; to lead out; to rush forth, to stand forward, to bolt out; *t'ing shan*, to take upon one's self, to assume; *t'ing chut*, to rush out; *t'ing chung*, to stretch the arms; *t'ing ngáng* to push against firmly.

梃
T'ing A single branch; a staff, a club, a stick; *chai t'ing*, to brandish a club.

艇
T'ing Meat or fish dried in the sun after it has been salted; jerked meat.

(This character is usually read *t'eng*.)

艇
T'ing A boat, a punt, a canoe; small craft; long and narrow boats; a boat to live in; *siú t'eng* or *t'eng tsai*, a small boat; *há kau t'eng*, a pull-away boat; *fú t'eng*, a fast boat; *t'ung t'eng*, hong boats; *má láng t'eng*, a covered coracle; *shü sun t'eng*, a letter boat; *má' ü t'eng*, fish boats with water in; *wá t'eng*, a lorchia; *fá t'eng*, flower boats; *tan p'ò t'eng*, brothel boats; *p'á lung t'eng*, fast paddling-boats, used by thieves; *sò ts'ong t'eng*, the last chopboat of a ship's import cargo; *t'eng ká*, boat-people.

錠
T'ing Copper or iron ore; the barb of an arrow; empty, hollow, all exhausted.

頸
T'ing A straight, narrow head; straight, as a road; correct.

(558)

T'ip.

疊
Tieh To redouble, to pile upon, to make a heap; to repeat, to reiterate; to sold; to add; to fear, to tremble with dread; a fold, a doubling; *ch'ung ch'ung t'ip t'ip* to reiterate tiresomely; to pile up in a pile; *tá t'ip shang 'li*, put the luggage in a pile; *t'ip 'hi*, pile it up; *t'ip cheng* pile it up straight; *t'ip mái sam 'shui*, don't give yourself any trouble on that point; *t'ip mái kó kán p'ò* that shop's business is to be closed; *t'ip mái*, pile it up well; *t'ip ts'z'* repeatedly, as visits.

喋
Tieh Loquacious, fluent; to taste blood, to smear with blood; *t'ip t'ip* wordy, talkative.

牒
Tieh Tablets for writing on; a diploma, a warrant; records, genealogical registers; instructions, acts, dispatches; *yuk t'ip* royal genealogies; *tò t'ip* a priest's diploma or certificate, entitling him to three days' lodging; *man t'ip* dispatches of government; *pò t'ip*, family records.

諜
Tieh Interchanged with the two last; to tamper with soldiers; to spy, to intrigue, to sound the views of others; to inform the enemy; a minute, a paper; *t'ip 'lò* or *kán t'ip* a spy, a secret agent of another party.

堞
Tieh A parapet with embrasures, a battlement on a wall; to surround with a parapet.

屨 The lining or stuffing of the soles of shoes; a model for a shoe; a patten; *'héung tip₂ long*, the Clattering Patten Corridor, refers to an ancient story.

揲 Similar to *ship₂*; to take up and count; to fold; to grasp. Usually pronounced *ship₂* in the phrase, *ship₂ shí₂*, to divine by marked straws; *ship₂ tip₂* to fold up in the hands.

牒 Interchanged with **葉** or **葉** *ip₂*, a thin plate or leaf; also a window. Read *tip₂*, a bed mat.

濺 Waves surging along. **洩** Also read *sit₂*, like *洩* to exclude; to clean a well; to scatter; to stop and rest; to disclose, to leak; to dirty.

碟 To curry leather. A colloquial word. A plate, a platter, a flat dish; *'ún tip₂* bowls and plates; *'ping tip₂* a platter; *shí₂ yau tip₂* sweetmeat or side plates; *'ts'at tip₂* lacquered plates; *'shéung tip₂* a douceur to a waiter.

𦨭 A little boat, a punt, used by poor people.

蝶 A butterfly; *'ú tip₂* a butterfly; *'háp tip₂* butterflies and moths; *'ú tip₂ káu'* a broad hinge or butt; *'ú tip₂ fū*, an iris or fleur-de-lis; *'do f'au sin tip₂* gigantic butterflies from the Lofau hills.

蹣 To walk along, to step, to stir the feet; to put the foot down, to stamp.

鏢 Plates of metal used in making plate armor; the end of an arrow.

𦨭 A thumb ring of gem or ivory, an archer's thimble, commonly called *'kung 'chi₂*; *tip₂ kau*, a quiver.

(559)

T'ip.

帖 Written scrolls; a writing, a document, a manuscript, a billet; a visiting card; a copy-slip; a card, a placard; *'pan t'ip₂*, a petition; *'chiú t'ip₂*, proposals for a contract, to invite proposals; *'fút t'ip₂*, black paper copyslips; *'ming t'ip₂*, a visiting card; *'tán t'ip₂*, a single folded card; *'ds'ún t'ip₂*, a five fold card; *'ch'ut pák t'ip₂*, an anonymous placard; *'chang t'ip₂*, to send a card; *'t'o t'ip₂*, settled, decided; *'shéung t'ip₂*, cards offering a reward; *'t'ip t'ò* envelope or case for cards; *'shí t'ip₂*, an examination of essays in poetry.

貼 To leave as pledge, to give in gage; to cover or throw over one, as a cloak; to supply, to make up; to paste up, to post; to lean on, attached; *'nim t'ip₂*, to paste on; *'t'ai t'ip₂*, to assist another, to patronize; *'t'ip sam*, intimate, fellow-feeling; *'t'ip shan*, attached to, as a servant; *'t'ip 'kan kák shí*, near neighbors; *'t'ip kò shí* to paste up an edict; *'pò t'ip* to make up a deficiency.

帖 Quiet, still, peaceable; to be resigned, submissive; *'on sam t'ip fuk*, quietly resigned, as to God's will.

(561)

T'it.

跌
Tieh

To slip, to stumble and fall; to fall over or down; to kick out; reduced, as in price; to pass or jump over; to make a false step; to walk quickly; *tá tít*, to fall down; *tít, chéuk*, to slip down; *tít, 'tá 'sün shéung*, to get hurt by a fall; *tít, lán'* it fell and broke; *sháng tik, tít, lok*, came very near falling; *tít, 'kám 'léung kó'* two fell out and were lost; *tít, ká'* the price has fallen; *tít, 'tò*, fell over; *tít, tsuk*, to stamp the feet with vexation; *tít, yat, káu*, had a tumble.

迭
轉
Tieh

To alternate, to change; reciprocal, alternate, changing; to take each other's places; rotation; *tít, yung' syau kóng*, alternately use kindness and severity; *tít, 'king tít, fái* now rising and then declining.

帙
Chih

A cloth or paper case to cover Chinese books; a book wrapper; a little bag, a satchel; to arrange in order; *shü tít*, a book envelope.

泰
Chih

Interchanged with the last; to stitch, to pierce with a needle; a period of ten years; *hoi ts'at, tít*, entered the seventh decennium, as at 61.

秩
Chih

Order, in a series, regular; to dispose in order; to multiply; a station, a post, an office; usual; skillful in, acquainted, wise; a decennium; clear and explicit, as teaching; *luk, tít*.

跌
Tieh

official salary; *chang k'i tít, tít*, each one went in his order.

埤
Tieh

Melons just set, young cucumbers or melons, gherkins; *kuó tít* large and small melons, *mat*, posterity.

埤
Tieh

High, raised ground; an ant-hill; a cavern.

經
Tieh

Badges of coarse cloth worn on the head and waist, for mourning; mourning scarfs; *íú tít*, funereal waistbands.

耄
Tieh

Age of eighty, an octogenarian; old, infirm; hard featured, as old people are; the setting sun.

(561)

T'it.

鐵
鐵
Tieh

Iron, called *hak, kam*, the black metal; made of iron; firm, decided; *t'it, k'í* iron tools; *t'it, shék, sam'ch'éung* immovable, firm; *t'it, 'shí kóm'* *shat*, hard as iron cinders; *t'it, shá*, iron filings; *'tá t'it*, to work in iron; *'tá t'it, 'lò*, a blacksmith; *pák, t'it, or, géung t'it*, tin plates; *t'it, p'in'* hoop iron; *t'it, t'íu*, rod iron; *t'it, shí* iron wire; *t'it, pat, pat, 'koi*, an unalterable writing, like a decided officer's verdict; *t'it, shá chí*, "an iron pear," one who will not fork out; *'táng t'it, t'it*, very cold.

發
Tieh

Greedy, gluttonous; *t'ò t'it*, avaricious, inordinately greedy; an emblem of avarice, a monster drawn as a head without a body. Read *t'in* in the Fan Wan.

(562)

Tiú.

刁 The original form of 刁;
Tiau perverse, recusant, seditious;
restless, cabaling, artful, in-
croaching by falsities; *tiú*
fung, depraved manners; seditious
cabals; *tiú pat*, rabid
writings; *tiú tiú*, lightly
moved by the wind; *tiú ok*,
malignant; *tiú mán*, outrage-
ous, violent; *tiú k'íú 'nau*
ning, willful, one who can't be
pleased; *fung' tiú*, dogged,
uncontrite; *ch'ing tiú*, dic-
tatorial, assuming and over-
bearing; *tiú wán*, reckless
of consequences.

丟 To cast away, to throw away;
Tiu to lay down; to rid, relieved of;
to cast off; *tiú 'láng*, let him
cool off; *tiú lok*, lay it down;
tiú lok 'shui, thrown into the
water; *tiú mín*, to blast one's
credit; *tiú t'át*, wasteful, care-
less of things; *tiú shū p'áu*,
to quote a maxim against one,
to bring up a wise saw; *yéung*
sz' tiú hoi, cast your cares
to the wind; *tiú hí* to reject,
to heave away; *tiú 'm há* I
can't get them off my hands;
tiú 'ngán kok, to ogle.

雕 To engrave, to cut figures
彫 on, to carve and adorn; to
Tiau polish, as a composition; or-
namented, engraved; to tat-
too; sometimes used for the
next; *tiú fū*, to adorn with
carvings; *tiú hak*, engraving;
tiú ts'éung, a wall adorned
with sculptures.

凋 Fading, falling, as the sere
Tiau leaf; exhausted, injured; *tiú*
ding, fallen and scattered;
dying, as plants; *tiú tsé* fall-
en, withered, as flowers.

瑯 To cut and work gems, to
Tiau engrave precious stones; *tiú*
téuk, to polish gems.

鵂 An eagle, a lammergeyr; a
Tiau large bird of prey, whose pre-
sence even makes other birds
cast their feathers; *tiú tiú*,
clear, bright.

貂 The marten or sable; *tiú*
Tiau 'shū p'í, marten fur; *kau 'mi*
tsuk, *tiú*, a dog's tail tacked
on a sable—incongruous; *tiú*
'mí, fur tails, worn by mili-
tary officers.

弔 To condole with mourners,
吊 to ask respecting the dead;
Tiau to wail, to assist at a bur-
ial; condolence, sympathy; to
compassionate others, feeling
for; suspended; to hang up,
to suspend; to take, to move;
to order a rehearing; *tiú*
'sz' mourning, sorrowing for
friends; *tiú on* to order a
second trial; *tiú 'song*, to wail
for the dead; *fát, yéung tiú*
a paralytic fit; *hoi tiú* to
prepare for a funeral; *tiú fán*
to remove a criminal to an-
other court; *tiú 'hí*, hang it
up; *té tiú* flighty, having no
application; *tiú 'keng*, hung
by the neck; *tiú 'fung*, a
hanging bucket; a fortune-
teller's sign; *yut, tiú ts'in*, a
string of 1000 cash.

窞 Deep, profound; *'iú* (or
Tiau 'miú) *tiú* in a deep place.
Read 'miú in the Fau Wau.

to sow discord; *t'iu 'm 'hi*, too heavy to lift; there are none fit to choose; *t'iu 'hoi*, to lift off, to put aside.

禱 To move or replace the family tablets; the ancestral hall; *tsung t'iu*, an ancestral temple, a patrimony; *'shau t'iu*, to guard the lares.

調 To harmonize, to blend; to restore the peace, to bring about an end, to adjust properly; to mix up, to compound, as medicine; to attend to, as one's health; to temper, to regulate, to moderate; to tune an instrument; to try notes, to find the tone of a character; to unite, as syllables; to spell; *t'iu 'há ko' tsz'* run through that word; *t'iu 'yam*, to harmonize sounds; *t'iu mī* to blend tastes, to spice; *t'iu chī* to cure a disease; to put to rights; *t'iu 'ch'ü*, to manage; *t'iu t'au 'hang 'hang*, to act sullenly, to refuse obedience; *t'iu kang*, to season soups; an earthen spoon; *t'iu 'ín*, to tune a fiddle; *t'iu 'yéung*, to nurse one's health; *t'iu hī* lewd dalliance.

蜩 A cicada or broad locust; *t'iu káp*, the cast-off skin or exuviae of the cicada.

芳 Clover; a reed, whose tops are fit for brooms; *ding t'iu*, a marshy plant whose juice dyes the hair black, also called "rat-tail grass;" a sort of ivy or vine cleaving to walls; *t'iu 'ü*, clover, turned in for a subsoil in Chelkiáng; *t'iu t'iu*, high, lofty.

迢 Distant, remote; to go far away; *ts'in 'li t'iu t'iu*, thousands of miles away; *t'iu t'iu*, remote.

髻 Ringlets; hair of children falling down; *t'iu 'nin*, young, youthful.

齠 To shed teeth; young, childish; *t'iu 'nin*, a lad; *t'iu ch'an*, to get the new teeth.

條 A pair of reins, made of leather; a bridle.

鰈 A long narrow fish, called *pák t'iu*, perhaps a species of *Thryssa* or *Engraulis*.

條 A branch, a twig; anything long and slender; a classifier of long things, as a cane, a chain, a string, a snake, a bill, a queue, a worm, a river, a rainbow, a feather; an item, a section; an article, a division; a law; a manner; *kák, 'ki t'iu kái wai* only a few streets off; *yat, t'iu t'ai muk* one thesis; *fát, t'iu*, a main spring of hair-spring; *yat, t'iu 'shau kan*, a handherchief; *'ki t'iu*, several items; *kw' ai t'iu*, regulations; *yat, t'iu 'ts'ò*, a spear of grass; *t'iu t'iu 'yau 'li*, every sort of thing has its rules.

篠 A bamboo basket for carrying hay or muck, used by husbandmen; *ho' t'iu*, to carry a basket.

跳 To leap, to skip, to bounce, to jump; to dance, to hop about; to palpitate, to beat; to intrude upon; to advance, to shoot, as sprouts; to fling, to cast; *t'iu 'hoi* to lay a crime to another's charge; *t'iu lok loi*, jump down; *t'iu*

kò, to jump up; *ts'ui ch'ü* *t'ü* hopping and skipping about; *sam puk puk t'ü* my heart beats with terror; *t'ü fan ts'ung*, to leap a wall — an assignation; *t'ü lung mün*, to jump the dragon's gate — to rise rapidly in degrees; *hà kòm t'ü* techy as a crab; *t'ü ts'd*, jumps from his manger — to leave an employ causelessly.

眺 *T'iau* To look aslant, to glance furtively at, to peep; to look afar; *t'ü mong* to gaze at.

類 *T'iau* High officers sent to visit the court from princes; to have an audience; to send envoys to the princes.

Read *fü*; to incline the ear, to look at closely; *fü shau*, hanging the head and skulking away.

羅 *T'iau* To sell rice, to dispose of grain; *ch'ut t'ü* to sell corn; *sp'eng t'ü* to sell cheap, as from granaries.

(564)

To.

多 *To* Many, much; often, numerous; more; a superlative, far, very, too, much; to admire; to praise; to crave for more, to add; exceeding, excessive; *to sz* busy; officious; *ki to*, how many? *to shü*, how much? *to tak ni*, much obliged to you; *to kwo' d'au*, far too many; *chung tak to*, this is the heaviest; *hü to ki ni*, go again many times; *mo loi*

kòm to, not so much has *'mai lai kòm to*, don't so often; I don't want so to come; *'ai ngo to to hau* make my best res to him; *'hò to*, a great n *to chi*, to admire him; a many thanks; *'m to*, not much; *chuk, sám to*, to for the three manies, i.e. wealth and age; *to shau*, dling; *to kai' song*, a sc ing fellow; *to mung lok*, much indebted to you.

厖 *To* Hard, compact earth, cl firm ground.

(This is often pronounced *tü*.)

朵 *To* Branches hanging; a sifier of flames and flow to lead by the hand; to *ya to fo*, one flame; *fü flowers*, bouquets; *'i to*, ear; *to si*, the chops; *tü* all sorts of flowers.

垛 *To* A target; side apartment used as school-rooms; *shé or tsin to*, a target for arro *sheng to*, an esplanade w on a wall.

躲 *To* The body; to conceal on self, to hide away; to sk to slip off, to secrete; *to to lie hid*, to be out of way; *to lán*, shirking wo lazy; *to mái yat ch'ü* away snugly; *to chái to* scound from one's creditors; *pi to evade*, to shun; *to shí to dodge out of one's sigl to ts'ong*, to secrete.

剉 *To* To chop fine, to hash, cut into mince meat; *to yuk tséung* to cut up fles to hack in pieces.

情² The mind flagging; nerveless, indolent, lounging, lazy; rude; *'lân tō'* loitering, lazy; *tōi' tō'* remiss, cold and rude.

墮² To fall in ruins; fallen, ruined, dilapidated, destroyed; decayed, reduced, poor; to fall over, to fall down; to hang down, to sag; to flow down, as tears; disused, effete, worn out; setting, as the moon; occurs for the preceding; *tō' lok, u'* to fall down; degraded, fallen, poor; *tō' lok, kai,* damn you! *chit, tō'* may you be cursed! *t'úi tō'* push it over; *tsui' tō'* fell down drunk; *tō' lok, u'* a reduced family; *tō' 'má,* to fall off a horse; *tō' lok, hau'* to fall behind.

墮² The undulating line of a range of hills, having peaks and hollows.

(565)

T'o.

拖² To pull, to drag along; to draw; to draggle; to lead, to take by the hand; to drag into, to implicate; to protract; *t'ó lāi 'shau,* to join hands in walking; *t'ó 'shūn,* to track a boat; a fishing smack that drags nets; *t'ó 'nai tái' 'shui,* draggled through the mud, *met.* verbose, turbid, as a style; *t'ó lui'* involved, as in loss or danger; *t'ó 'kú 'shūn,* a fishing smack; *tái' t'ó,* a large smack; *t'ó sat,* as if bending the knee; *t'ó chū' 'k'ū,* lead him along; *t'ó 'sín,* to put off;

t'ó tái' 'há, help me on a little; *t'ó t'ip, kwó' 'k'ū,* I was obliged by a loan from him; *t'ó 'sau kóm' 'hò,* mutually pleased; *t'ó 'ching,* to wear a peacock's feather

佗² Often used for *t'ó,* 馱 to carry on the back; *t'ó pui'* humpbacked; *wai t'ó,* elegant, genteel.

佻² A crookbacked person, a humpback; having a diseased spine.

他² A man's name; *'Wan kang ch'í t'ó,* a general in the days of Mencius.

沲² Streams diverging, a tributary; a heavy rain; falling tears; the *Fú - t'ó 'cho* is a branch of the Tsz'-yá, one of the affluents of the Pei-ho.

瘡² To sling stones; *tá 'fi t'ó,* to play at throwing slung stones and pulling them back. The next occurs in this sense.

鈹² A stone roller; the balance-weight on a steelyard; *tá 'fi t'ó,* to throw slung stones; *ch'ing' t'ó,* steelyard weight; *tam' t'ó,* to throw the lead.

絃² A skein or hank of silk or floss; silken tassels used as ornaments on furs.

羴² A fabulous animal like a sheep with four ears and nine tails; *t'ó 'do 'yung,* or *t'ó 'lo 'ní,* velvet.

訛² To deceive, to insult; lying boasting. Read *ci,* in the phrase *ci ci,* self satisfied.

跽² To slip; *ts'ó t'ó,* to stumble in going uphill; to miss a good chance, to let an opportunity slip.

酡
T'o Face flushed with drink, rubicund; *t'o d'oling* dizzy, giddy, half-drunk; *d'o ngün*, flushed, red in the face.

陀
T'o Steep, dangerous, as a path; a common Buddhist syllable; *p'o d'o*, rugged; a road along a cliff; *pò d'o shán*, the island of Pooto near Chusan; *shá d'o*, sandy stepps.

駝
T'o A camel; to carry on the back; *lok d'o*, a camel; *d'o pui* hunchbacked.

駝
T'o A horse carrying burdens; to ride or carry on horseback; to back a burden; *fú d'o*, to carry a pack, a packhorse.

A colloquial word. To hang upon, to suspend, as from the neck or girdle; *t'o tsoi k'am*, hang it on the lappel; *t'o d'o*, with child.

鮑
T'o A sort of water gaval, which burrows in the sand; also a small species of dog fish or lamprey.

鼉
T'o Like the preceding; a dragon, a large iguana, whose skin was used for drums; *t'o kú p'ung p'ung*, the rattling drums.

舵
T'o A rudder; *t'o kung*, a helmsman; *t'o d'ung*, a tiller; *t'o mi*, the rudder; *t'úi t'o*, to port the helm; *pá t'o*, to steer.

妥
T'o Secure, safe, stable, fixed, firm; quiet, at ease, settled; *t'o tong* all proper, secured, everything right; *t'o t'ip*, well arranged, secured; *yau tik*, 'm t'o, there's something unsafe, there's a screw loose; *kong t'o*, well said.

唾
T'o To spit; saliva; *t'o* to spit at one; *t'o* revile; *'hau t'o* to expel and spit; *t'o mút*, ph

(566)

Tò.

刀
Táu A knife; a sword with edge; a knife-shaped current in the Hán dynasty; a canoe; a class quires; the 18th radical characters relating to pons, cutting, &c., *tò*, a knife; *tò tsai*, knife; *tò yuk*, the blade; *'hau*, edge of a knife; *tò* point of a blade; *ts'oi* cleaver; *sh'ái tò*, a *ch' shun* tò, a stiletto; *ts' shears, scissors; tau' fú* 'lung mín' tò, a bear knife; *met.* a double-faced phant; *tò hok*, a scabbard; *ts'in tò*, a guard of sword men; *shá há má ts'i* make a fair show of it; *tò ch'í*, six quires or lot paper; *mò tò fú*, to f *kwán tò*, a claymore, sword; Kwántí wielded; *tái* tò, a case knife.

舢
Táu A long narrow boat, a load of 300 *huk*, or *'tau* or pecks, probably cause this sort of boat to that quantity.

都
Tò A metropolis, the residence of the court, the capital where is an imperial throne; a fief granted to prince; imperial city whose rent

granted to statesmen; the state, the empire; abundant, fine, full; an exclamation of delight, excellent! to dwell; to occupy; all, altogether, the whole, in general; also, together with; still, not at all, may possibly be, probably; *tò m' kin' kwo' k'ü*, I've not seen him at all; *tá' tò ü shí* all are about the same; *sung' tò' m' iú* I don't even wish it as a gift; *'ngo tò hū* I will go too; *king tò*, the metropolis; *hai' tò' hō*, all are good; *tò kwo' tak*, can manage to get by; I can get along, I think; *tò hai' chán' wan'* had nothing but trouble; *tò' t'ung*, a major-general; *tò ch'át, ün'* the Censorate.

閭 *Tú* A tower or watchman's turret over a city gateway; a doubled door at a city gate.

睹 *Tú* To look, to see, to observe, to view; perceived, manifested; *'tò mat' sz' yan*, to remember people by looking at what they left one.

堵 *Tú* To obstruct, to close, to shut; to guard, to ward off; a wall, as around a yard; 50 cubits of wall; at peace, settled, as if at home; *'tò sak*, to close against; *'tò tsú*, to guard; to wall off the way to; *o' tò*, coin, pelf, lucre — an old term; *'tò ü* to defend.

賭 *Tú* To gamble, to play, to wager, to game; to risk, to stake; gaming, play; *'tò kwan'* a gambler; *lán' tò' sn' wai*, a confirmed gambler is useless; *'tò pok*, to play; *hai' tò*

ch'éung, to open a table; *'tò ming'* to risk one's life, as in war; *'tò meng' t'it*, try the chance, as in trading; *'tò ts'ia* to game; *'tò' ts'oi*, see how it will turn out; *'tò chau'* to swear, to take an oath; *'tò tong' t'au*, to leave security for a debt of honor.

島 *Tau* An island in the sea, an islet; *'hoi' tò*, an island; *'p'ung loi' sín' tò*, fairy isles.

搗 *Tau* To beat, as clothes; to pound, as in a mortar; to ram down, to make solid, as a wall; to lean against; to collect; *'tò lán'* to beat fine; *'tò ch'ut, chap*, to pound out the juice; *'tò i*, to beat clothes in washing.

禱 *Tau* To pray, to make supplications, to intreat the gods; to request, in courteous phrase; *'k'i' tò*, to pray; *'tò kō* to make known to the gods; *shí' tò*, thus I request — used at the end of letters.

倒 *Tau* To fall down, to fall prostrate; to invert, to subvert; to throw one's self down; sign of the past tense, in which it is like the next; an adverb, still, yet, indeed; *'tò ch'á' lai*, pour out tea and bring it; *'sz' tò t'í* he fell dead; *'tò snong kwá*, a rotten melon, one who is bloated; *'tá' tò*, fallen over; tip it over; *'tá' c'm' tò*, you did not hit him; *shí' f'i' tin' tò*, to confound right and wrong; *'tò ch'ong*, to take to one's bed; *'kung' tò' k'ü*, convinced him, made him see it so; *tsūts' tò*, very laughable;

chuk, 'tò, seized him; 'k'i 'tò *ch'ü* stand there; 'tò 'tí 'ü 'lò, a sot rolling on the ground; 'tò *shüt, tik*, 'hò, indeed you speak well; 'tò *shong*, bankruptcy of a house; 'tò *wan* unlucky.

到
Táu

To arrive at, to attain, to reach, to extend to; to go or come to; to, at, up to; finished, completed; still, but, yet; till, on the contrary; sign of the past tense; *hü* 'tò 'pin *ch'ü* where's he gone? 'tò 'ch'ü 'yal, *yéung* everywhere the same; 'loi 'tò he has come; 'tò 'ü 'kam till now; 't'ai 'tak, 'tò he will be on the watch; 'séung 'tak, 'tò have thought all about it; 'tò 'tai, to the bottom; however, after all, finally, at last; 'sz' 'tò 't'au 'loi, the matter is even now pressing; 'smò 'sho 'pat, 'tò omnipresent, it reaches everywhere; 'chau 'tò all around, complete; 'shau 'tò received; 'tò 'ká, reached home; 'hò 'tò 'ká 'ké one who does not take offense; 'tò 'yá 'pá well, let it pass—'tò 'yá is an adverbial phrase, like indeed, just so; 'tò 'tò 'iü 'hü still you wish to go against all reason; 'tò 'ngán 'ké a squinting man; 'tò 'tiü 'mò 'tik, 'mak, 'shui, when hung up, not a drop of ink would come out of him, i.e. he knows nothing; 'tsò 'tò 'shap, 'fun 'shap, done excellently well.

蠹

Tò

Small worms; grubs in wood; the tineas, a book-worm; the cheese mite; weevil grubs; 'tò 'ü, a bookworm, a student;

'tò 'yik, extortionate men; 'tò 'smò 'sch'ung, caterpillars.

妒
妬

Tú

Jealous, as a wife; en feeling ill will towards averse; 'tò 'fú, a woman; 'tò 'ki' jealous 'tò' envy, jealousy.

戮

Tú

To fall in ruins, destroy to besmear, to dirty; 'há' 'tò, to do detriment earthly things.

道

Táu

A road, a path, a way thoroughfare; azone; a cuit; virtue, rectitude; reason, doctrine, principle, what common sense approves; Reason or the Logos of Rationalists; a principle; reason; to follow out; to cord with, to lead in the to direct, in which it is the next; to speak, to talk converse; by, from, the a thing comes; a classified dispatches and edicts; 'tò reason, doctrine, propriety 'tò 'tak, virtue; 'tò 'tám to about; 'tò 'lò a road, a way 'yau 'mat, 'tò 'lò have you thing for me to do? 'tò 'ti priest's certificate; 'ching true reason; 'tò 'ká, the of the Rationalists; 'tò 's: 'Táu, priest; 'tò 't'oi, an indant of circuit, or 'tánt 'ái; 'tò to become perfect enter nighan; 'ch'ik, 'tò equator; 'aong 'tò the road, that which is perfect and operates per se; 'kung honorable, just; 'tsz' 'kü the proverb saith; 'yat, 'shing' 'chi, one imperial or

導² To lead, to conduct; to point out the way, to induce to do right; to regulate; to exhort, to teach; 'yan tò' to show the way; to direct in right courses; fan' tò district instructor; hoi' tò to teach first principles; kéung tò a village guide.

度² A measure; a degree, a limit; capacity, endurance; a degree of latitude or longitude; a rule, a regulation; to measure; to arrange, to spread out; to pass, as time; tok yat, 'iú tò take a measure of it; léung sám tò 'yan ts'úi 'k'ü, sent two or three messengers to hasten him; 'ki ch'éung tò how long is it? mò tò no limit, unlimited; fát, tò a regulation, a law; tò yat, to pass the day; shik, kwò tò eaten too much, stuffed; ch'íu tò to get souls out of hell; 'hò tái' tò léung very liberal, generous in feeling; tò huk, to keep time in a tune; tò út, to support one's self.

渡² To pass over a stream, to ford, to cross; to go through, as a road; a boat; tò shün, a passage-boat; wáng 'shui tò a ferry-boat; tò 't'au, a ferry; lok, tò to go aboard the passage-boat; tò 'ts'in, to ford shallows; tò 'hoi, to cross the seas; fan tò 'ts'in, to divide the ferrage.

鍍² To gild, to adorn with gold, to wash with gold; to plate; tò kam, to wash with gold; tò 'shau shik, gilded ornaments; tò 'ngan, silvered over.

杜² A sort of bullace or plum; to stop, to shut out, to restrict, to impede; a surname; tò tsü, to stop the way; to put an end to; tò 'múa pat, ch'ut, to shut one's door, and remain at home; tò 'wing, a sort of grass, whose fibres can be made into cords; tò 'kün, a goatsucker.

稌² A sort of glutinous rice, or millet, growing in marshy places.

稻² Rice in the plant, paddy; luk tò upland rice; sát, tò to sow rice; 'ts'ò tò early rice.

蹈² To step down, to tread on, to walk, to put down the foot; to tread under foot, to violate; tò fát, to disregard laws; 'shau 'mò tsuk, tò to move the hands and feet, gesticulation; tò 'kò, to walk far.

悼² Wounded in mind, afflicted; to grieve for, to pity an ignorant offender; to fear; to die early in life; tò huk, to bewail for; tò 'án' to sigh for; tò 'mong, grieving for one's relatives.

盜² To covet, and take by force; to rob, to plunder; to abduct; to commit piracy; a pirate, a footpad, a highwayman; to appropriate another's goods or country; k'éung tò a bandit; pò tò to seize robbers; 'yéung tò pirates; tò 'ts'ák, a thief; tò 'ming, to rob one's good name; tái' tò a robber; u' tò to be waylaid; shat, tò robbed of; tò 'kwan hí to steal arms; 'siu tò a thief, a pilferer.

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T'ò.

酒
T'áu

Waters rising and swelling; overflowing, rushing waters; to overpass bounds; to be rude to; a branch of the R. Hân in Shenst; *t'ò t'ò pat, tün'* flowing without cessation; *li' yik, t'ò t'ò,* making money fast.

悵
T'áu

To rejoice, greatly pleased; indulgent, in excess; to treat disrespectfully; to doubt; suspicion; a long time; to refrain from, as grief; *t'ò t'ò pat, kwai,* did not return for a long time; *t'ò sam,* reckless, insolent.

綯
條
T'áu

A plaited sash; a cord; a tassel or fringe of threads; occurs used for the next; *t'á t'ò,* to twist or braid silk fringe.

鞘
強
T'áu

A sheath or case for a bow; a scabbard; a covering for weapons; a vantbrace; just; liberal; *t'ò léuk,* plans for fighting, strategy, tactics.

叨
T'áu

To desire food, to love honor; to long for, to covet; inordinately desirous of, addicted to; ashamed of having had, to feel deeply grateful for, as unworthy of; *t'ò smung,* to be greatly thankful for; *t'ò kwong,* desirous of your kind favor, ashamed of asking your countenance; *t'ò káu* very desirous of seeing you; *t'ò t'im,* ashamed of having so many favors; *t'ò lám'* insatiable of your kindness;—all

切
T'áu

polite phrases; *hang' kün'* all enjoyed the k of heaven; *t'ám t'ò,* of, addicted to— as l

Grieved, sorrowful; *t'ò t'ò,* the heart t with grief.

饕
T'áu

Gluttonous, gormand rapacious; *t'ò shik,* to drink voraciously; avaricious and gluttonous; *fuk,* one who makes a his belly.

眺
T'áu

To cry and weep; bawling and screaming; *t'ò,* squalling, as child

桃
T'áu

A peach; a flower b called from their plum; *ying t'ò,* the beaked p; *pín t'ò,* or *hóp, t'ò* flat peach; *há mat, t'ò* Khamil peach; *hát* walnut; *t'ò yan,* peach-*t'ò shí'* a sword cutler; *sfú,* the peach charm, hu door lintels; *t'ò kòm* pouting, impudent; *t'ò ü* olibanum; *syéung t'ò,* carambola; *t'ò ch'ung* "peach bug," the wrei *t'ò* or *shan' tái' t'ò,* flow almond; *p'ik, t'ò fā,* double flowering peach; *chung,* peach bloom; *t'ò,* a cherry; *mit,* a wo lips; *t'ò sün,* the peach ge where Liú Pi made his pact; *lang fán' t'ò,* the peach.

逃
逃
T'áu

To abscond, to run to desert, to elude sear flee, to escape; *t'ò tsa* run away; *t'ò hok,* to truant; *kwái t'ò,* to ab

as a child; *t'üt*, *t'ò*, to get clean away; *t'ò yan*, a deserter, a fugitive; *t'ò p'è* to avoid, to get out of the way.

桃鼓
T'áu A hand-drum with two buttons tied to strings, twirled by silk peddlers, as they go through the streets, commonly called *ling lam 'kú*, or rattle drum.

涂
T'ò Name of a river in Sz'chuen, and one in Shantung; the last flows into the Gulf of Chihli; *t'ò üt*, the twelfth month; *t'ò t'ò*, a heavy dew.

塗
T'ò Mud, mire; a miry road; to daub, to defile, to besmear, to dirty; to plaster, to white-wash; to blot out, to efface; to fill up a hole; thick-headed, dull; thick; *t'ò t'ò*, inapt, stupid; *sch'an t'ò*, dirt and dust; *met.* the world, the age; *t'ò müt*, to blot out, to erase; *t'ò t'ò*, a muddy road; *t'ò t'ò t'ò* to plaster a wall; *t'ò mìn* to discolor the face, as actors or robbers do.

途
T'ò A path, a way; a pursuit, a mode; interchanged with the two last; *sch'èung t'ò*, a long road; *pún' t'ò t'ò fai* to fail in a pursuit, to stop half way; *sün t'ò*, along the road; *ch'ing t'ò*, the road, the distance.

涂
T'ò A fine and solid variety of pine wood used for making furniture.

茶
T'ò A bitter herb, perhaps a sort of colt's foot (*Tussilago*); the tea shrub; a weed; *t'ò mäu*, light, lithe, graceful as a girl; *t'ò tuk*, bitter troubles; *shan t'ò*, a god, whose name is

written on doors, as a charm; *sin' t'ò*, to borrow; *t'ò mi fá*, a red rose.

醅
T'ò The lees of spirits, the sediment of wine; *t'ò mi*, a sort of gin; *t'ò sü 'tsau*, mulled wine, medicated spirits, anciently drank.

除
T'ò A gentle palfrey; *t'ò t'ò*, a well-trained horse.

鵲
T'ò A bird which burrows with marmots or rats; the notice of its habits resembles those of the burrowing owl.

陶
T'áu An earthen vessel of any kind. Read *üü*, a kiln for burning earthen or other ware. Interchanged with the next.

陶
T'áu A furnace for burning pottery; earthenware; mournful thoughts; to nourish; to please, to exhilarate; to give vent to the feelings; correct, straight; *t'ò yan*, a potter; *t'ò yung*, to melt; to reform or transform; *p'ò t'ò*, grapes; *t'ò yan*, a kiln.

Read *üü*; a man's name, *Kò Jü*, a minister of Shun; *üü üü*, well satisfied.

淘
T'áu To scour, as rice; to wash out, to sift, to stir about, to cleanse and search for, as for gold dust; *t'ò 'mai*, to scour rice; *t'ò kon tseng* to wash out clean; *t'ò shä*, to wash out the sand; *t'ò shä 'lò*, scavengers who wash out rubbish; *lau 'shui t'ò t'ò*, gently flowing waters.

綯
T'áu To braid cord; to bind; a cord, a twisted string; *t'ò chü* to tie up, as a dog.

萄 T'au The vine; *p'ò t'ò 'kwo*, grapes; in Canton, a kind of rose-apple is so called; *p'ò t'ò 'tsau*, wine from grapes; spirits flavored with rose-apples.

袖 T'au The cuff of a coat, the end of the sleeve; it is often embroidered and shaped like a horsehoof.

陶 T'au Drunken, tipsy; *smò t'ò*, reeling, tipsy, drunk, staggering along.

鉤 T'au The wood used in a drum; the wooden part of a drum. Read *ciú*, a drum.

梲 T'au A block of wood, a useless stick; an auspicious animal; *t'òngat*, perverse, intractable, doggish; *t'ò múi' chí 'ng'* passed it over ignorantly.

濤 T'au Waves, billows; angry waves dashing on the shore; *po t'ò*, dashing waves.

翹 T'au To cover with feathers; a kind of feather flag or fan, used by dancers or actors; a funeral banner; *k'í t'ò*, standards of the army.

隨 T'au A strong wind. Read *ch'au*, a gentle rustling breeze.

徒 T'au To go afoot, to walk; a footman, a soldier; a disciple, a follower; a crowd, a multitude; a sensualist, a low fellow: banditti, ruffians; servants about an office; empty, as an open hand; in vain, futile, to no purpose; only, barely; to transport for three years; *t'ò tai'* a disciple, an apprentice; *smò láí' chí t'ò*, a faithless fellow; *t'ò pò'* to foot it; *c'm hai' hò t'ò*, a vile fellow; *t'ò dò mò kung*, all trouble and

no gain; *lán' t'ò*, a rascal; *t'ò cin*, in vain, uselessly; *man' t'ò*, transportation for three years; *fi t'ò*, banditti.

圖 T'au A map, a drawing, a chart, a diagram; to delineate, to sketch on paper; to scheme, to contrive; to plan how to get out of trouble; to plot, to intrigue; to estimate, to calculate; to wish for, to try for; *t'ám t'ò*, to earnestly wish; *t'ò tsik*, books and drawings; *t'ò ying*, the form of, the contour; a plate of; *t'ò shü*, a stone or metallic seal; *t'ò chéung*, one's seal; *t'ò ko' ch'ut*, *shan*, to contrive how to get the situation; *t'ò lí'* to scheme after gain.

屠 T'au To butcher, to kill and dress animals; to kill, to rip up, to rend; *t'ò fú* or *t'ò cyan*, a butcher; *kam' t'ò*, to prohibit butchering animals.

瘠 T'au An animal when sick; worn out by travel; *má t'ò*, a jaded horse.

土 T'au Earth, soil, clods, ground; the fourth of the five elements; a region, a place, a country; possessions; lands; a clayey, sallow, or earthy, color; on the ground; made of clay; local, peculiar, native to the place; the 32d radical of characters relating to earth; *t'ò sing*, Mercury; *shui t'ò*, the climate, the peculiarities of a place; *fung t'ò cyan ts'ing*, local manners, spirit of a people; *t'ò ch'án*, productions of a country; *t'ò cyan*, the natives; *t'ò t'ám*, a patois; *t'ò fú* a

go-down, the ground story; *t'ám* 't'ò, to test the soil for a grave, as geomancers do; *t'ò shan*, the terminalia; *hau* 't'ò, the guardian of graves — a dragon; *t'ò muk, 'ngau yan*, a blockhead, a statue, a dolt; *t'ò sz* Canton raw silk; *kwai* 't'ò, to bury, to return to dust; *t'ò 'kwai*, traitors, fellows in league with the enemy; *kú* 't'ò, one's native place; *t'ò fí*, local banditti; *t'ò pá* a village tyrant; *t'ò t'í sp'ò sát*, gods of the land; *t'ò t'í tán* festival of the gods of the land on the 2d of the 2d month.

討
T'áu To manage, to govern; to make war on, to punish criminals, to destroy the seditious; to kill, to put to death; to investigate, to search; to put away, to put down; to ask for, to seek; mixed; to bring upon one's self; *t'ò ts'ák* to attack the enemy; *t'ò chái* to dun for a debt; *ts'ü* 't'ò, to dun, to demand; *t'ò 'hò*, to get a good opinion for one's self, to toady; *t'ò im* to make people dislike one; *t'ám* 't'ò, to search out, to explore.

肚
T'ú The belly, abdomen; a belly-full, a good deal; the mind, the understanding; *t'ò fuk* the stomach; *ch'éung* 't'ò, the bowels; *yat* 't'ò *fo*, irascible, angry; *'ngo tsau tak*, *yat* 't'ò *hi* I ran myself out of breath; *chí chü 'kóm* 't'ò, fat, big-bellied; *t'ò t'ái 'hò ch'áng shün*, a liberal minded man, patient; *siú* 't'ò the bladder of animals; *yau* 't'ò, pregnant;

t'ò 'lū ming pák, intelligent; to comprehend; *'nün* 't'ò, a stomacher; *'fün* 't'ò *t'ung* a colic.

吐
T'ú To vomit, to spew; to open, as flowers; to spit out; to disgorge; to disclose, to tell all, to confess, to make a clean breast; *'au* 't'ò to puke; *t'ò ch'ut, slai*, to vomit; to tell; *t'ò shít*, to run out the tongue, as in surprise; *t'ò se* vomits and purges; *ts'ám* 't'ò *sz* the silkworm voids the silk; *t'ò fā*, to blossom; *pün* 't'ò *an pün* 't'ò not to tell all.

兔
T'ú A rabbit, a hare; *pák* 't'ò a rabbit; *'yé* 't'ò a hare; *t'ò 'tsz* a rabbit.

菟
T'ú A medicinal plant like sesamum, called *t'ò 'tsz*; *t'ò kwá*, a gourd.

套
T'ú Large, wide, what envelopes; to envelope, to enwrap; to add, to superadd; to include in the whole, of general use; a scabbard, an envelope, a wrapper; a bend in a river; a snare, a trap; a cave; a classifier of sets of books, of plays, and suits of clothes; *'m lok* 't'ò did not fall into the trap; *fung* 't'ò a letter envelope; *yat* 't'ò *shü*, the whole set; *t'ò fú* overalls, leg wrappers; *t'ò chü* put it in the case; *t'ò tsnu* arm coverings; *yat* 't'ò *í fuk*, a suit of ceremonial robes; *chün* 't'ò a noose, a snare; *t'ò wá* polite and general talk; *cho* 't'ò the great bend in the Yellow R.; *t'út*, 't'ò to disregard usage; *ngoi* 't'ò great-coats, over-coats.

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Toi.

代

代
Tái

A generation, an age; a dynasty; delegated, vicarious, deputed; to change, for, instead of, in the place of; *shai' toi'* an age; *'ng toi' d'ung d'ong*, five generations alive at once; *ts'án : Tong 'ng toi'* the Five Dynasties (A.D. 907-959) trode down China; *kau' toi'* posterity; *toi' pán'* to manage for one; *lik' toi'* successive ages or reigns; *toi' 'nt hū'* I'll go for you; *toi' ūt' kwong ming*, a fancy name for a lantern; *toi' shū*, one who writes for another, a clerk; *toi' shū* a deputy.

岱
Tái

The high peak in Shántung, the easternmost of the five mountains, called also *t'ái' shán* or Great Mt.

珠
Tái

'Tortoise-shell; *toi' mui'* precious tortoise-shell, brought from the south; *toi' mui' ngán keng'* spectacles with shell bows.

袋
Tái

A bag, a sack, a case, a purse, a pocket; a covering to inclose and protect things; *'mai toi'* corn bags; *shū toi'* a book-sack, a pedant; *fung toi'* a windsail; *shám toi'* a pocket; *ch'an' toi'* embroidered pockets hanging from the girdle; *ho toi'* a purse; *táp' toi'* a fob hung in a band; *sát' toi'* a quiver; *'tsau nong fán'* *toi'* a wine-sack and rice-bag, i. e. one given to eating; *ngau toi'* a money bag.

黛
Tái

To blacken the eyes or paint black ones; *toi'* a tint of invisible

隳
Tái

Cloudy; *'oi toi'* obscure, as when clouds

待
Tái

To wait for, to expect; wait upon, to wait till

待
Tái

have to, to treat; against; *'tang toi'* to

待
Tái

one; *toi' shí' á tung'* at the right moment com

待
Tái

ká' watch the price; to behave towards; *ta'*

待
Tái

disrespectful towards; *'ngo 'hò*, he treated me

怠
Tái

Impertinent, careless liking, remiss, lazy;

怠
Tái

dulgent, inattentive; w in courtesy, sluggish;

怠
Tái

indolent; *toi' kím' tire tak, shí' mò toi'* do not h

怠
Tái

when the time comes.

埧
Tái

A dam; a lock or in plane on a canal where

埧
Tái

can be passed by a win *toi' kák*, the scale of c

埧
Tái

at a lock.

迨
Tái

An adverb of time even till, to; *toi' k'a'*

迨
Tái

even to; *toi' kau'* till wards; *mí' toi' ping*, i

迨
Tái

married; *toi' kam*, til

逮
Tái

To follow after; to to, to be at; to come

逮
Tái

or in contact; equal duty; the 171st radical

逮
Tái

mí' chí' toi' I am uneq

逮
Tái

it; *pat, toi' 'kún hat*, i

逮
Tái

not pertain to his jurisd

逮
Tái

Read *toi'*; to blend; to to put in ward, to parol

逮
Tái

toi' to bring up, as a *toi' toi'* pleasing, agree;

(569)

T'oi.

胎 The womb; a pregnant womb; to commence; congenital; to resist, to rebel; 'yau t'oi or wai t'oi, with young; t'oi i, the placenta; mō t'oi, an official cap without fringe; shek t'oi, barren; lok t'oi, a miscarriage; t'oi kō, unyeared lamb's-wool; t'oi shang shau, born with a stiff hand; t'oi t'oi, a white, furred tongue; mīn t'oi, a cotton quilt; on t'oi, to still the womb; t'oi shang, viviparous; sz' t'oi, illicitly pregnant; mā t'oi, twins.

駝 A miserable hack of a horse; jaded, lame, weak and useless; t'oi tong' wide, vast—said of opening spring.

台 Eminent, exalted; your worship, your honor; venerable; t'oi t'oi, great sir; hing t'oi, exalted sir; t'oi fū t'oi, our district magistrate; t'oi ká' eminent sir.

Read i; I, me; pleased; grateful; to rejoice.

臺 Interchanged and contracted to the preceding. A square high terrace or platform built up; a turret, a lookout staging, an observatory; a gallery, a stage; on open terrace; a fort; a watchman's lookout over a gate; an appellation of officers; a term of compellation; a menial, a servant; t'in t'oi, a roof terrace, a verandah; shai' t'oi, a drying terrace; p'au' t'oi, a fort; sho chung t'oi,

a woman's dressing-case; t'oi tse' a pic-nic house in a garden; tsō' yat, t'oi k' to have a play; k' t'oi, a staging for plays, the boards; 'ki shi koi t'oi, when will the play begin? chai' t'oi, fū t'oi, and fān t'oi, are the three highest civilians in a province; kōk t'oi, the literary chancellor; chung t'oi, a president of a Board; k' t'oi, a censor; a magistrate; t'oi ts'in, in your presence, in court; fā t'oi, the receptacle of a flower; t'oi wān fū, Formosa.

檯 Name of a tree; a table; a theatre, the boards—and then interchanged with the last; yat, chéung t'oi, a table; 'sé tsz' t'oi, a writing-table, a desk; p'ái t'oi or koi t'oi, to set a table; k'am t'oi, the table or altar before a shrine; a magistrate's table; k' t'oi, to leave the table; shau t'oi, clear the table; yat, t'oi sung' a tablefull of viands; pát, t'oi, a table for eight sitters; t'oi pō' a table-cloth; yat tsz' t'oi, a sofa table; shek t'oi mīn' a marble top table.

抬 To carry between two; to raise, to lift; to move, to shake; t'oi 'kiú, to carry a sedan; pát, yan t'oi, he has eight bearers to carry him; t'oi 'kiú t'oi, chair-bearers; kō t'oi shi ká' to raise the current price; t'oi fān k' carry it back; t'oi tak, k' we cannot carry it; t'oi ká, to advance, to recommend.

藁 A sedge or rush growing in damp places; a vegetable which can be eaten.

郃 An ancient feudal state, situated in the modern superior department of Kien chau in the centre of Shensi.

臭 The soot from fire, dust arising from cinders and fire; smoky soot.

苔 Moss, lichens, conservæ; the small plants growing upon damp places; mossy, moss-grown; *ts'ing t'oi*, fucus on water, green mold; *ts'ing t'oi shek*, a mossy stone; *met.* one who inveigles others; *t'oi sin*, mosses; *t'oi ts'oi* a sort of lichen used for food.

殆 Dangerous, imminent; to expose, to hazard; beginning, approaching, familiar; nearly at, about, on the limits, almost; lazy; *chang t'oi*, to run into danger; *ngui t'oi*, hazardous; *t'oi chi yat*, *tsoi*, nearly a whole year; *t'oi k'ap*, nearly, about.

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Tok.

do u

度 To guess, to conceive, to conjecture; to estimate, to reckon, to calculate; to throw in, as into a caisson; *tok t'iu* to measure the size; *ch'ai tok*, to guess.

鐸 A bell or cymbal, used in the army to convey orders; one who arouses the age; *muk tok*, a bell with a wooden clapper; *fung tok*, wind jingles.

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T'ok.

托 To carry on the palm, to bear up, to take on the hand; to carry on the shoulder; erroneously used for the next; *t'ok, shau keng*, to waive off, to refuse; *t'ok p'ün*, a waiter, a tray; *t'ok, shéung pok, t'au*, take it on your shoulder; *lok lok, t'ok, t'ok*, disheartening, unsocial, unfavorable times; *pok, t'ok*, to shoulder a thing.

託 To charge with, to intrust with, to confide to, to commit in trust to; to commission, to engage one to do, to depend on, to ask of; to trust, to rely on; to make an excuse of, to use as a pretext; *pái t'ok*, to request as a favor; *t'ok, lí*, by your favor, I've been well — a polite phrase; *t'ok, ní tsò sz*, I request you to do this; *t'ok, mung*, to see in dreams, to be requested by an apparition; *t'ok, kú* to make an excuse for; *t'ok, kú*, to commit an orphan in charge; *ki t'ok*, to send by one; *shau yan t'ok*, engaged by another; *kat t'ok*, the cackling of a hen — a colloquial phrase.

飪 A bun made of wheaten flour; *pok, t'ok*, baked meat cakes.

葺 Faded, withered, fallen, as leaves or bark; rotten, dead, as trees; split and dead bark.

箝 The sheath of the bamboo, which covers the joints of the plant.

tok

橐 A bag or sack open at both ends; a porte-monnaie, worn around the waist; an implement of potters.

柝 A watchmen's rattle or stick which he beats on; to mark the watches; *kik, t'ok*, to strike the hours.

驢 A camel with one hump on its back; *t'ok, t'o*, or *lok, t'o*, the Bactrian camel.

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Tòm.

留 Erroneously used for *t'am* a tank, a pit, in the Fan Wan.

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Tong.

當 A proper value set on a field; what is suitable, opportune, convenient, proper, just; adequate to, competent; to bear, to sustain, to take the responsibility; to be equal to, to stand over against or in contrast, to match, to mate; to meet, to occur; at the time of, when, a certain time — in which sense it is often the present participle; to manage, to decide upon, to meet out justly, to superintend; to act as, to be; to bear against, to withstand; to screen, to protect; *tám tong*, I'll assume the matter, I'll be security for it; *'m kóm tong*, I cannot presume, i.e. you are too kind; *tong ká*, to be head of a family; *tong qing*, to be a soldier;

ying tong, ought, is proper; *tong 'm 'hi*, inadequate to; *tong shí*, at that time; *tong kam*, now, at this present time; *tong tak, to yan*, equal to many persons; *kam tong*, a business, an intrigue, a job; *tong paí* falling away, declining; *tong kái*, in the street; *tong t'in*, out of doors, open to the sky; *tong chung* to act as a midman; *'hi sho tong an*, what propriety requires.

鐙 Ear-rings, ear-pendants; jewels used on the head; *ding tong*, jingling stones hung in the wind; *kam tong tong*, a silk peddler's gong; a gold locket.

鑰 Interchanged with the last; a clasp or lock, called *dong tong*; sound of a drum.

黨 Not a few; a village of 500 houses; the elder of such a village; to fraternize, to club, to form cabals against government; to assist in doing evil; associates, companions; a cabal, a faction, a brotherhood, a league, a club, a banded company, seditious junto; to compare; to intrigue; to side with, to bring to mind; a place; *héung tong*, a village; *t'ung tong*, of the same party or faction; *ts'ák tong*, banditti; *kit, tong*, to band together; *'fi tong*, a clan of thieves; *tong ching* the village headman; *kok, ŭ k'í tong*, each in his place; *tong 'u*, adherents of a faction; *p ang tong*, a brotherhood.

檔 A waistcoat or wrapper, an undershirt; the crutch of a pair of breeches, called *fú tong*; *kwan tong*, a pair of trowsers.

黨 Right, forcible words; honest, faithful advice; to exhort to virtue.

鐮 An unauthorized character. A sort of poleax made crescent shaped; *dau kam tong*, a halberd with side hooks.

擋 To strike; to impede, to stop, to obstruct, to resist; to cover, to screen; to push;

擋 *tong chü* to hinder one; *tong ká* to stop the coach — of a visitor, i. e. to take his card instead of his visit; *tong t'au chan* the vanguard in a battle; *pí shau tong chü* stop or brace it with your hand; *tong chung*, a screen or something to stop the way.

擋 Constantly used for the last; to screen, to cover over; *tang ping tong* to put aside securely; *tong mang*, a scoop to take fish out of a net.

當 Suitable, favorable; to pawn, to pledge; to consider, to look upon as, reputed as; instead of, for, as; to deceive, as a pawnbroker does; basis, foundation; safely, properly; *tong p'ò* a pawnbroker's; *on tong* to pledge; *shuk tong* to get out of pawn; *tong p'ü* a pawn-ticket; *ní mók shéung k'ü tong* don't let him take you in; *tong ngo fan am*, do you think I'm asleep? *k'ü tong ngo ngoi*, he thinks I am a fool; *héung tong* a

licensed pawnbroker *ngan tong* 'shui, money as water; *t'ò* ably done; *tong* 'né treat you as a slave; *t'ò mò sz* he thinks I've to do; he acts as if no importance.

檔 A wooden bed or purlins on a roof; *tang* tree. A colloquial way heat on a course; *p' tong* 'mí, to ride once the course; *tong* 'tsz' racehorse, one used military examinations.

場 A stone with streaks, or strike running through to overrun; an excess; *tong* hills in the district in Kiángshü.

蕩 Large, level, vast, magnificent; still; agitated, d here and there, ready to over, shaking; unsettled; dissipated, vagrant; to squander to wantonly waste; *tò fá isü*, to waste riotously; *m chí tong hü pin*, I know where he has wandered; *tong* 'ch'án, to spend estate; *fong tong* care dissolute, profligate; *shuk* lost his way, out of reckoning; *tong tong* v deep; to overturn, as the *sau tong* wandering; *án*, all wasted, spent; *tong se* take care lest spill it over; *dau di tong* gadding about and out of employment. The second character also means a house like a cave.

盥² A tub to wash in; large, great; moved, disturbed; to shove a boat on land. A colloquial word. To smear, to rub over; *tik, tong*¹ to shake about, as when washing; *t'iu' tong*¹ in a panic; *tong' fú*, to plaster, as a wall; *tong' hak, min*¹ to blacken the face of one who passes bad money.

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T'ong.

湯 Hot water; broth, soup; clouds passing in showers; to bathe in warm water; *chū yuk' d'ong*, pork soup; *d'ong 'shui*, broth of meat; *po' d'ong*, to make soup; *d'ong 'tau*, a recipe for medicine; *d'ong min*¹ vermicelli soup; *d'ong 'pau 'tsai*, meat dumplings; *d'ong 'tau*, a soup tureen.

剖 An unauthorized character. To butcher, to cut open, to kill and dress meat; to dissect; *d'ong 'ngau*, to butcher an ox; *d'ong 'yan*, to dissect a body; *d'ong 'hoi*, rip it open; *d'ong 't'ò*, to cut up; *shang d'ong*, to cut up alive.

塘 A pool, a pond, a tank; a stagnant pool or ditch; a classifier of leagues; *cū d'ong*, a fish-pond; *ch'í' t' d'ong*, a pond; *lin d'ong*, a lily-pond; *yat, d'ong sun*¹ a league; *'hin d'ong* a muscle tank; *kon d'ong*, to drain a pond; *d'ong 'hò*, celery.

塘 A kind of locust; *t'iu' d'ong* a species of cicada or broad locust.

d'ong

唐 Wayward; to stretch out; *d'ong 'lah*, abrupt, brusque, rude, froward, lacking in proper humility; *d'ong 'sak*, to stop one's mouth, to answer.

唐 Boasting language, gasconade; a path to an ancestral temple; a dynasty which flourished A.D. 618—913; a Chinese; *'T'ong 'shán*, China; *'T'ong 'yan*, a Chinese; *d'ong 'fán 'swo 'hòp*, natives and foreigners at peace; *'fong d'ong*, exaggeration.

糖 Sugar; honey; candy; sugared; *shá d'ong*, granulated sugar; *pák d'ong*, white sugar; *T'áng 'gar*; *'ping d'ong 'fan*, pingfa sugar; *'wong d'ong* or *'pín' d'ong*, sugar in cakes; *'ping d'ong*, sugar candy; *d'ong 'shui*, molasses, syrup; *kít, d'ong*, unclarified sugar; *d'ong 'káu*, half candied molasses; *cū d'ong*, lost its sweetness; *met. losing one's powers of mind*; *chá' d'ong*, to press the cane; *d'ong 'kwo*, sweetmeats; *d'ong 'kwó*, a sort of sugar plums; *'héung d'ong*, sugar images carried in marriage processions.

堂 A hall, a mansion, a seat; a palace; a temple; a courtroom; a public hall or establishment; a hall in a house, the principal chamber; the officer who presides in a hall or on the bench; high, illustrious, venerable; to control, as with authority; distant relatives of the same clan; a designation of a single family or household; a plateau among hills; a clas-

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Tsai.

割 To pare, to cut even, to trim; to equalize, to portion, to adjust; to compound, as pills; a dose, a recipe; *yat tsai yéuk*, a dose of medicine; *t'ih tsai*, to arrange amicably; *chat tsai*, a check, a bond, made so as to cut in twain for evidence.

擠 To push, to push over, to upset; to press upon, to crowd; *tsai yung*, to crowd and press upon.

穡 To reap grain; a handful of rice, as it is cut; to put it together to bind into sheaves.

躋 To ascend, to go up, as stairs, to mount a steep hill; to reach; to rise, as vapor; a rainbow.

賻 To take or send a present; to present to, to offer; to dispatch, as documents; to send up to; *ts'an tsai*, to give to personally; *tsai sung* to send, as a present.

齎 Interchanged with the preceding. To take in both hands, to offer; to give to; to prepare necessities for a journey; to supply, to leave and store up; a siph; *tsai tsan kún*, a courier, a bearer of dispatches; *tsz' tsai*, to confer on; *fung tsai*, to hand up to.

齏 A sort of leek; to prepare and compound, to blend, to mix; as tastes; to make dishes of vegetables as the poor have; compounded, mixed; to com-

pare, as opinions; *wo tsai*, to blend, as when mixing the tastes of spices.

仔 A colloquial word. A child, a son; a diminutive; a little thing, the smaller of two; *tsai 'nū*, sons and daughters, children; *kwoi tsai*, a good boy; *tsai tá' tsai shai' kái* when a son is old he must take care of himself; *sai' man tsai*, children, lads; *chū tsai*, a pig; *kau tsai*, a puppy; *kung tsai*, images, pictures, playthings; *sz' tsai*, a servant boy; *ts'an tsai má*, a nurse.

祭 To sacrifice, to offer slaughtered victims before the gods or penates, which are also usually cooked; to bring an oblation, to approach before the gods; the time of worship; a sacrifice, an offering; *tsai' shing* to worship the sages; *tsai' tsz'* to present sacrifices; *tsai' man*, a prayer; an elegy hung up during the 49 days of mourning; *pái w' tsai* to scatter or lay out offerings along the road — as at the funerals of worthy men; *tsai' yau*, to appease ghosts by oblations.

稊 A sort of panicked millet which is not glutinous, and resembles wheat; it grows in Shensi.

際 A limit, a border, a region, the line of junction of two things; the time or place where another begins; to join, to begin; the time of occurring, now, since; *sz' shang chi tsai* between life and

death; *tsai' tsip* to receive, to blend, to meet; *'hò tsai'* a good opportunity, a favorable juncture; *'ts'z' tsai'* this time; *fung wam tsai' úi'* the winds and clouds have met; *met* to receive a favor.

濟
Ts'i

Name of a river; to assist, to succor, to benefit; to furnish gratuitous aid; to relieve; to cross a stream; to make successful, to further, to bring about, to complete; able, apt, clever; used for the next; *kau' tsai'* to save and relieve; *'m tsai' sz'* he will not do, he is inefficient; *tsai' mat, sham' sz'* what is he good for? *'t'ung chau' hung' tsai'* to cross a river in the same boat; *tsai' k'í* to feed the hungry; *tò' tsai' t'in. há'* to reform the world; *chau' tsai'* to supply another's wants; *tsai' tsai'* abundant; a concourse.

霽
Ts'i

The rain stopping, the clouds clearing away and the blue sky appearing; *ts'ing tsai'* a fair sky.

濟
Ts'i

Angry, enraged; suspicious, envious of; to doubt; *t'in. chí' fung' tsai'* when heaven is angry.

瘖
Ts'i

Read *tsai*. To taste; to sip, to wet the lips; a plaintive sound.

A colloquial word. A superlative, denoting that the extreme has been reached; *tám' tak tsai'* excessively weak, as tea; *'mò mat tsai'* not much there, nothing to speak of; *tái' tak tsai'* far too large; *hai' tak tsai'* certainly.

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Ts'ai.

妻
Ts'i

A wife, a partner, a consort who is tall legal ceremonies; *ts'ing' ts'ai*, a wife; *ling' ts'ai*, a court; *hák' ts'ai*, a wayside; *t'au' ts'ai*, taken while sojourning where; *ping' ts'ai*, a wife, i. e. a concubine; *ts'ai*, to take a wife; my good wife, a virtuous wife; *ts'ai' mi' ts'ip*, accomplished wife and her concubine.

Also read *ts'ai'*; to give a daughter as wife to one.

凄
Ts'i

Intense cold; bleak, wintry; a cold wind; *ling*, freezing; *calai' ts'ai' ts'ai*, afflicted, grievous; *ts'ai' ts'ai*, sleety rain; *ts'ai' ts'it*, bitter; *ts'ai' déung*, *gri' kóm' ts'ai' déung*, so serious, as consequence *ts'am*, oppressed, borne case, needy. The second means gathering clouds.

悽
Ts'i

Similar to the last; *g' ts'ai'*, afflicted, sorrowing; *su' pi' ts'ai'*, from hunger; *pi' ts'ai'*, ble, suffering; *ts'ai'* gaunt, famishing.

縷
Ts'i

The stripes, colored or in silken fabrics; ornate blended colors and stripes.

妻
Ts'i

Luxuriant foliage; *ts'ai'* moving clouds; a man using himself.

恚 To look angry, frowning; *ts'ai wong*, vexed, sorry, disappointed.

棲 To roost, to perch, to nestle; to sojourn, to stay at, to reside; to settle down, to rest, *Ts'i* to repose; at peace; a perch, a roost; a sleeping-place; a lodging-place; *kai ts'ai*, a hen-roost; *tsám' shí ts'ai chí'* to live here for a while; *und teng' ts'ai shan*, no place to stay at; *ts'ai sít*, to and fro, like a stranger.

齊 Even, equal, uniform; to equalize, to tranquillize; to adjust, to classify, to arrange methodically or according to rank; at once, all, together, alike; quick, smart; good; to discriminate; an ancient feudal state comprising the part of Shántung east of T'ái shán; the 210th radical; *ching ts'ai*, well arranged, properly placed; *ts'ai chau*, an old name for China; *yat, ts'ai hū'* all go at once; *shau ts'ai chéung' muk*, to collect all the accounts; *ts'ai uní*, an old couple; *'m pán' tak, yan ts'ai*, he was not turned out a full man — said of a young scapegrace; *tò ts'it, kóm' ts'ai*, trimmed even, all of a size; *ts'ai sam*, of one mind; *'tang ts'ai*, wait till all come; *ts'ai pt'* all are ready, fully prepared; *pat, ts'ai*, incomplete, unequal; *ts'ai ká*, to govern a family.

蟻 A maggot; *ts'ai ts'ò*, worms in carcasses; *yan ts'ai*, a grub, larvæ in mulberry and other trees.

薺 Cress, shepherd's purse; a term for small esculent plants like pepper-grass, cress, mint.

鰱 A thin fish, with a silvery belly; a mullet; *'má ts'ai*, a kind of anchovy (*Coilia playfairii*); *woong' mi ts'ai*, yellow tail mullet (*Mullus xanthurus*); *pák' ts'ai*, greenish mullet *Mugil ventriosus*.

泚 Perspiring, sweating on the forehead; clear water; fresh, clean; name of a stream.

切 All, every, the whole; *yat, ts'ai* the entire lot; *chí' kú' yat, ts'ai* I thank you for all your kindness.

砌 A stone step; ornamented tiles laid for steps; to lay, as tiles; to place regularly, to fit in; *ts'ai' hò*, lay them even, as bricks; *ts'ai' uní*, place them straight; *ts'ai' shék, lò'* to pave with stones; *ts'ai' ts'éung*, to lay a wall; *ts'ai' ngá*, to tile roofs.

(578)

Tsak.

tsuk

則 A rule, a precept, a law, a regulation; a principle; a pattern, an example; a standard, a measure by which to test an act; to conform to rule, to imitate, to walk by; an illative particle, denoting a result, a reason for, a cause for; wherefore, immediately, then; a conditional particle, after that, in that case; therefore, next, consequently; *fút, tsak*, a rule, a pattern; *'chun*

tsak, the pattern, at the time, like the rule, as a carpenter's line is; *cho tsak*, how then? *tsak, ko'* in the court dialect is like *pá' lok*, well, then; e. g. *shü' tsui' tsak, ku'* well, then I'll pardon the fault; *'yau mat, 'yau tsak*, both the substance and the immaterial principle; *in tsak*, if so, then; *yat, tsak, 'i 'hi, yat, tsak, 'i kü'* to excite both our joy and fear; *tsak, yat, 'yá*, then they are alike; *'sui tsak, 'kóm*, then I shall venture.

鯽 A species of bream (*Cyprinus gibeloides*) with a long dorsal, called *tsak, 'ná sú*; *shuk, kwat, tsak*, the blunt headed bream (*Cyprinus abbreviatus*); *'kam tsak*, the red tailed bream (*Cyprinus auratus*).

(579)

Ts'ák.

賊 A thief, a robber, a highwayman; a bandit; seditious, those who rise against the government; the enemy; a term of contempt; to rob, to murder; to maltreat, to oppress; a fly in grain; *'lò ts'ák*, an old robber; *ts'ák, 'kóm 'ngán*, eyes sharp as a thief's; *ts'ák, ping*, the enemy's force; *'hni ts'ák*, a pirate, corsair, freebooter; *ts'ák, it'au*, a ring-leader of robbers; *ts'ák, 'tsni*, a rascal, a pilferer; *tsò' ts'ák*, to turn robber; *ts'ák, chong*, booty; *ts'ák, ying*, a suspicious looking fellow.

蠅 A fly which eats the grain at its joints; a sort of Hessian fly, commonly called *wong ch'ung* or the yellow bug.

(580)

Tsam.

怎 What? *'tsam mo*, what? *'tsam 'kong*, what does he say? used in the court dialect.

This is usually read *'sham*.

浸 To soak through, to penetrate; to saturate, to steep in, to macerate, to wet; to submerge, to immerse; to flood, to lay under water, as fields; drenched, wet, imbued with, watered; gradually, gently; *tsam' 'sz* drowned; *tsam' 't'ong* soaked in syrup; *tsam' 'yun* to imbue with, to prejudice against, to bias; *tsam' 'chá'* niggardly, closefisted; *'shui tsam'* overflowed; *kon' tsam'* *shung 'ngán*, the perspiration rolled down his face; *tsam' shap*, wet it, soak it; *'pi 'shui tsam' 'chü'* cover it with water; *'k'í shiit, tsam' 'yam*, his words are insidious and persuasive; *tsam' 'tsau*, spirits in which fruits have been soaked; *tsam' yap, sam*, it is wet through.

測 To sound, to fathom, to ascertain the depth of water; met. to comprehend; a large affluent of the Yellow River, and an inferior department in S. E. Shánsi; *tsam' tsam' 'há*, try its depth. This character is sometimes used for *táp*, to get wet; and for *'tam*, to sound.

(581)

T's'am.

侵 To usurp, to inroach upon, to enter gradually; to appropriate, to plunder, to invade; possessed, by as a spirit; bad, calamitous, as a year; *ts'am hoí* to injure insensibly; *ts'am chím* to unjustly inroach on; *ts'am pún*, to draw on the principal; *ts'am tik yap hū* stick in a few bad ones; *ts'am pin p'ái*, to braid in false hair; *tái ts'am chí nín*, a bad year; *ts'am líng*, to intimidate, to oppress.

Read *ts'am*; diminutive, small.

駿 Occurs used for the preceding; properly a swift horse; *ts'am ts'am*, a fast running courser.

蔽 To influence, to act upon; a malign halo; abundant, great, full.

鏝 To cut, to engrave; sharp-pointed; a point; an awl, a graver.

蓂 Used for *sham* 參 ginseng, but erroneously.

尋 To hunt after, to search, on the track of; to seek, to investigate; to use, to employ; to continue, to connect with; usually, ordinarily; temporary, unexpectedly; for a long time; common; a measure of eight cubits, or like the outstretched arms; *ts'am m' chéuk*, I can not find it; *ts'am mí* to wish more of, as of a tidbit; *ts'am t'au lò* seeking for work;

ts'am shéung, usual, common; *kau ts'am*, to hunt after one; *ts'am mí* died unexpectedly; *ts'am t'íu kai* to think out a plan; *cháu ts'am*, to seek everywhere for; *ts'am ch'an' t'í' k'ü*, I've got track of him; *ts'am kan man' tai*, to investigate thoroughly; *ts'am sz'* to meddle with; *ts'am mat*, a colloquial phrase for yesterday.

搏 To scald, as a fowl, in order to pluck it; to steep in hot broth, to make a broth of.

鱈 The sturgeon; *ts'am lung ü*, the sturgeon.

鱈 An enormous fish, with a long nose, found in the Yangtze' kiáng; probably a sturgeon.

鐔 The guard on the hilt of a sword; a dagger, a dirk; the edge of a sword.

甕 A vase with a large belly and small mouth; a large kettle or boiler.

寢 To sleep; rest, sleep; to rest, to desist, to repose; a back chamber, a bed-chamber; an adytum in a temple; a retiring-room in a palace; a dwelling-house; a mausoleum or house near a grave; *on ts'am*, to sleep quietly; *ts'am*, the affair then terminated; *ts'am shat*, a dormitory; the ancestral hall in a mansion; *nan ts'am*, I cannot get asleep; *ts'am ping*, to give rest to troops; *ling ts'am*, the imperial mausolea near Muk-teu; *ching ts'am*, room behind the hall.

(582)

Tsám.

簪

Tsán

A hairpin, clasp, or bodkin, used to confine the hair or fasten the coiffure; to insert in the hair, to stick on the head; quick, brisk, to collect speedily; *tsám p'áng*, a hairpin; *tsám fú*, to stick flowers in the hair; *niú tsám*, a gay headstall; *yuk tsám fú*, the tuberoses; *kai tsám mai*, the fowl pecks the rice—a colloquial phrase.

鑿

Tsán

A stone-cutter's chissel; a small cold chissel; to pierce, as a thorn; to cut in, to cut or chissel out; to carve, as flowers; *tsám fú*, to carve flowers; *tsám tò*, a stone chissel; *tsám hoi pin*, to split open an edge; *pi lak tsám*, the thorn pierced me.

暫

Tsán

A part of a day; for the time being, briefly, shortly, for a short time, in the interim, meanwhile; suddenly; *tsám shí*, a little while; *tsám yan*, be patient; *tsám ü* suddenly met him; *tsám chü* a temporary lodging; *ho tsám pat*, *ho shéung*, it will do for a temporary arrangement.

(583)

Ts'ám.

參

Ts'an

To be concerned with, to join with for consultation, to advise, to give counsel to; to blend, to mix, to form one of three; to have an audience,

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to salute, to see one; peach, to report to the on other officers; combined, as colors; a deposition, an impeachment; the constellation, consisting stars $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \eta, \xi$, as Orion; *tsám tsau* to moralize against; *tá* to make an obeisance; *pái* to visit one; to work *tsám tsám ts'z' ts'z'* not well ranked, unassorted *tsám kák*, to degrade a officer and report it; *tsám* to throw into confusion *tsám tséung* a colonel; *tséung*, to consult up *sh'ü tsám*, admitted levee; to worship the preme; *tsám ting* *smò* I've examined it and for no mistakes.

駢

Ts'an

Three horses abreast in chariot; the horses outside the thills; *tsám shing* the sitters in a carriage; *t'üt ts'í tsang* he unhitched wheelhorse and gave it to him

蠶

Ts'an

The silkworm; caterpillar which weave cocoons; *ts'ch'ung*, the silk-worm; *ts'ch'ung kon*, dried silkworm used for food; *tsám kú*, goddess of silkgrowers; *ts'kau*, silken, silk fabric *tsám shik* to gnaw like silkworm, to encroach other's domains; *tsám k* a cocoon.

剗

Ts'an

To cut apart, to chop; chissel off; to cut with a bur *tsám tò*, a beveled knife chissel.

峻 A high, inaccessible peak or cliff; a cloud-capt summit; *ts'ám ngám*, a lofty, craggy summit; also high piled up rocks.

狡 Crafty, wily, artful, as a hare, which has many ways of escape; *ts'ám t'ò* a crafty rabbit.

諂 To adulate, to humor, to flatter; to misrepresent, to gloss over, to calumniate, to asperse, to traduce, to detract; servility; detraction, malignity; *ts'ám ning'* to cajole and asperse; *ts'ám 'chím*, to intrigue against, to slander; *ts'ám 'yan*, a backbiter; *ts'ám 'ín 'yé 'wò* calumnies induce troubles; *ts'ám 'shan*, an intriguing officer; *ts'ám 'kau 'kau 'kú*, he is everywhere spoken against.

饒 To gormandise, to be fond of eating; greedy, gluttonous, voracious; *'hau ts'ám*, omnivorous.

慚 Ashamed, mortified, chomfallen; to feel ashamed of, to blush for; to be sensible of one's defects or failure; *sau ts'ám*, to redden from mortification; *tái' ín pat, ts'ám*, he does not blush for a lie, he has no modesty; *ts'ám tak*, conscious of one's defects.

慘 Cruel, hard-hearted, inhuman; to be afflicted, injured, wounded in the mind; a superlative, applied to sufferings; *pi' ts'ám*, extreme grief; *shéung tak, ts'ám*, horribly wounded; *ts'ám huk*,

unfeeling, callous; *'hò ts'ám*, very shocking; *ts'ám hak*, oppressive, fleecing the people; *ts'ám tsò 'wáng 'wò* to meet with cruelty and misfortunes.

慚 Pained, feeling acutely, grieved; distressed; sickened from former sufferings; already.

慘 A delicate hand, a hand with tapering fingers; fine, tapering, small; to take up with the hand.

簍 Bamboos varying in length: a pandean pipe; a hair-pin; an open basket like a fan; *fat, ts'ám*, a basket scuttle; *fú' ts'ám*, a mortar-hod; *kuk, tau ts'ám*, a grain fan; *láp sáp, ts'ám*, a dirt basket.

(584)

Ts'an.

ts'in,

親 To love, to be attached to; liking, pleased with; near, intimate; near to, belonging to one's self, personal, myself; a relative, related to, having affinity, kindred, kin, kith; parents: a wife; affianced; used for *san*, new; *ts'an ts'ik*, one's relatives; *ts'ü' ts'an*, to take a wife; *shing ts'an*, to consummate a marriage; *im ts'an* or *fü' ts'an*, a father, *ts'z' ts'an* or *'mò ts'an*, a mother; *ying ts'an*, to escort the bride; *teng' ts'an ts'an sz'* contracted the marriage; *'yau ts'an*, related to him; *ts'an pat, 'sé*, wrote it myself; *'kong ts'an 'hò 'hau lán* split my mouth if I ever said so.

ts'an *ts'* very intimate; *ts'an* *oi'* to love much; *ts'an* *kan'* near to one; nearly related; *ts'an* *'tsui*, to kiss; *p'ung'* *ts'an*, to run against; *kwán'* *ts'an*, to slip down; *ts'an* *'ngán kin'* I saw it myself; *ts'an* *shéung'* *ká' ts'an*, to be doubly connected; *sp'an* *k'ung tün' luk ts'an*, nobody knows his poor relations.

(585)

Tsán.

150

贊 To accumulate, to collect together, to hoard up, to store.

趲 To walk, to get on; to flee, to run away, to scatter, to put to flight; to hasten, to urge, to quicken, to press; *'tsán pò'* to walk quicker; *ts'úi' tsán*, to urge on; *yat, yat, loi' tsán*, he comes urging me daily; *'tsán' k'ü' hí shan*, urge him to get out of bed.

趲 Promptly, quickly; with haste; to hasten, to accelerate.

咎 Sometimes used for *tsá* 咱 I, me, in the north. A surname.

贊 To visit a superior, to come before a god; to second, to assist in bringing forward, to introduce, to bring a present to one; to make clear, to bring to light; to go out; to give evidence; to praise, to commend, in which sense it is interchanged with the next: *tsán' cho'* to aid in, to further;

tsán' t'ong, to still a court, as the crier does; *tsán' shing*, to assist in bringing about; *tsán' kin'* to visit.

讚 To praise, to commend, to laud; to sing praises to; to record the praises of; to assist; to explain; *tak, yan tsán'* to be praised, praise-worthy; *tsán' 'mi*, to praise; *tsán' sín'* to commend; *tsung' tsán'* to extol, to sing praises to; *tsán' tak, kwó'* laudable.

濺 To stir up muddy water; turbid water; to spatter; to rebound, to recoil; resilient; *tsán' 'nan shan*, dirtied and splashed; *tsán' 'hi*, to bound back; *tsán' lok, ti'* bounded back on the ground; *tsán' shap, shan*, splattered against me.

瓚 A sort of stone sceptre made with a cup, used in pouring out libations; a kind of bottle used in worship.

(586)

Ts'án.

餐 To swallow, to eat; a meal; a classifier of meals; to gather and to select; *yat, ts'án fán'* a meal; *'tsò ts'án* breakfast; *tái' ts'án*, dinner; *'mán ts'án* supper; *yat, shik, sám ts'án*, three meals a day; *ts'án t'au fun'* a common meal; *chán' ts'án shik* works for his food; *sau' shik, hò'm ts'án*, handsome enough to be eaten; *'páu ts'án*, a good meal; *ts'án*

wan min üt dines in the clouds and sleeps on the moon — an enthusiast; *ch'í fán' ts'án*, a diner out; *ts'án chuk*, *ts'án fán'* a meal of congee and of rice — poor.

殘 *Ts'an* To ruin, to destroy; to injure, to spoil; to mangle, to tread on; to kill, to slaughter; mischievous, wicked, cruel; spoiled, pillaged; withered; broken food, leavings; deficient, nearly used up, ready to vanish away; *ts'án hoi'* truculent, savage; *shau tsuk*, *ts'ung ts'án*, fraternal strifes; *ts'án fú*, a withered flower — a prostitute; *ts'án min*, year going out; an old man; *shik ts'án*, leavings, orts; *ts'án yan*, to injure people; a villain; *ts'án pui*, heeltaps; *ts'án k'üt*, deficient, injured; *ts'án 'yan*, cruel, unfeeling.

衆 *Ts'an* Half a *'tau* or peck; a meal; many, much, a multitude; clear, bright; to agree upon; fine, excellent; beautiful, as a woman; to laugh, smiling; fine rice; *pák ts'án'* white rice, anciently picked over by criminals; *ts'án' ts'án'* elegant, as dress; *ts'án' in á siú'* he laughed outright; *ts'án' t'au*, a worthless fellow — a colloquial phrase.

燦 *Ts'an* Resplendent, clear; attractive, bright, gay; *ts'án' lán'* lustrous, brilliant; *ts'án' t'au*, you're a bright one!

璨 *Ts'an* The lustre of a gem, a bright gem; *ts'úi ts'án'* pendent gems, said of hanging flowers, like the Vanda.

(587)

Tsang.

曾 To duplicate, to add; *tsang sün*, a great-grandson; *tsang Tsang tsò 'mò*, a great-grandmother; *tsang 'tsò*, a great-grandfather.

增 To add, to double, to increase; repeated, doubled; *tsang ká tsang*, to augment; *tsang ká'* to raise the price; *tsang mái*, to give a higher price, to throw in the difference.

憎 To hate, to dislike, to abominate; *'ho tsang*, hateful; *Tsang tak, cyan tsang*, to be hated; *hat, cyan tsang*, to act so as to be hated; *'ngo 'hò tsang 'k'ü*, I perfectly detest him; *tsang hò' pat: t'ung*, capricious, now hating and then loving.

罾 A lifting net, suspended by the corners; *kwá' tsang*, to let down the net; *ká tsang*, a crab-net made of cloth; *'an tsang*, to raise the net; *'an tsang 'm ki' tak, t'ong' lo shi*, he don't like to remember when he dragged for shrimps.

緡 A general name for common silken fabrics, as pongee, *Tsang sarsnet*, lutestring.

甑 A boiler for distilling, an alembic, a still made of pewter; a boiler for steaming rice to steam, to distil; *lok tsang ching*, put it in the still and steam it.

踏 To miss the road; *tsang tang* confused, in a hurry. *Tsang* lost his clue.

贈 To-present, to give to, to bestow on; to confer, as by the crown; to add to; *tsang¹ sung¹* to give a present to; *kò¹ tsang¹* to honor an officer's parents for his merits; *tsang¹ kún k'í shik*, to give a look at one's complexion—a sign of physiognomists; *chít¹ 'lau tsang¹ chang¹ yan*, to give a willow-twig at parting; *toi¹ tsang¹* waiting for promotion, as expectant graduates do, at sixty.

(588)

Ts'ang.

曾 An adverb of time; past, already, done; how? a sign of past time; *'m ts'ang* or *ni¹ ts'ang*, not yet; often a polite way of saying no; *'yá ts'ang tsò¹ kwò¹* it is already done; *chò ts'ang*, when will it be? *ts'ang kin¹* I have seen it; *tsò¹ 'm tsang*, is it done yet?

層

層 A story of a house; a layer, a strata, a tier, a stage; a lamina, a plate, or whatever is piled or laid on; still more, added to; a step, a degree above; a classifier of stories; *kò¹ 'k'ü yat, ts'ang*, one peg higher than it; *mo¹ ts'ang*, no progress, it can't be done; *ts'in ts'ang¹ chít¹*, foliated mica; *'shéung tai² sám ts'ang*, go up to the third story; *chung¹ yat ts'ang*, one degree heavier; *'yau ts'ang¹ 'yau ts'z¹* there are proper gradations.

(589)

Tsap.

執

A colloquial word. a handful, a pile; a knot; *chü¹ mái yat*, ing in a single com; *tsò¹ mái yat, tsap*, together in a group; *sò¹ tsap*, sweep it up into; *ap, tsap*, stingy, crawl; *yat, tsap, 'mai*, rice as the fingers call; *'tau tsap*, to make money.

(590)

Ts'ap.

戢

To collect in an arsenal; to store up weapons; to desist from, to lay as arms; to fold, as wings; *ts'ap, ts'ap*, to cut off; *'ch'ái ts'ap, tò¹ shut*, to press it down very solid; *ts'ap, kon kwò*, to shields and spears.

澱

Water rapidly flowing; rapid; cordial, harmonious; agreeing; to accord with.

緝

To twist a cord; to continue; to come after; to follow, to succeed; to pursue; to follow after, to be search for; to apprehend; *ts'ap, wok*, to pursue and; *ts'ap, sz¹* to watch smugglers; *ts'ap, sz¹ shün*, reventers; *ts'ap, chéuk*, caught; *ch'á ts'ap*, on the s; *ts'un ts'ap*, to get on the

輯 To collect the materials to form a chariot, a car well arranged; union, concord, agreement; to make every thing agreeable, put in its proper place; to compile; to act gently and cordially; to collect, to congregate; *wo ts'ap*, in good accord, to pacify; *ning ts'ap*, peaceful; *sau ts'ap*, *dun pong*, to induce the neighboring states to be at peace.

葺 To put in order, to repair; to cover, to thatch; a spinous grans; *sau ts'ap*, to refit, as a house; *ts'ap*, *pò*, to repair.

(591)

Tsáp.

雜 A mixture of different colors or ingredients; partico-
襍 lored, streaked; mixed, un-
Tsáh assorted, blended, mingled, confused; various, all sorts, miscellaneous, heterogeneous, fragmentary; to mix, to confuse; to repeat; to revolve; to bore through; *tsáp*, *fu* miscellaneous goods; *tsáp*, *fu* *p'ò* a variety store; *tsáp*, *shik*, variegated; *sam tsáp*, distracted, not keeping long at a purpose; *tsáp*, *chung* *'tsai*, a bastard; *tsáp*, *d'ong* *'kwo*, chowchow sweetmeats; *'ng fong tsáp*, *ch'ü*, a place where all sorts of people live; *tsáp*, *lün* confused, put in disorder; *hán tsáp*, *yan* *'tang* loafers, idlers; *'tá tsáp*, man of all work; *shik*, *tsáp*, to eat anything, not to fast; *láp*, *tsáp*, miscellaneous, a medley.

集 To flock together; to gather, as clouds; to assemble, to come together, to congregate, to collect; to bring together; to go directly to the mark; to mix properly, to blend; to make a collection, to compile; a miscellany, *ana*; a place where people collect, as a market; often interchanged with the last; *ts'ai tsáp*, all came together, a full concourse; *man tsáp*, a miscellany; *yal*, *tsáp*, one division of a book, what is collected under one head; *tsáp*, *ü' k'í* a varied bill, as at a theatre; *chung*, *yal*, *káp*, *tsáp*, friends here the whole day; *d'ta há* *wan tsáp*, crowded together from all quarters; *tsü* *tsáp* to assemble, to collect.

襲 Double garments, lined robes, a court dress; a suit; a robe fastened on the left side; collected; repeated; to make a foray, to invade, to steal into; to receive, to inherit; hereditary, descending in a family; *shai* *tsáp*, hereditary; *tsáp*, *yam* hereditary protection and pension — for the merit of ancestors; *yal*, *tsáp*, *á*, a suit of clothes; *shai* *tsáp*, *'tsz* *tséuk*, a hereditary baron.

習 A continued flight; to repeat the same act, to practice, to get accustomed to, to become skilled in; practice, use, custom, habit, exercise, repetition; *hok*, *tsáp*, apprenticed to; to learn about; *tsáp*, *kwán* *'shing* *tsz* *'án*, practice

makes it natural; *tsáp, shuk*, well versed in, habituated to; *tsáp, 'in* practice; *tsáp, 'hau yan*, to practice speaking; *tsáp, 'á pat, ch'át*, to take without examination, careless practice; *tsáp, 'm tó* cannot learn the use of it; *tsáp, tsuk, 'shí in*, I've learned the usages.

櫟 Firm, hard wood; durable timber; *tsáp, muk* any kind of hard wood.

隰 Low, marshy land; a pool, a morass, wet meadows at the base of hills; *tsáp, 'ín*, low wet fields, marshes.

霪 A great shower, rainy; an ancient tribe of northerners near Corea or Manchuria, spoken of during the T'ang dynasty.

(592)

Tsat.

疾 Sickness, a disease which comes suddenly on one; calamities, afflictions; urgent, pressing, prompt, hasty; unlucky, infelicitous; to hate, to dislike, to envy; used for the next; *tsat, peng* disease, ailments; *man' tsat*, to inquire after a sick person; *tsat, 'mong*, testy, hasty, quick; *tsat, shí* to scowl at; *ping' mó tsat, 'ín*, still he never spoke boisterously; *tsat, 'lúi*, a crashing clap of thunder; *tsat, 'yan*, a leper; *tsat, tsuk*, impetuous, in haste; *ts'án tsat, 'chí yan*, thoroughly diseased.

嫉 Envy, jealousy; to envy, to dislike, as a competitor; *tsat, 'ín*, to hate the worthy; *tsat, tó* jealousy.

疾 Gorse, furze; a thorny shrub, whose needs are biting and spicy; *tsat, 'dai*, a very spinous plant, the seeds are used in diseases of the eye.

(593)

Ts'at.

(These are often pronounced like the next.)

七 Seven; *ts'at, shap*, seventy; *shap, ts'at*, seventeen; **柒** *ts'at, 'ding pát, lok*, near destruction, devastated, almost ruined; *ts'at, 's'ang kung fú*, a work nearly done; *ts'at, tsik*, 7th evening of the 7th month, a festival; *ts'at, tsüt*, a pentameter of four lines; *ts'at, lut*, one of a eight lines; *yat, yat, ts'at*, I don't think much of that, so so; *ts'at, ts'at*, to attend to the funereal rites on every seventh day; *tsok, ts'at, 'p'in*, to write seven essays. The second, used for the compound form, is also a sort of tree, and a contracted form of the next.

漆 Varnish, lacquer; viscid or resinous juices which can be used in painting; to paint, to varnish; black, as lacquer, adhesive; exceedingly friendly, doating on; *yan, ts'at*, to paint and varnish; *yan, ts'at, 'lò*, a house-painter; *ts'at, shik*, poisoned with lacquer; *ts'at, hi*

lacquered-ware; *'fo ts'at*, sealing-wax; *'fo ts'at, p'ín'* wafers; *'hò ts'at, 'shui*, lustrous varnish; *ts'at, tsing*, fine varnish; *ts'ing cū káu ts'at*, his disposition is very affectionate; *kam ts'at*, gilt lacquer; *yap ts'at*, been varnished; *ts'at, shk' the varnish tree.*

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Ts'at.

擦 To rub hard, to brush; to feel for; a brush; *ngá ts'at*, a toothbrush; *ts'at, nítú' chái* brush this pair of shoes; *mo ts'at*, to make smooth; *ts'at, kon tseng'* brush it clean; *ts'at, láp*, to wax and brighten.
甲 A colloquial word. *Ká tsát*, a cockroach.

(595)

Tsau.

請 To whisper, to speak into one's ear; to speak in a low tone.
聊 A fabulous feline beast, called *tsau cū*, emblematic of kindness to animals and gentleness; a royal groom or hostler.

郛 A district in the southwest of Shántung on the Yellow River; an ancient city in Lú, where Mencius was born.

郛 The district in Lú where Confucius was born, now in Yenchau fú in Shántung; it is not far from the preceding.

陬 An angle or corner of a city wall, where it is retired; a bastion; a nook, a corner; to live together; abashed, ashamed; *mang' tsau*, the first month; *ám' tsau*, a dark corner; *shing tsau*, the corner of a wall; *tsau yap*, the residence of Confucius, and interchanged with the preceding.

啾 The wail of infants; the hum of insects; *tsau tsik*, the cry of small children; *tsau tsau*, the chattering of birds, squeaking of rats.

擻 To strike the rounds at night, to pace the beat at night; to seize, to take with the hand; *'kan tsau tsau*, tie it up very tight,—a colloquial phrase.

榘 A kind of wood suitable for fuel; it is used for making watchmen's alarms; a surname.

緇 Silk first dyed red thrice, and then twice dipped in black; a dark red-like puce.

諒 To consult with, to take advice, to inquire into matters of government publicly; to choose; *tsau kat*, to select a lucky day; *kung' tsau k'i ching'* to jointly discuss the right of the matter; *tsz' tsau*, to take counsel.

鯁 Minnows, white fish which skip over the water; *met.* a simpleton; *tsau shang*, a foolish fellow.

慥 To scold, to rail at; abusive, scurrilous language; *shán tsau*, to say outrageous things, to irritate.

走 To go; to sail; to travel; to run, to hasten, to quicken one's steps; to flee, to run off, to clear out; the 156th radical of characters relating to going; 'tsau kwō' 'kí' 'sháng, he has been over several provinces; 'tsau 'm lat, could not get away; 'tsau pák' 'tí' all cleared out; 'tsau tak, mán' she sails slowly; 'tsau kú' to run off; 'tsau 'shai, a servant; 'tsau' 'kai' 'tsau' 'kau, to fight cocks and race dogs; 'tsau 'sz' to smuggle; 'tsau lau' to disclose, to let out, as a secret; 'tsau' 'shui, to voyage; 'tsau lok, I'm going; 'tsau lo, clear out! 'tsau tak, fái' 'ts'ui' he runs very fast.

酒 Spirits; distilled liquor made from rice; it is applied also to beer, wine, and other liquors; given to drink; to redden; 'shíu' 'tsau, whiskey, samshoo; 'tsau tsik, a banquet; 'wong' 'tsau, sweet spirits; 'mò' 'tsau léung' I have no ability to drink; 'fát' 'tsau fung, irascible from drink; 'tsau fung kéuk, gouty; 'tsau fung, a groggery, a wine room or cellar; 'chung' 'tsau, claret; 'pák' 'tsau, sherry; 'p' 'é' 'tsau, beer; 'shui' 'tsau, weak spirits; 't'in' 'tsau, genial dews; 'shik' 'tsau, mulled spirits; 'tsui' 'tsau 'lò, a drunkard; 'tsau 'shan kong' to like the flavor of wine; 'tsam' 'tsau, to steep things in spirits; 'kò' 'léung' 'tsau, spirits from millet, a pungent sort; 'mi' 'tsau, good spirits; 'tsau p'ui, a wine-glass.

奏 To report to the throne, to memorialize the emperor, to tell the sovereign, to cause him to hear or know; songs or tunes; to play music; 'tsau' 'pún, a memorial; 'tsau' 'shéung to send up a report; 'p' 'in' 'tsau' a slip handed up; 'tsau' 'clau, to report that an officer is detained; 'tsau' 'ngok, to play music, to strike up the band; 'tsit, 'tsau' to mark the time; 'min' 'tsau' to state to the emperor; 'chun tsau' to assent to a memorial.

縐 Crape; rumpled, crenulated, crinkled, crisp, frizzled; to corrugate, to wrinkle; used for the next; 'tsau' 'shá, crape; 'sin' 'tsau' camlet; 'tsau' 'mái, puckered, shriveled up, wrinkled; 'tsau' 'ch'au, wrinkled silk; 'tsau' 'shá 't'ò, a capacious paunch; 'ú' 'tsau' Nanking crape; 'tsau' 'man, marks of wrinkles.

皺 The skin wrinkled from age; frowning; 'tsau' 'mi' 'd'au, to scowl; 'min' 'p' 'i' 'tsau' a wrinkled face.

就 The place to which things tend or culminate at; to go towards, to approach, to draw near; to accompany, accommodated to, to follow; to complete, to make a circuit, to meet; completed, finished; to come near in point of time; an adverb, then, immediately, just, just now, presently, forthwith; a conjunction, then, if, as if; able to do, willing; 'tsau' 'ching' 'loi, he has just come; 'tsau' 'ching' 'loi' kwō'

he's just come and gone; *tsau'*
'*kòm luk*, let it go, that'll do;
'*kòm tsau'* 'hò, this is right;
tsau' 'ká hū' then I'll go; he's
about going; *tsau'* 'sin, just a
little while ago, just now; *tsau'*
chí' hū' he's just gone; *tsau'*
'*shau*, came to one's hands, as
profits; *tsau'* 'loi, presently,
in a little; coming forthwith;
tung shing sai tsau' the east
is done and the west finished,
everything is correctly done;
tsau' hai' kò' tik, it is just that;
tsau' tí' ts'ü ts'oi, this will
serve the purpose; he will do
for the occasion; *tsau'* 'mái
'*ni*, to bear with, to humor
one; *tsau'* 'kòm yéung' lé'
well, let it pass; 'yan 'keng
tsau' 'ying, to offer his neck
to the axe.

鷲 *Ts'ü* A large accipitrine bird;
perhaps a harpy eagle, or a
whitish headed condor.

袖 *Siu* The sleeve; to put into the
sleeve, to receive in the hand;
tsau' 'hau, a cuff; *tsau'* 'shau,
to hide the hands in the cuffs;
tsau' 't'au, official cuffs shap-
ed like a horsehoof; 'ling *tsau'*
a chief, one born to command;
t'ò' tsau' sleeve-covers; *tsau'*
'shau 'p'ong kún, to fold the
hands and look on.

岫 *Siu* A den, a cave among the
hills; a glen, a ravine, gorge,
or defile.

驟 *Tsau* A fleet horse; to run; quick,
fleet; pressing, urgent; fre-
quently, repeatedly; *tsau'* 'in
'*loi*, arrived very quickly;
pat' ho tsau' tak, it can not
be done in an instant.

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Ts'au.

ㄗㄞˊ

秋 *Ts'iu* Autumn; harvest, the time
of reaping; the return of the
year, a year; autumnal; sor-
rowful, unhappy; *mak' ts'au*,
wheat harvest; *ts'au fan*, au-
tumnal equinox; *cháng ts'au*
tí, heat of dog-days; *ts'au t'in*
autumn; *ts'au hò mò fan'*
not the error of an autumn's
down; *ts'in ts'au*, a thousand
autumns — a birthday; *ts'au*
kún, a judge, because cases
are decided in autumn; *ts'au*
shau, harvest; *ts'au hau' shin'*
a fan in winter — a useless
thing; *ts'au hi'* cool autumnal
weather.

傲 *Ts'iu* Malevolent; ill-natured; 'in
ts'au ts'oi, not to speak to,
the cut direct.

攀 *Ts'iu* To bind, to gather in
sheaves; to compress in bind-
ing; to collect, to assemble;
to lift, to grasp, to clutch; to
gripe; *ts'au chü'* to seize
fast; *ts'au 'i*, to nab by the
ears; *ts'au ch'uk*, to bind up,
as a sheaf is.

楸 *Ts'iu* A strong wood; the tree is
like a yew or cypress; *ts'au*
p'ing, a chess-board.

愁 *Ts'iu* To blush, to redden, to
change color; downhearted,
sad.

湫 *Ts'iu* A pond, a fish-pond, a pool.
a small tributary of the Yellow
R. near Lin hien in Shansi.
cool; mournful, to excite sad
feelings.

焮 To change the color of; to
colly, to blacken, as with
Ts'au smoke; 'fo d'ám ts'au, the
fire blackens it; ts'au hák,
smoked and blackened.

甃 The brick lining of a well;
to lay, as bricks; to pile up;
Ts'au to finish off a well.

鞦 The traces of a carriage;
Ts'au ts'in, a swing, a whir-
ligig, a see-saw; 'tá ts'au
ts'in, to swing.

鰩 An eel; the mud or conger
Ts'au eel; 'mai ts'au, a freshwater
eel; 'hoi ts'au, a sea-dragon,
myriads of miles long; a
long, narrow boat; ts'au cū
kwat, whalebone.

鶩 A long legged bird like an
Ts'au adjutant, having red eyes and
bare neck; it eats snakes.

(The three next are often read ch'au.)

囚 To imprison, to confine, to
Ts'au cage; to handcuff; a prisoner,
a felon; a prison; ts'au lung,
a cage in which criminals are
carried; 'yap ts'au, to im-
prison; ts'au fán' a criminal.

甌 Spirits which have settled;
Ts'au wine after the fermentation is
over; to finish, to come to per-
fection; the end; valiant; ac-
customed to.

道 To urge, to constrain, to
Ts'au press upon; a crowd, a throng;
to exhaust, to carry to the
utmost, to end; brave, strong,
unyielding; to bring together;
ts'au cyan, a herald.

湊 To collect, to gather; to
Ts'au run together; to run into
each other; a gathering on
the water, as at a regatta; a

reunion; to go with one, to
take care of; with, together;
a concurrence of circum-
stances, to estimate the proba-
bilities of; to strive to excel;
for; 'ní hū ts'au' ngo 'tá t'eng'
will you go and learn about
it for me; ts'au' hāu, a lucky
guess, a fortunate coinci-
dence, just as; ts'au' ngām, a
lucky hit; just the thing; 'pi
sam' kī ts'au' 'k'ū, look care-
fully after him; 't'ái' ts'au'
I'll see how I can do; ts'au'
kau' to make up enough; 'm
ts'au' 'ní' hō, I'll have nothing
to do with you; ts'au' 'mái
yat, kī' lump it all in one;
ts'au' hōp, to group.

轆 Similar to the preceding; **轆**
Ts'au centre of a wheel, place where
the rays centre; to collect, to
bring together; concentrated.

(597) Tsé.

嗟 To sigh, to lament; painful
Ts'au regrets; an interjection of
admiration; ah! alas! tsé t'an'
to sigh; tsé loi' chí shik' to
groan and beg one's bread.

置 A net with which hares
Ts'au are caught; a net for beasts;
to stop the way, as a net does.

姐 An elder sister; a miss;
Ts'au formerly applied to one's mo-
ther; proud, saucy; 'tsé mui'
sisters; 'tái' tsé, my elder sis-
ter; also, a marriageable maid-
servant; 'siu' tsé, a young
miss; 'ling' tsé, your sister;
'tsé fu, a sister's husband; á'

'tsé, sister; also a term for a father's concubine.

借
Tsié

To assist; to lend, to borrow; to ask for, to beg of; to make a pretext of; to pretend, to assume, to suppose; if, for example, supposing, assuming; to use for illustration; to praise; *tsé' dai*, to borrow; *tsé' ká* to lend; *tsé' ngan*, to ask for money; *tsé' tán*, a borrower's note; *tsé' shám*, to borrow a jacket; *tséung tsé* to borrow of; *tsé' cū*, supposing that; *tsé' shai' wai ok*, to avail of power to do wickedly; *tsé' chéuk*, 'ngo sz' he's got my business, he's stole my thunder; *tsé' ko' kwong*, to use another's name, e. g. to get a letter of introduction; *tsé' mé tik*, please step aside a little; *tsé' w' cháng*, to beg a way through; *tsé' i'* metaphorically; *tsé' dai' kong*, said it for illustration, meant nothing by it; *tsé' k'it*, to get a loan on interest.

謝
Sié

To decline, to withdraw from, to refuse, to go away; to resign, to throw up; to stop intercourse with; declining, fading, as flowers; to express, to inform; to thank, to express gratitude; to acknowledge, to confess; to excuse one's self; *tsé' tsé'* many thanks; *'ling tsé'* to receive with thanks; *tsé' sz'* to retire from office; *tsé' t'ip*, a reward offered; *pik, tsé'* to decline a present; *fá tsé'* fading flowers; *tsé' tiú'* to decline mourners; *tsé' pò'* a doctor's fees; *tsé'*

hák, to excuse one's self to visitors; *tsé' tsé' tsau*, to give one a dinner; *tsé' tsau*, to take wine with; *tsé' shai'* to die; *kám tsé'* feeling grateful for; *táp, tsé'* to return thanks, to make a present in return; *ch'an tsé'* to requite in kind.

ZA

地
Sié

A terrace having trees around it, an arbor; a place for storing musical instruments; a high lookout, a keep, a turret; a military school; a fencing-room; *úh tsé'* an open arbor.

地
Sié

The snuff of a candle; the expiring wick of a lamp.

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Ts'é.

Z / i

邪
Sié

Deflected, inclined, swerving from the right line; whatever leads astray; depraved, bad, crooked, vicious, corrupting, obscene; specious, deluding; heretical, illegal, not acknowledged by the state, or in the classics; *'m san' ts'é* don't believe heresies; *ts'é tó'* erroneous doctrines; *ts'é peng'* epileptic sickness; *ts'é fúh*, sorceries, tricks; *ts'é shan*, illegal, unacknowledged gods, those whose worship corrupts; *kán ts'é*, malicious, fornicating, illicit; *'koi ts'é kwai ching'* forsake errors and cleave to the right; *ts'é shuh* charms, philtres, black art; *sam ts'é*, impure, lewd in mind; *ts'é syam*, obscene, licentious.

斜

Slanting, inclined, oblique, across, crisscross, diagonal, aslant, not with the rule; distorted, scattered; often used for the preceding; *ts'é man pò'* drillings, twilled cloth; *tí, t'au 'pái ts'é*, the sun is declining; *ts'é shí'* to look askance; *ts'é ts'é tik*, it is rather awry; *sai ts'é tí*, the afternoon sun is hot; *ts'é fung*, an unsteady wind; *ts'é 'ngán*, cross-eyed.

斜
Sic

A colloquial word. Not level, rising, as a road; *fong' ts'é* lay it one end higher; *ts'é' lok* go down winding; *ts'é' po*, an ascending plain; *chau t'au ts'é* greedy.

Tseng.—See Tsing.

(599)

Tséuk.

雀

A sparrow; a term for small birds, like the finch or lark; a kind of cap; a kind of wheat; *tséuk, lap* to skip, to hop, as a sparrow; *'hung tséuk*, a peacock; *má tséuk*, a sparrow; *shán má tséuk*, a lark; *tséuk, kok*, litigation; *wo fá tséuk*, rice-birds, ortolans; *mái fá tséuk*, the aveDEVAT (*Fringilla amandava*); *shí shan tséuk*, a canary-bird; *tséuk, shí: fá*, the *Gardenia radicans*.

爵

A cyathus with three legs, a cup for libations, a metallic wine cup; a hambo wine pot-

tle; a degree of nobility; station; nobility; of the preceding; *tséuk* wine cup; *'ng tséuk*, orders of nobility; *tséuk* of noble rank; *t'au* heaven's nobility — of virtue; *tséuk, luk*, of a nobleman.

嚼
Tsiòh

To chew, to bite, to masticate, to craunch, to masticate, to munch, to masticate, mouthful, a bite; *'ngán* to chew; *tséuk, lán'* to it to pieces; *shóm ch'á fáu* to mumble for a; *'ngáu man tséuk, tsz'* and chew phrases—ped

燭
Tsiòh

A flambeau, a torch, a lighted match burns night on an alarm.

白
Tsiòh

A white color, pure, lied, clean; nice, clean ing.

(600)

Ts'éuk.

鵲
Tsiòh

A magpie, a jackdaw; *'hi ts'éuk*, or *'kon ts'éuk* magpie; *shán 'hi ts'éuk* magpie with a gradated; *'ú ts'éuk*, a raven.

(601)

Tséung.

將
Tsián

To take, to hold in the sign of the future, shall about to go; somewhat of the accusative soon, presently; to h

accommodate; to use, to avail of, to go with, to escort, to accompany; great, stout; long, large; to receive and act upon, endued with; to act; to progress, to increase, to approach, to advance towards a mark; to follow; going, passing, as time; the side; *tseung doi* presently; *tseung 'sz'* dying; *tseung kan' an' chau'* it is nearly noon; *tseung 'ho ch'ut'* then he can go; *tseung kwan*, a commander-in-chief, all of whom are Manchus; *met.* the best, the principal; *tseung sü ch' cho*, how shall we then act? *tseung doi ch'ung kung*, to confiscate effects; *tseung kam pok' pò*, to value a rarity with gold; *tseung 'pün k'au k'* to make money on a capital; *shü tseung*, to aid the government; *tseung sü sin ch'ün pò* to avail of strange words to make it known.

Tsiang 漿 *Tsiang* Thick, half fluid, pasty starch, syrup, pus, or matter; to starch; broth boiled down thick, congee; *nai tseung*, mire; *'tsan tseung*, a banquet; *tseung 'fuk*, to starch clothes; *tseung sü*, paste; *mò' tseung*, to prepare starch. The second form is unauthorized.

Tsiang 螢 Small species of cicada or grasshopper, whose elytra are green.

Tsiang 獎 To exhort, to animate, to excite, to encourage; to laud, to praise, to commend; to vindicate, to give efficacy to; to set on, as dogs; *tseung*

kün' to exhort; *tseung 'shéung* to hold out rewards to; a reward; *sho yung' kwo' tseung*, why so much overpraise?

Tsiang 槳 An oar; *chau' tseung*, to row; *tseung shiin*, a revenue cutter, because it has many oars.

Tsiang 蔣 A surname; *kü' tseung*, an aquatic grain; wild rice; *tseung min*, stubble, straw.

Tsiang 醬 A sort of sauce, pickle or condiment, made of salt and sugar; relishes, seasoning, like oilmen's stores; salted preparations; *kan tseung'* dried seasoning; *tseung' cün*, a shop where condiments are sold; *tseung' liú'* materials for preserves; *'tái tseung'* to mix sauces; *'ng m' tseung'* a compounded sauce; *min' shi' tseung'* a sort of bean relish.

Tsiang 將 To take charge of troops, to lead troops into the field, to act as a general; a general, a leader; *'lò tseung'* a soldier.

Tsiang 象 An elephant; a figure, a form, an image; the shape things take; superstitious auguries or fancy; imagination, resemblance; a law; to imitate; pantomime; *tseung' ngá* ivory; *tseung' pat*, a proboscis; *tseung' p'í*, elephant's skin, a medicine; a name for india rubber; *tseung' kóm' tái' chék' kék'*, my leg is as heavy as an elephant's — I'm ashamed to go back; *tái' pan' tseung'* stupid, dull.

Tsiang 像 Interchanged with the preceding; like, similar; a figure, image, likeness; a statue, an

idol; to resemble, to imitate; 'ngau tséung' a statue; 'shan tséung' an idol; 'tséung' shang like life; 'mò tséung' to limn a copy; 'yan tséung' a portrait; 'séung tséung' an idea, an illustration; 'm tséung' yéung' not according to rule.

匠 A workman, a mechanic, an artisan of any kind; 'tá Ts'iang' 'ngan tséung' a silversmith; 'muk, tséung' a joiner, a carpenter; 'nai 'shui tséung' a bricklayer; 'kung tséung' a mechanic.

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Ts'éung.

Ts'iang

搶 To defend, to withstand; to thrust at; to rush against; 'Ts'iang' a comet; 'i t'au ts'éung t' to knock the head against the ground.

踰 To walk rapidly; to move towards a superior quickly; to gambol, to skip about.

踰 Similar to the preceding; to move irregularly, to go across, to walk awry.

鑼 The sound of stones, bells and drums; a noise; a tinkling; 'hang ts'éung, the ring of metallic things.

鑼 Interchanged with the last; the tinkle of bells, a jingling sound; a sort of pot to hold spirits; a gun; a spear; 'niú ts'éung, a fowling-piece, a matchlock; 'shik, ts'éung déung, to be a soldier; 'shau ts'éung, a pistol; 'fung ts'éung an air-gun.

槍 Interchanged with '槍' a spear, sharp at both ends; 'Ts'iang' a lance, a boarding-bow the head low; 'fát, the hand manual; 't'au, a spear head; 'ts'éung, to give a back when unhorsed, to lurch, to outwit.

斯 A sort of broad-ax; 'Ts'iang' ax made square, a hack, to chop; 'Shū, a statesman in the Shun.

庠 An asylum for aged in ancient times, a school, a college, a nasium, an academy; to 'ts'éung' shang, a si tsun' ts'éung, to become graduates of a district.

祥 Happiness, felicity, for goodness; an omen, a prognostic; 'Ts'iang' lucky omens; 'kat, ts' a happy sign; 'siú ts'éung, 'tá' ts'éung, are the sacrifices to ancestors at the end of and two years, when mourning is altered; 'ts'éung' 'chí' 'chiú' a unlucky omen; 'ts'z' ts' kind-hearted.

詳 To examine carefully; 'Ts'iang' learn and report upon, to inquire fully into; to discover upon, to reason upon; to state the circumstances, to minutely narrate; the detail, particulars, the facts, arguments; minutely, fully; 'ts'éung' 'há, examine into; 'ts'éung' sai' 'kong, told every

particular; *ts'éung man*, an official report; *'m.chi ts'éung sui* 'I don't know all the facts; *ts'éung sik*, a luminous account of, intelligible.

dziang 翔 To soar, to hover over; to look back; dignified, severe, stern; *ts'ui ts'éung*, to look back regretfully.

z'iang 戕 A spear, a wooden lance; a post; to kill; to rob, to maltreat; *ts'éung shéung*, to wound; *ts'éung ts'ák*, to kill and rob.

ziang 牆 A wall made of stone, brick, or mud; a defense or wall; *chün ts'éung*, a brick wall; *ts'ai ts'éung*, an adobe wall; *chuk ts'éung*, to build a wall; *tong ts'éung*, to plaster a wall; *mi' shui chung ts'éung*, to crawl under water, and build a wall, *met.* hard labor; *ts'ü ts'éung*, to adorn and paint a wall; *ts'éung pik*, a wall; *yat ts'ü ts'éung kwo* a single back wall for several houses.

ziang 嬭 Female officers in the imperial harem; *pan ts'éung*, a lady of the bedchamber.

ziang 樯 A mast, any spar or mast which sustains the sails; *fün ts'éung*, masts and sails.

ziang 薔 A rose; *ts'éung mi fū*, the cinnamon rose. Also read *sik*, an aquatic vegetable.

ziang 搶 To take, to extort, to force away, to ravish, to snatch; to dispute for, to struggle for; sudden, abrupt, rude; to rob, as bands do; *ts'éung pák ki kú* he denounced him in

many phrases; *ts'éung kip*, to take by force; *ts'éung sin chang*, to thrust one's self forward; *ts'éung p'au d'au*, to struggle for the rocket stick on the 2d of 2d month; *ts'éung tüt*, to snatch; *tün ts'éung*, to grab at all.

Read *ts'ong*; to saw.

(603)

Tsih.

tsih

tsih 卽, Eating, about to eat; an adverb, now, immediately, soon, presently, when, then, forthwith; now; near; if, perhaps; this, that is, or, alias; the snuff of a candle; *tsik tsik*, an abundance, full of; *tsik hak*, instantly; *tsik yat*, the same day; *tsik ha*, just that, it is so; *tsik kam*, just now; *tsik shi kán*, supposing it to be; *tsin 'mán tsot tsik*, the end of the year is near; *tsik tsik fún loi*, come back immediately; *tsik shi tang 'kun*, it is wanted very soon; *tsik tsik in* money on the nail.

tsih 唧, The noise of a crowd; the hum of insects; *tsau tsik*, a hubbub.

tsih 壘, To make bricks; to make an arched grave; the snuff of a candle, embers; to dislike, to have a horror of, to snuff at.

tsih 瘠, Lean, thin, reduced to a bone, emaciated; poor, as land; to make lean; to impoverish; to retrench, to bring down; *tsik t'ò*, meagre soil.

躊 To step carefully; short steps, a mincing walk; to walk here and there.

鷓 A wagtail, called *tsik ding*; it has a mottled, black neck; another name for it is *ts'in mò*, or money mother.

勳 Merit, praiseworthy acts; meritorious deeds, conduct worthy of reward. Interchanged with the next.

績 To twist hempen threads on the knee; to split hempen fibres; merit by laudable works; an affair, a business; to complete, to bring to a conclusion; to join, to piece; *tsik má*, to twist hemp; *kung tsik*, works of public merit.

積 To gather, to hoard up, to accumulate, to store; to increase, to add to, to pile upon; increasingly; *fát tsik*, to accomplish, to succeed in; *'shui tsik mái*, water standing, as in puddles; *tái tsik*, to heap up, as rubbish; *tsik fuk*, much happiness derived from good works; *tsik nín*, during many years, for a long time; *tsik ch'uk*, to hoard or lay by.

嘖 To bawl, to cry after; to dispute about, noisy quarrelling; distant, retired, hidden; **蹟** garrulous, impertinent or meddlesome; to assent to; *tsik tsik tsán* to chuckle admiringly.

迹 A trace, a foot-mark, a foot-step; vestiges, effects, consequences, signs; the results of previous conduct; to trace out, to follow up, to search for the effects of; *kéuk tsik*.

a foot-print; *shan tsik*, evidences of divine power, miracles; *'ying tsik*, 'ho st, a suspicious appearance; *mò 'ying tsik*, no clue of him; *shing tsik*, renowned, magnificent, as a view; *ping mò t'ung tsik*, I can find out nothing about him; *yan tsik*, a stain; *shan tsik*, a streak, as of dirt; bad feelings left in the mind.

幘 A turban or cloth wound around the head; a kerchief used instead of a cap.

磧 Rocks under water, half-tide rocks, a stony bottom; covered with sand and stones.

耒 A sharp agricultural instrument like a mattock; to attend to husbandry.

稷 Panicked millet (*Milium*), one of the five grains; quick, rapid; the god of agriculture; *'shé tsik*, the Ceres of the Chinese; its altars have no roofs; *hau tsik*, a god of harvests; *há tsik*, afternoon.

踏 To stride; to straddle or step over a thing; to walk reverently, to step in a formal manner, to measure one's steps.

(This and the next are often read *tsék*.)

脊 The back-bone, the spine; the back; convergent, as the ribs; the ridge of a house; a sierra, a ridge; a bone; a principle; *púi tsek kwat*, the spine; *uk tsek*, the top of a roof; *mò tsik kwat*, no dependance can be put in him; *'hi yat t'ü tsik*, raise a ridge; *'mái sū tsek*, buy the fish's back.

zik

席²
Sih

Interchanged with the next, meaning a mat; flowing; wide, large, as garments; ample; 'ts'ò tsek, grass mats; d'ang tsek, rattan mats; chik, tsek, to weave mats; kái man tsek, fine mats; fā tsek, colored mats; tsek, p'au, a mat bag.

席²
Sih

Mats; a mat spread for eating on; a repast, a meal, a table; pliable, without force of character; affection for; to depend on; rest, quiet; to spread upon, to lay out, as a mat; 'tsau tsik, a banquet; tsik, kán d'ám k'ap, speaking while at table; sai tsik, a teacher; 'i tsik, to lean on the table; ch'í, tsik, to spread an entertainment; mái tsik, to sit at table; tsik, t'í 'i tso' to spread a feast and sit down; kam 'mán d'ung tsik, I dine with you this evening.

dzih

籍²
Tsih

A book for records, a tablet; a list, a register of the people; the place for enrolling, one's native place; shü tsik, books; wí tsik, to return to one's home; ün tsik, place where one's family originated; lok, tsik, to be registered; shéung tsik, enrolled in two places; dong tsik, notorious, infamous; smò tsik, yau man, vagrants, gypsy-like, without origin.

藉²
Tsih

A mat on which things can be presented; to borrow; to assist, to help; to use for a while; to borrow from, to avail of, to make a means; by; in all which senses it is often read tse'; in confusion, disturbed; liberal, generous; to

lead, as by a string; tsik, fuk, by your kindness, I am well; tsik, 'kau, to make a pretext, to gammon; tsik, shen pi' yau, he relied on Divine help; tse' tsik, to rely on for assistance; tsik, shau' to use the authority of others.

夕²
Sih

Evening, dusk; late; last day of, as a year or month; out of the perpendicular; the 36th radical; ch'ü tsik, morning and evening; ch'ü tsik, last day of the year; kam tsik, this evening.

汐²
Sih

The evening tide, high tide at sunset; the name of a stream.

窠²
Sih

Dark, obscure, as a winter night; a vault; a niche or recess in a sepulchre; chun tsik, the tomb, the grave.

寂²
Tsih

Still, silent, as an uninhabited house; quiet, unmoved, like a recluse; solitary, desolate, lonesome; tsik, tsing' a dead silence; cū tsik, completely silent, said of a priest's death.

(604)

Ts'ik.

ts'ik

戚²
Tsih

A sort of pole-ax; to compassionate, to pity; mournful, sorry; angry, aroused, vexed; deformed, marked in any way; near, related to, dear to; relatives; 'ts'an ts'ik, one's kindred; yau ts'ik, shung kwán, to feel for other's woes, mutually effected; ts'ik, ts'ik, melancholy.

ts'ih

TS'IM.

感 Grief, sorrow; to be afflicted, to be sad; pained, mournful. Used for the preceding.

鉞 A sort of pole-ax, a bill; an ornamental kind of ax carried in processions.

刺 To bore through; to stab; to embroider; to tattoo, to mark the skin; a prickle, a thorn; *ts'ik, ts'ik, pat, yau,* incessant talking.

痢 A fullness in the stomach; a pain from laughing; rheumatic twinges, pain in the bones; *siu' tó' t'ò ts'ek,* laughed till he ached; *kwat, ts'ek,* shooting pains; *sam ts'ek,* sorry for, deeply pained for; *t'au ts'ek,* nervous headache.

(605)

Ts'im.

ts'ih

尖 Sharp, pointed, acute, tapering to a peak or point; wedge-like, pyramidal, conical, or needle-shaped; clever, ingenious; *'ting tsim,* ready at, smart; *yuk tsim,* a lady's fingers; *tsim k' sharp,* quick-witted; *'tá tsim,* to wedge in, to work one's self in; *pán tsim, háis,* to dress in women's shoes, to act the female parts.

漸 Name of an affluent of the Yangtze' kiáng near Ngán-king fú; to find its way in, as water does; to advance by degrees, slowly, by little and little; stealthily, as decay; to flow; to imbibe, to tinge, to soak, to penetrate; *tsim' tsim' loi,* came on gradually; *tsim'*

TS'IM.

yap, kái' king, opens prospect; gradually ing, as one's prospect *ts'z'* many times, *grat' un tsu' tsim' tsun'* to on regularly, to advance order.

(606)

Ts'im.

衆 All, the whole; an mous voice, the generation; a flail; *ts'im á* signed it.

籤 Slips of bamboo written for lots, for which the one is used; to subscribe write one's name; a basket; *ts'im tsz'* a circular subscription paper; *ts'im tsz'* to write one's name; *ts'im á'ai,* to subscribe *ts'im kwán,* to join in entering a teacher; *ts'im á* draw lots for a response.

籤 Similar to the above; a lot; a warrant, a permit ticket having the official name on it; to probe, to touch through; sharp-pointed; *ts'im* or *chá ts'im,* to lot officers to their stations; *ts'im,* to draw lots before idling; *ts'im á'ung,* a cup to hold slips; *ch'ut, ts'im,* to issue warrant or permit; *sk'au ts'im* to divine.

鑿 To cut; to stick in the throat; *ts'im k'ü chau dun* pierce his weasand; *ts'im chü,* to stick a pig; *ts'im sh* to ingraft by slips.

狡 Disputatious, skilled at arguing; insidious, lying flattery; *ts'im yan*, a flatterer.

濺 To soak, to moisten, to dampen; to overflow; a spring appearing and reappearing; occurs used for the next; *ts'im müt*, to extirpate.

殲 To destroy utterly, to exterminate, to pierce, to kill; *yat*, *tò ts'im 'sx' k'ü*, stabbed him dead at a blow; *ts'im k'üt*, *k'ü fúi*, killed the chief himself.

纖 Fine silk; small, delicate, like silken fibres; silk woven with a white woof and black warp; niggardly, stingy; *ts'im shò*, like a fibre, minute; *ts'im ts'im yuh' shau*, a delicate hand; *ts'im üü*, a slender waist.

纖 Similar to the preceding; slender, sharp-pointed, acute; crafty, subtle; *ts'im yéuk*, weak and delicate.

潛 To ford, to wade across, to cross water; to dive, to walk on the bottom; to hide away, to abscond, to secrete one's self; an ancient name for the River Hán; carefully, feeling one's way, heedfully; a cess-pool; *ts'im pò*, careful steps; *ts'im chang' shui chung*, to walk in the water; *sch'am ts'im*, reserved, diligent.

摺 To move with the hand, to take up; to select, to pull out, as from a pile; to draw, as lots; quick, rapid, urgent; *ts'im 'm 'tò*, I drew a blank lot; *ts'im ch'ut*, pull it out; *ts'im ch'au*, to draw a slip.

僭 To arrogate to one's self, to usurp, to assume; to overstep one's limits or rank; dubious, false; usurped, despotic, assuming; *ts'im fan*, to assume to one's self; *ts'im wai* to aspire to the throne; to take another's rank; *ts'im sin' kong*, to speak before his turn.

堦 The moat around a wall, a fosse, a ditch; a sluice to lead water upon trees; to deepen, to dig out; *kwat*, *ts'im* to dig a sluice; *ching ts'im* a gutter.

契 Boards for cutting books on; tablets for memoranda, tablets to be written on with a pencil.

暹 The increasing light and splendor of the sun; advancing, rising higher and higher; *Ts'im' lo kwok*, Siam, a word probably corrupted from *Sien* through the Portuguese language.

(607) Tsín.

煎 To fry, to roast in a pan; to vex, to harass; *tsin' kò*, to express lard; *yung' yan tsin*, use fat in frying it; *mán' fo tsin' üü*, a slow fire fries fish; i. e. small bets will ere-long drain the purse; *tsin' sung*, to fry brown; *ngu tsin*, to simmer, to decoct, vexed, irritated.

Read *tsin'*; to decoct, to boil, to digest with heat; to simmer; *tsin' chap*, to fry in its own

juices, as fruit; *tsín' t'ong*, to boil slowly; *tsín' yéuk* to decoct medicines.

灑

Tsien

To sprinkle with the hand, to bespatter; name of a river in Sz'chuen.

殘

Tsien

Used for *ts'án* 殘 cruel. Small, narrow, cramped; contracted, as one's mind.

箋

Tsien

Tablets or slips on which to make memoranda; a letter, a writing; note paper with water-line or stamped pictures; writings handed to the monarch; *tsín' chí*, fancy note-paper; *ts'at' shang tsín*, seven lined billet paper; *ká; tsín*, glazed billet paper.

錢

Tsien

A man's name, called *Tsín Hang*, or Tsien Hing; who lived in the Sháng and Chau dynasties, to the age of 767, and then vanished.

諛

Tsien

To flatter; pleasant, kind words; sly insinuations; *tsín tsín*, shallow, artful talk.

剪

Tsien

Even, regular, as feathers grow; to cut off smooth, to clip even; to shear; shears, scissors; to kill, to destroy; to reduce, to clip off; light, as a dye; *yat, 'pá' tsín t'ò*, a pair of scissors; *tá' k'án' tsín*, shears; *cháp' tsín*, betel-nut shears; *ts'ái' tsín*, to cut out garments; to manage, to plan; *tsín tsín*, subtle at argument; *tsín t'í' k'au' wò*, to give up territory and beg for peace.

淺

Tsien

Shallow-pated, superficial, not profound; unskilled, shallow, not deep; *ts'ái' tsín*, mediocre, of small capacity; *tsín lüt*, mean, insignificant.

戩

Tsien

To destroy, to kill, to exterminate; to finish, to exhaust; to clip, to shear; entirely; *put, tsín*, unlimited.

箭

Tsien

An arrow; an archer; a bowshot; to dart out very quickly; swift, like an arrow; a slender sort of bamboo; bristling; *shé' tsín* to shoot an arrow; *kung tsín* bow and arrow; *lan' tsín* the gauge in a clepsydra; *fo' tsín* a fire arrow; *héung tsín* a whirring arrow; *hò' tsín* a good shot; *má' tsín* mounted archers; *ò'm' tsín' shéang' yan*, to injure one with a secret arrow—alandar; *fung' lang tsín* to shoot at privily; *yat tsín' chí t'í' a bowshot, or 120 ch'ek.*

薦

Tsien

Grass eaten by animals; a pasture; to lead animals to good pastures; to introduce, to recommend; to lay out food; to adore, to worship without a victim; to wedge, to wedge in; *tsín' t'ái' k'uk*, to wedge the table; *tsín' tsò*, to worship ancestors; *k'ü' tsín* to recommend one; *sé' tsín' shü*, to write an introductory letter; *'yau tsín' t'au*, there is some opening; *fu' tsín* to get a soul out of purgatory by priests; *tsín' ts'oi'* take a little greens—with your wine; said to a guest; *tsín' h'í* raise it up.

荐

Tsien

Interchanged with the last; also to continue; some; to succeed, to recur repeatedly, as a famine; repeatedly, again.

洊

Tsien

Water flowing on; a stream bursting forth again; repeated; *tsín' lík* successively.

俸 A prop to shore up a leaning house; a sluice or weir of earth or stone to lead water.

餞 To present food to one, to give a farewell dinner to; to send food to; parting present of money or food; comfits; tsin' ch'ang, to give a dinner to one traveling; tsin' pit, a leave-taking dinner; mat' tsin' d'ang 'kwo, comfits and sweetmeats; tsin' 'lai, presents to a traveler.

激 A swift current; a raceway; to spatter up, to dash against; to squirt out, to spurt, as blood.

賤 Worthless, vile, mean, low, ignoble, base; cheap, low-priced; to disesteem, to depreciate, to lower; used for what belongs to one's self; p'an tsin' poor and mean; tsin' noi' my wife; tsin' sing' Wai' my surname is Wai; tsin' seung' a poor physiognomy, a thief's face; tsin' kwat, d'au, a miserable stick; tsin' 'yan, you poor baggage! said of women; k'ü' d's'in 'hò tsin' the price is very low; tsin' kák, a miserable lot, of poor talents; tsin' mat; tau' k'ung 'yan, the poor may meddle with cheap things; taok, tsin' he disgraced himself.

踐 To tread upon, to trample on or over; to walk, to step; to arrange out; tsin' 'in, to fulfill one's promise; tsin' t'ap, to tread down or in; tsin' k'ü' to tread down the heels; tsin' wai' to ascend the throne; to walk in another's steps. Often read, ts'in.

(608)

Ts'in.

千 A thousand; many, an indefinite number; ts'in ts'ia' ts'ia' it must by all means be done; ts'in k'i' f'au' lai, I earnestly beg you to return; ts'in 'kam, your daughter; ts'in 'k' 'mé, a racehorse; a courier; ts'in 'tsung, a lieutenant; 'lò ts'in, an old black-leg; name of a card; 'té ts'in, to bend one knee; ts'in 'kam, a wrench to extract nails; ts'in sui' your Highness, said to princes; ts'in 'kam kwai' 'tai, your honorable self, said to any one; ts'in 'k'ü' k'i' sz' exceedingly strange; ts'in yat, pat, 'koi, a thousand to one he'll not reform.

芊 Exuberant foliage, flourishing vegetation; green, like jade; ts'in ts'in, luxuriant.

阡 A road going north and south; a cross-way through a field, a path to a grave.

遷 To move, to remove, to place elsewhere; to ascend; to be promoted; to change, to transpose, to improve; to banish, to deport, to drive off; ts'in ts'in, to move, as one's residence; ts'in 'k'ü, to change one's lodgings; ts'in, to eject, as a tenant; 'tso ts'in, to degrade to a lower place or rank.

躡 Interchanged with ts'in. To walk round and round; to dance, to amble; pantomime.

擺 To swing to and fro, to play upon the whirligig; *ts'au ts'in*, a swing.

前 Before, in front of, in presence of; in advance; previously; formerly, anciently; the former; to advance, to lead forward; *ts'in haw* before, after; *ts'in yat*, day before yesterday; *tat ts'in yat*, three days ago; *ts'in d'au*, in front; *ts'in ut*, last month; *ts'in yan 'ta p'á' haw* yan, I am afraid, I have been once deceived; *'ngán ts'in*, before one's eyes; *ts'in loi*, come here, advance; about coming; *tsot ts'in*, before, then; *'shéung ts'in hū* go ahead, go on; *'tsau tung' pat*, *ts'in*, I can't well get on with it; it's a difficult job to manage; *ts'in ch'ing nan liú* it's not easy to guess how it will turn out; *ts'in k'ing*, already, before done.

錢 Copper coin, cash, coppers; coin, a piece of money; cash, wealth, money, property; *ts'ien* a tenth of a tael, or mace, which the cash once weighed; *d'ung ts'in*, copper cash; *ham ts'in*, gold coins; *'yau ts'in*, rich, wealthy; *ts'in kuk* a mint; *'chán ts'in*, to exchange into cash; *'ki ts'in ch'ung* how many mace does it weigh? *'fong' lí' ts'in*, to scatter paper money at burials; *tat' k'ong ts'in*, large coins of Kángchi; *lán' ts'in*, bad cash; *ts'in 'pán kóm' haw* thick as a cash board; *lí' ts'in*, interest; *'shaw ts'in nò*, a miser; *'nan ts'in*, to gamble; *ts'in*

léung, taxes, revenue; *ts'in 'léung 'tsz'* shot, bullets; *cháng ts'in*, disputing about money; *ts'in shan 'pái pò'* money serves for everything; *ts'in 'shui tai*, the rate of exchange is low.

淺 Shallow, not deep; superficial, not profound; light, as coloring; easy, having few strokes, simple, as characters; short-haired; dripping; *sham 'ts'in*, deep—shallow; hard—easy; *'ts'in kan' chi d'ò*, a superficial scholar; *'ts'in wong*, a light yellow; *'ts'in 'ts'in 'ho 'kung*, he can understand a very little; *'ts'in sut*, vulgar and superficial, as a scholar; *'hò 'ts'in*, very shallow, very easy; *'ngán 'ts'in*, impatient, having respect to persons; *hò' yan pat*, *'ts'in*, to endamage one seriously.

淺 Shallow, thin, beaten out, as a piece of metal; superficial, ignorant.

(609)

Tsing.

旌 A banner, a standard having plumes, which when waved encourage the troops; to make signals; insignia, signals; to discriminate, to make manifest, to prove, to show forth; *tsing k'í*, flag; *ming tsing*, red banners hung by a corpse; *tsing 'piú*, testimonials of merit granted by the sovereign, and often placed over the door.

晶 Lustre, brightness; clear, pure, light; crystal; crystal-
Tsing line; 'shui *tsing*, quartz crystal; 'ch'á *tsing*, tea-stone, cairngorm stone; 'fát *tsing*, moss agate; 'mak *tsing*, smoky quartz; 't'in *hi* *tsing*, clear weather; 'shui *tsing* (*kung*, Neptune's palace.

睛 The ball of the eye; the pupil; 'ngán *hak* *tsing*, the iris;
Tsing 'pák *tsing*, the white of the eye; 'fát *tsing* *kwong*, night blindness; 'muk *pat*, 'chün *tsing*, eyes fixed.

菁 Scallion blossoms; a kind of three ribbed rush; flowery,
Tsing elegant, flourishing; 'mò *tsing* a sort of greens like mustard.

蜻 A dragon-fly, called *tsing*
Tsing 't'ing, which sips the water; 'tsing *hi*, a sort of cricket; 'tsing *ding*, a kind of locust.

(The three next are often pronounced *tseng*)

精 Cleaned rice; selected, ripe,
Tsing mature; fine, subtle, delicate; the best, the finest; unmixed, devoted to, accustomed to, expert at; skillful, as in strategy; the pure parts of anything, ethereal, subtle; the essence of things; it is prefixed to other adjectives to show a high degree of; the animal spirits; the semen, the germinating principle of nature; an apparition, form taken by spirits; 'hò *tsing* *shan*, in good spirits, smart; 'tsing *ping*, flower of the troops, picked men; 'chung *má* *tsing* *shan*, bright as a steed or dragon;

tseng *kong* 'tái' wá' very clever at lying; 'k'á *hái* *tseng* he's smart enough; *tsing* *yuk* lean meat; *tsing* *hi* ether, the essence of; influence, pure, the quintessence; *tsing* *chi* beautiful, handsome; *tsing* *kwái*, very clever at; *tsing* *kwái* an elf; spirit rappings, prodigies; wai *tsing*, involuntary emissions; 'ní *tseng* 'ngò' m'ngoi, if you are cute, I'm not a fool; *tseng* *lut*, *pin*, smart as a steel-trap; *tseng* 'tsai, a shrewd fellow; *tseng* 'tau' *tseng*, met his match.

井 A well; a deep pit; a field
Tsing laid out regularly; to draw water; arranged, laid out regularly; 'tseng 'shui, well water; 'shi *tseng*, a public market; 'shi *tseng* *chi* d'ò, a worthless loafer; 't'in *tseng*, an open court; 'tsò' *tseng* *kín* 't'in, to look at the sky from a well—inexperienced; 'tseng *dán*, a well-curb; 'tseng *tseng* 'yau d'is, all in order, do it methodically; 'hoi *tseng*, to dig a well; yat *tseng* *ti* a square rood of land; 't'ò *kü* 'tseng, to rinse the old well, i. e. to marry a rich widow.

淨 Clean, pure, spotless, unde-
Tsing filed; upright, guileless; to wash clean, to cleanse; only; all; a rapids in the R. Hán; 'kon *tseng* clean, pure; 'kít *tseng* clean, to purify one's heart; 'tsing' *chung* the nett weight; 'tseng' 'shui *sfü*, a cleansing charm, used in houses; yat, ko' t'ò *hü* *tseng* every one has gone.

靜² Still, silent, impassible, im-
perturbable; at rest, quiet;
Tsing peaceable, mild; pure, like a
pool; no bustle; to judge; to
ponder, to meditate on; to
desist; *sam 'shui tsing'* con-
tented, patient; *tsing' tò 'liú*
pat, tak, very still; *tsing'*
'yéung, to cultivate quiet, to
nurture one's self at home;
tsing' tsing' ti' keep quiet;
tsing' siú siú, solitary; no
business, no bustle; *p'ing*
tsing' at peace, as a country;
yé tsing' the still night.

靚² Often pronounced *leng'* in
Canton. To call, to invite; to
Tsing allure; to ornament, to be-
dizen; still; *tsing' shik,* dark
eyebrows and clear skin.

靖² To become clean and quiet;
Tsing small, fine; to plan, to think
carefully on; to tranquillize,
to restore peace, to clear, as
the sea from pirates; to re-
gulate, to settle disturbances;
ti' fong on tsing' the land is
now quiet; *tsing' yik* to put
down the rebels.

阱² A pit, a pitfall, a hole to
Tsing catch beasts in; to fall into
a pit; *hám' tsing'* to tumble
into a hole.

(610)

Ts'ing.

(All these characters are often pronounc-
ed *ts'eng*.)

青² The color of nature, as the
Tsing azure of the sky or the green
of growing plants; a very
light green or blue tint; wan,
fading away, pale; the 174th

radical; *ts'ing 'kwo,* the olive;
fat, ts'ing, ultra-marine; *sin*
ts'ing, black; *ts'ing kam,*
lapis-lazuli color; *tuk, ts'ing,*
copperas; *ts'ing fán,* blue
vitriol; *yéung ts'ing,* smalts;
ts'ing 't'oi, mossy, slippery,
as stones; *ts'ing 't'in pák, yat,*
a clear bright day; *ts'ing 'nin,*
young in years; *mit, ts'ing,*
bamboo splints; *'t'ung ts'ing,*
rattan cords; *kóm' ngán, ts'ing*
in such a fury, outrageous;
piú ts'eng, new style, fine;
táp, ts'eng, to worship the
tombs; *sh'á ts'ing,* a yel-
lowish green; *sh'í 'p, ts'eng*
ts'eng, tender and green are
the leaves.

清² Pure, limpid, clear, unsullied, sharp-sighted; clean, in-
Ts'ing corruptible, right principled;
clear, ringing, as a sound;
to settle, to become clear; to
purify; to settle an account;
style of the present Manchu
dynasty; Manchu; *shui ts'ing*
pure water; *ká shai' ts'ing*
pák, a family of unsullied re-
putation; *ts'ing kán,* an hon-
est magistrate; *'shau ts'ing,*
a betrothed girl refusing to
marry; *ning ts'ing,* taken all
away; *ts'ing 'kám,* sallow,
poor; *ts'ing 'ch'o 'liú l'p* the
whole matter is done; *ts'eng*
shò' to settle an account; *shò'*
'mí, m ts'ing, some unbalanc-
ed accounts; *ts'ing tò sh'í,*
a banner to clear the way;
ts'ing sau' elegant, well form-
ed; *ts'ing ts'ing tik,* take a
little; *tsám' chung ts'ing,*
occasionally, when at leisure;

'shui 'sai 'm ts'ing, it cannot be washed out; *e. g.* a sullied name; *ts'ing d'au 'b*, an old bachelor; *ts'ing sam*, to clear one's character, to purify the heart; *ts'ing 'ch'ü*, the Pure or Manchu dynasty; *ts'ing tsz'* Manchu words.

2'ing 情 The passions, reckoned to be seven; the feelings, the desires; temper, passion, affection; lust, concupiscence; the circumstances, the facts of a case; an affair, a matter; *sing' ts'ing*, temper, disposition; *yung' ts'ing*, to assist one heartily; *mò ts'ing* or *pok' ts'ing*, ungrateful; *to ts'ing*, or *ts'ing sham*, very grateful; *kwat' ts'ing*, thankless; *sz' ts'ing*, an affair, a concern; *shat' ts'ing*, the real facts; *mò ts'oi ts'ing*, inapt, stolid; *ts'eng' yau*, circumstances or causes of a thing; *sz' ts'ing*, illicit, fornicating; *ts'ing ün' tsò' I'll willingly do it*; *ts'ing shéung' ok' kwo'* a hard temper; *ts'ing 'li*, common sense, reasonable; *ts'ing d'au*, a mutual liking.

dsi 晴 The sky clearing up after rain, the clear blue sky; the stars coming out; *t'in ts'ing*, a clear sky; *'ü ts'ing*, it has stopped raining.

請 To request, to ask courteously, to pray, to beg; to request liberty to do, to ask, as for orders; to invite, to bid, to engage; to confess, to acknowledge; to inform; *'ts'ing tso'* please be seated; *'ts'eng 'tsau*, to ask to a dinner; *'ts'ing 'tsau*

t'ip, an invitation to dinner; *'ts'eng káu'* please tell me; *'ts'ing k'i*, to appoint the time of marriage; *'ts'ing pin'* don't let me take your time; *'ts'eng 'hiu'*, has been invited; *'ts'eng sin shang*, to engage a teacher; *'ts'ing 'ch'á*, please take your tea; *'ts'ing ts'ám*, to request dismissal from office, to throw it up; *'ts'ing ká'* please go, Sir; *'ts'ing ming'* what do you wish? *'ts'ing á'* please; your good health; *'ts'ing tsái'* to apologize, to confess; *'ts'eng yik'* please let me know; *'ts'eng man'* to beg, to ask; *'ts'ing 'ts'ing*, thank you; good bye; (the word *chin-chin* is derived from this phrase;) *'ts'eng há' shik' fán'* invited out to dine.

(611) Ts'ip.

ts'ik

楫 An oar, a paddle, or whatever is used to propel a boat; to row; to avail of for one's purposes.

(This character is also read *háp* and *híp*)

ts'ik Interchanged with *híp* 挾 to assist. Water flowing through; moistened, imbibed, damp; to instil, to penetrate; a complete turn of, a circuit; *ts'ip, yat'* a decade; *ts'ip, shan* twelve days or hours, a circuit of the 12 branches; *ts'ip, háp*, fully imbued with, to interpenetrate; to treat cordially, as friends.

睫, The eye-lashes; *met.* the eye; *shéung' tsip*, the upper eye-lashes.

接, To receive in the hand; to receive, to connect, to join, to succeed; combined with, united to; to take in, as jobs; to meet, to associate with; to take, as reflected light; quick; *ying' tsip*, to greet, to go and meet, as a visitor; *tsip, p'ui*, to conduct a visitor to a seat; *tsip, tsuk*, to succeed to, to continue; *mo' tak, tsip, tsuk*, nothing comes after it; *tsip, yan'* to receive the seals; *tsip, fung*, to welcome a friend back; *shing' tsip, nai 'shui*, orders received for mason-work; *tsip, 'lan' 'ni*, I'll divide the present with you; *tsip, ká' 'má*, paranymphs sent for the bride; *kwaí' tsip*, to kneel and receive, as a subaltern does; *'ngo tak, tsip*, I have got it; *tsip, kún' t'eng*, a porch for receiving officers on landing.

(612)

Ts'ip.

612

妾, A concubine, a wife taken without the legal ceremonies, a secondary wife; term by which ladies call themselves; *ts'ip, shí' or shí' ts'ip*, a concubine; *lap, ts'ip*, to bring in a concubine; *ts'ip, shan*, I, your handmaid; *'siú ts'ip*, my concubine; *oi' ts'ip*, your concubine; *shíu' ts'ip*, my young concubine.

(613)

Tsít.

節, The joint of bamboos; a joint, a knot, a node; an article, a verse, a section of a chapter; a limit, a term; a holiday, a festival; a time, a regular interval; an emergency, the period or manner of doing a thing; economy, temperance, moderation; chastity, virtue, in widows; to limit a thing, to maintain, to restrain one's passions; to mark, as music; a classifier of joints, limbs, affairs; *tsít, 'yam shik*, temperate in eating; *'fan 'léung tsít*, do it two ways, pay it at two times; *mo' tsít, chai'* no limits to his outlay, careless; *'fú tsít*, tally, passport, credentials; *tsít, f'* chaste, in not remarrying; *shat, tsít*, lost her virtue; *tsít, ling'* the 24 solar terms; *tsó' tsít*, to keep holiday; *pái' tsít*, holiday visits; *hi' tsít*, anger, feeling; *yat, tsít, sz'* an affair; *'mái' kwoán tsít*, to get degrees by bribery, to bribe; *tsít, tsau'* to mark the time in music; *to shang' chi' tsít*, full of cares and business; *'ná shí tsít*, on that occasion; *'in chung tsít*, dragon-boat festival; *shau tsít, chéung'* to collect bills at four terms; *tsít, tsít, kó*, gradually rising in rank or wealth; *tsít, kim'* frugal, within the limits.

櫛, A comb of any kind; to comb, to clean; *kan tsít*, towels and combs.

ts'ik

ts'ih 癰 A small boil, a pimple, a sore.
Tsieh

dz'ih 截 To cut in pieces, to cut up; to cut off, to amputate; to intercept, to cut off; to obstruct; to discriminate, to make nice distinctions; a portion, a half; *ts'it*, or *ts'it* *chiu* 'k'ü, to stop, to arrest one's progress; *fan* 'léung *ts'it* cut it in two; *ts'it* 'i, a robe whose body and skirt are of two colors; *ts'it* *tün* to cut apart.

捷 To obtain a victory; successful, victorious; a victory; to complete; to announce, as a victory or promotion; hastily, prompt, quick, as a herald; joyful news; *kap* *ts'it* nimble, fleet; *ts'it* *king* to take a short cut, a compendious way; *ts'it* *pò* to hasten with good tidings; *ts'it* to attain degrees at successive examinations; *fä* *ts'it* quick. This is also read *tsip*.

(614)

Ts'it.

ts'ih 切 To cut, to carve, to mince, to slice; to urge, to press; Ts'ieh a superlative, very, vehement, earnest, eager, pressing, important, serious, momentous; the important parts, a resumé; sincere; to feel, as the pulse; to spell, to express a sound by joining initials and finals; *ts'it* 'in' important; *t'au* *ts'it*, plain, lucid; *ts'it* *yuk* minced meat; *ts'it* *mat* *kü* stay, don't go; *ts'it* *mak* to feel the pulse.

ts'it or warm love; *ts'it* *tò* *sui* cut to pieces, cut fine; *ts'it* *ts'o*, to turn in a lathe; to work and carve; to debort, as a friend; *ts'it* *gam*, to spell, to join an initial and a final; *k'ok* *ts'it* *pat* *ä*, unchangeably fixed.

(615)

Tsiu.

ts'ian

椒 Pepper; peppery, hot; *ts'iu*, black pepper; *fä* *ts'iu*, cayenne or red pepper; *ts'iu* *fung*, the "pepper room," is a term for a queen; *ts'iu* *müt* ground pepper; *ch'ün* *ts'iu*, Sz'chuen pepper.

蕉 The banana or plantain; *chéung ngá* *ts'iu*, green plantains; *ts'iu* 'tsau, spirits with plantains steeped in it; 'kú *ch'ui* *ts'iu*, large plantains; 'mí *yan* *ts'iu*, thin skinned plantains.

焦 Scorched, burned; blackened, charred; smell of burning; Ts'iau vexed, harassed, anxious; *ts'iu* *pá* *kon*, dry, at the last extremity, starving; *fän* *ts'iu*, crust left after boiling rice; *ts'iu* 't'au *lán* *ngák*, head burned and scorched, as by powder; *sam* *ts'iu*, in great distress. Used for the next

雕 The parts of the body between the heart and groin. Ts'iau three imaginary organs which regulate the secretions.

唯 A husky, suppressed voice; Ts'iau the chattering of birds; harsh, dissonant cry.

鑊 A soldier's brass kettle or skillet, about the size of a Tsian peck measure; a brass pan.

礁 An unauthorized character; half tide rocks, rocky islets, rocks in the stream; stones for fording; *ch'uk tsiú*, to run on a rock.

鶺鴒 A wren; *tsiú liú*, a wren, tartin, tody, or some such small bird, which nestles on high grass; *hak tak kòm' tsiú liú*, playful, skittish, inattentive.

剿 To destroy utterly, to exterminate, to devastate; *'tsiú miá*, to extirpate, to rase, as Tsian is done to rebels or their towns; *'tsiú tsüt' tong' ü*, to extirpate all the adherents of a cabal.

醺 To sacrifice to ancestors and spirits; a sacrifice, a requiem; to give a cup of wine to a son at his wedding; finished, used up; to complete; to burnmoxa; *'tá tsiú' or kin' tsiú'* to celebrate the all-souls' festival; *uán t'ín tsiú'* a thanksgiving service for heaven's mercy; *tsui' tsiú'* to remarry, said mostly of widows; *'tá 'fo sing tsiú'* the autumnal festival to the God of Fire.

焦 Properly used for the last, in the sense of burning the moxa; to char wood, to sear, to scorch; *kau' sám tsiú'* to apply the moxa thrice; *tsiú' muk*, to char wood to bend it.

齧 To bite, to chew, to gnaw; *ngau tsiú' mau tán*, the ox eats the peony, (not knowing it from grass); *tsiú' lán'* to chew fine.

(616)

Tsiú.

樵 Wood fit for fuel; wood; to cut fuel; *Ts'iau* terrace, for which it used; *tsiú fú*, a watchman *ts'iu dau*, a watchman *ts'iu king'* a bridle path; *'ts'oi ts'iu*, to cut *Sai Ts'iu*, a hilly southwest of Canton.

譏 Often used for *ts'iu* scold. A lookout to lost; to ridicule; to beat; to reprehend; *ts'* a high turret laid on for archers.

惟 Lean, anxious and distressed *ts'iu sui'* distressed *Ts'iau* want of food.

睇 To look at, to see; at furtively, to glance *ts'iu yat*, *ts'iu*, I had at it. Chiefly used in court dialect.

俏 Like, as if, similar; some, pretty, beautiful *Siau* perior; *'ts'iu sp'i*, pretty *'ts'iu*, to show off one's face, as by standing in door; *shang tak 'ts'iu*, as eyes; *'hò 'ts'iu túi'* sparkling eyes; *'ts'iu si* like life, as puppets or im

峭 A steep, abrupt hill; a which obstructs the *Ts'iau* severe, strict, vehement; *pik' kò*, a perpendicular

悄 Sad, downcast, sorrow *Ts'iau* *yau sam 'ts'iu 'ts'iu*, sic heart, quietly sad, sorrow in secret.

Sian 鞘 A scabbard, a sheath, in which sense this is often called *sháu*, while that sound more properly means a whip.

tsian 鑿 A spade or pick; an implement for turning up the ground; to dig deep; *ts'ü' t'eng*, to dig out a fishpond; *tai' tung' ts'ü'* a crowbar.

Sian 肖 To assimilate, to imitate; a likeness or relationship between parent and child, said to be proved by mixing their blood; resembling, like; small; a class; alike; dwindling, deteriorating; scattered, lost; *pat, ts'ü'* not like it, inferior, degenerate; also used by a son to his father; *ts'ü' 'ni ku' yéung'* resembles you, as a bust or child; *ts'ü' p'i*, pretty; *shap' p' shang ts'ü'* the twelve animals which are thought to be like the twelve branches.

dzian 諄 To ridicule; to blame, to reprehend; to speak harshly against; *ki ts'ü'* to satirize.

(617)

Tso.

tsou 左 The left, the left hand; second; an assistant; deflected; depraved, bad; to degrade, to reduce in rank; *'tso tm'* to verify, to prove, as a coadjutor can; *'tso pin'* on the left; *'shai kwán' 'tso' shau*, left-handed; *'tso sing'* crotchety, set in his way; *'chün wán' 'tso pin'* turn to the left hand; *'séung 'tso*, a mutual mistake; not to suit, disagreeing; *min' 'tso' 'tso*, to

dislike; *'tso sz' yan' 'séung*, thinking of this way and that; *'tso' shau' káu yan' 'shau*, to exchange from hand to hand, i. e. not to give credit; *sh'ü' tso*, written as follows.

佐 To assist, to second; an assistant, a deputy, a second, a substitute; *tso' 'ling*, a major-general, a resident among the Mongols; *wong tso' chi' ts'oi* talents of the prime minister; *tso' tsápi' kún*, low officers assisting in a yámun.

坐 To sit; to sit on the heels; sitting, remaining; a session; a seat, a place; to maintain, to hold; involved in, implicated; to sit in judgment on, to judge; to place, to set down; to kneel; *'ts'ing tso'* please be seated; *tso' 'ü'*, to curtsy; *'ni tso'* or *tso' che'* good bye, said to the host; *tso' 'ü'*, to let down sail; *tso' kin'* to ride in a sedan; *tso' tsü' 'ü' 'ni*, to bring the punishment upon you; *tso' üt'* the month after confinement; *tso' wa'* a seat, a station; *tso' shat'* put it in securely; *tso' sok*, to quarter on one to force him to pay; *tso' 'm lok'* no place to sit in; *tso' héung'* the prospect, as of a grave; *tso' 'há' t'ím*, sit a while longer; *t'ü' tso'* to squat, as a tailor; *tso' kám*, in prison; *tso' shéung'* sit up higher; *tso' t'ong*, in court, on the bench; *tso' 'láng fán' kóm' tso'* to sit till the rice is cold, i. e. to take Freuch leave; *'ta' tso' ts'ám' shín*, to squat and contemplate, as Buddhists do

座
Ts'o A seat, a throne; a shrine; a classifier of houses, towers, hills, cities, pagodas, movable pavilions, &c.; *choi kwong shing tso'* to vivify and enshrine an idol; *yat tso' t'ap*, one division of a hong; *hi' tak, sâm tso' uk*, can build three houses there; *kung tso' 'i*, an easy chair; *pât, tso'* eight chair-bearers.

(618)

Ts'o.

佬
So The drunken frolics of a man in liquor; *ts'o, ts'o*, drunken antics.

佬
Ts'o Uneven hills; *ts'o ngo*, the inequalities of hills, the undulating outline of mountains.

佬
Ts'o To twist by rubbing on the knee; to rub or roll between the palms; *ts'o mái yat, t'ün*, roll it into a ball; *ts'o sin'* to twist thread; *ts'o héung*, to cover incense sticks by rolling; *ts'o ün kam' pín*, can be rolled or flattened; *met.* an easy obliging man; *ts'o no*, to roll and mix between the hands; rustling, flexible, like willow twigs.

佬
Ts'o A skiff; *sin ts'o*, a salt boat, vessels used in salt transportation. Also read *ch'á*.

佬
Ts'o To slip; to err; *ts'o á'o*, to miss the time, to lose the opportunity.

佬
Ts'o A white, lustrous, stone; fresh, beautiful; to smile, to look fascinating. Used for the next.

佬
Ts'o To polish, to work on; to cut and polish; to work at, to make good, as composition; *ts'it, ts'o*, to cut and polish.

佬
Ts'o To get convalescent; to recover; a slight ailment, slight epidemic, like influenza.

佬
Ts'o To cut, to lop off the corners and sharp points, to trim and prune; to cut up, to cut to pieces. Often used for the next.

佬
Ts'o An iron pan or boiler; a file, a rasp; to rasp, to file, to smooth off the sharp or rough points; to rub down; *yat, pá ts'o'* one file; *ts'o wát*, file it smooth; *kai, ch'un ts'o'* to file eggs, or *chi má ts'o'* to scrape sesamum seeds, both mean a skinflint; *ts'o' kok*, to file off corners.

佬
Ts'o To break, to wound; to take off the edge, to humble; to oppress, to treat harshly; to trim, to file off; *ts'o' k'i yui'* *hi'* to bring down his valor; *ts'o' chit*, to improve, to polish rude ways; tried by afflictions.

佬
Ts'o To mince up meat; broken to bits, minced; small; to attend to trifles.

佬
Tsoh In disorder, confused; to mistake, to err, to do wrong; to slip; erroneous, mixed, wrong; *mò ts'o'* no mistake, right; *ts'o' ngám*, a lucky hit, an error which is fortunate; *'m ying' ts'o'* will not confess the wrong; *ts'o' kéuk, snán fán* a slip may be hard to retrieve; *ts'o' kwó' pít, 'koi*, error must be corrected; *'sé ts'o'* written wrong.

(619)

Tsò.

tsoo

租

Tsú

Rent in kind; rental, rent; tribute, taxes; to rent; *tsò ngan*, the rent; *shan tsò*, to collect rents; *kot tsò*, to deduct from the rent; *tsò yam* to lease; *tsò uk chü* to live in a hired house; *shéung k'i tsò*, to prepay the rent; *tám tsò*, security for the rent; *hi tsò*, to raise the rent.

tsau

槽

Tsáu

The sediment; grains left after distilling spirits; dregs; *tsò hong*, dregs and husks; *tsau tsò*, distiller's grains; *tsò ü*, fish laid in grains of glutinous rice; *tsò hong chi ts'ai*, a wife who has passed through poverty with one.

遭

Tsau

To encounter, to meet; to suffer, to endure, to occur, to happen; to cruize, to go about; to make a revolution; an occasion, a time; *tsò ts'ák kip*, to be robbed; *tsò kip*, time of a great affliction; *tsò t'at mat kin* to waste and misuse things; *tsò t'at yan*, to abuse, to treat harshly; *pák tsau yat tsò*, went once for nothing; *tsò wó* to suffer calamity; *'m tsò t'at k'ü*, be patient with him, don't berate him.

早

Tsáu

The morning; early, soon; betimes, beforehand, early, previously; just commenced, unskilled; then, presently; *tsò shan*, good morning; *tsò yat fan lai*, come back soon; *kam tsò*, this morning; *tái*

tsò wá ni, I told you in good time; *tsò wó*, the first crop; *chiú d'au tsò*, early dawn; *tsò fan* breakfast; *ch'au* 'tsò start early, and not be hurried; *tsò d'oi*, the morning play; *wán tsò*, still early; *tsò tsò* very early.

蚤

Tsáu

Used for the preceding. A flea; sand fleas, or those produced in sandy ground; the rut or trace of a wheel.

祖

Tsú

A grandfather; a progenitor; ancestors; the founder of a family; an ancestral temple; the beginning, the origin, the first, as of a family; to do like, to imitate a founder; accustomed to; to worship wayside gods; *sin tsò* or *tsò fú* a grandfather; *tsung tsò*, my ancestors; *tsang tsò*, a great-grandfather; *kò tsò*, a great-great-grandfather; the first emperor of a dynasty; *tsò mié* a temple of Shángti; an ancestral temple; *'ai ling' tsò*, your grandfather; *ká tsò*, my [live] grandfather.

組

Tsú

A band, a fillet, a string, a tape, for tying the dress or hair; a fringe or tuft of silk; *kái tsò kwai d'in*, to untie the cord and go home—to resign office.

棗

Tsáu

The fruit of the Cannarium or jujube tree; *mat tsò*, dried dates, the fruit of this tree; *chung tsò*, red jujube plums; the *tsò* and *lut* are emblematic of female virtue.

澡

Tsáu

To bathe, to wash the person; to cleanse the heart, to reform; *sai tsò*, to bathe.

環 Pendants of precious stones or pearls hung like beads around the edge of a coronet.
Tsau

藻 A sort of aquatic grass (a Vallisneria?) which ducks delight in; to joy in, delighted with; *met.* fine composition, because this grass is marked; *fú* 'tsò 'chí sz' officers mutually pleased; *'hoi* 'tsò, conferva or algæ.

竈 A furnace; a place for cooking, a kitchen-range; a bunch of grass for fuel; *tsò* *kwat* 'lung, the hole for the fuel; *'ki* 'tsò 'fo, fired up several times, as in cooking with twigs or grass; *'lá* 'tsò to build a cooking-place; *'tò* 'tsò upset the furnace, i. e. failed, bankrupt; *chang* 'shün 'tsò portable furnaces, cabooses; *tsò* 'shan or *tsò* 'kwan, God of the Furnace.

做 To do, to make, to act; to be, to perform the duties of; much used for the next; *tsò* 'tak, very well, it will do; yes; I can do it, I will do it; *tsò* 'kún, to be an officer; *tsò* 'muk is a carpenter; *tsò* 'tsau, to prepare a feast; *tsò* 'hi 'yan, a prosperous man; *tsò* 'shang 'i is in business, he trades; *'üi* 'tsò 'yan, he understands the world, popular; *'m* 'tsò 'tak, it will not do, isn't the thing; *'ni* 'tsò 'tak, *'m* 'tsò 'tak, can you undertake this, can you do it? *'ni* 'tsò 'mat, 'yé what are you doing? *tsò* 'tak, *'m* 'hám 'm 'tán' it's neither salt nor fresh—unsatisfactory; *tsò* 'mat, wherefore, why?

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造 To build, to make, to construct; to create; to act; to do; to begin, to commence; a crop; *kin* 'tsò to build; *tsò* 'fá to create; *'hò* 'tsò 'fá good fortune; *kat* 'wo 'tsò to cut the rice harvest; *shang* 'tsò 'ch'üt, 'lai, an entire fabrication, made out of whole cloth; *tsò* 'tsò do it over again; *tsò* 'pün, to get some capital; *müt* 'tsò 'long' san 'ch'üt, the last of the season is as good as a new crop; *'tsò* 'tsò 'mán 'tsò the early crop, the late crop; *'hau* 'tsò skillful work.

皂 A black color; underlings, lictors, low officers who execute commands; a stud of twelve horses; a manger or pen; *tsò* 'pán, torturers; *tsò* 'tai' lictors, understrappers; *'fi* 'tsò a sort of fragrant soap; *tsò* 'fün, copperas.

祚 Happiness derived from wealth or office; dignities, felicity; a year; *fuk* 'tsò good fortune; *kwok* 'tsò long duration, as of a dynasty; *'pò* 'mín 'tsò to recreate in one's old age.

胙 Roasted flesh offered in sacrifices; to set up an altar to Ceres; to recompense, to reward; blessings, happiness; to bless; a seat, a place; *tsò* 'yuk, sacrificial flesh; *kák* 'tsò to reject the oblation of an undutiful son.

昨 The steps on the east to ascend to the hall; steps; landing where the host receives his guest at the top of the stairs.

(620)

Ts'ò.

tsan 操 To take, to hold, to grasp; to manage; to exercise, to drill; expert, used to; to maintain, to restrain one's self, to moderate one's desires; a purpose, a design, self-imposed rule; consistent, principled; *ts'ò 'in* or *'hā ts'ò*, to drill troops; *'t'ai ts'ò*, to see a review; *tái' ts'ò*, the triennial review; *ts'ò 'ch'i*, resolute, adhering to right; *ts'ò sam*, anxious, careworn.

tsou 粗 Coarse, uncleaned, dirty, as rice just thrashed; large, open, coarse; rude, vulgar, boisterous, unpolished; gross, indecent, dirty; harsh, as a voice; partially, rudely; *ts'ò yau'* coarse or fine, as cloth; *ts'ò tsuk' yan*, a rough vulgar man; *ts'ò 'lò*, rough, unmannerly; *ts'ò 'chi*, partly knew it; *ts'ò wá'* obscene language; *ts'ò shik'* coarse food; a gross eater; *ts'ò cūn*, nearly done; *'shau ts'ò*, a large hand; *ts'ò sam fau hi'* light, inattentive, giddy; *ts'ò 'shai tái' yung'* careless in spending money; *'ú ts'ò*, dirty, unwashed.

The second form also means to take long leaps as a deer; to take precautions.

tsou 徂 To go up; to proceed, to travel; to preserve, to lay up; *ts'ò tse'* to fade, as flowers.

殂 To die; dead; a path to the grave; *ts'ò lok'* to pass away, to die.

背 A sort of revising judge; a judge of appeals; a place where officers meet; a company, a class; denotes the plural of persons; *ts'ò ts'ò*, the six Boards; *'t'in ts'ò* and *'yam ts'ò*, gods and devils; *'ts'ò*, you; *kūn ts'ò*, officers; *ts'ò ts'ò*, a famous general x.d. 250.

嘈 Noise, clamor, hubbub; an outcry; to make a din; to vociferate; *ts'ò náu'* wrangling, squabbling; *kū kòm' ts'ò*, noisy as a market; *ts'ò ts'ò pai'* a brawl; *'mai ts'ò 'yan'*, don't deafen people with your noise; *'dò ts'ò*, rude, rough, unmannerly; *shap' fan ts'ò hi'* panting after an angry brawl; *ts'ò ts'ò 'ch'áu 'ch'áu*, a tumult, squalling, as tanka women do; *'m 'hò ts'ò*, don't make a noise.

槽 A trough, a log channeled out, a manger; a vat, a tub for spirits; a sort of fruit; *'mā ts'ò*, a manger; *'t'au ts'ò*, a wine vat; *ts'ò fang*, a grogshop; *'shui ts'ò*, an ear-trough, a horse-trough.

漕 A mill-race, a sluice through which water runs; a gulf, a gorge; a canal; to lead on water, to turn a water course; to convey revenue to Peking; occurs used for the next; *ts'ò wan'* to transport grain, to take it to the army; *ts'ò sho*, the Grand Canal; *ts'ò wa'* a fortified city.

槽 A junk, a smack; *pák' ts'ò shūn*, sea-going junks; *ts'ò tsai*, small junks.

ts'oo

錯' Interchanged with the two last. 'To cut or work stones; to place; to hide, to store away.

醋' Vinegar; pickle; pickled; 'tsau ts'ò vinegar of spirits; pák, ts'ò clear vinegar; háp, ts'ò female rivalry, as between two concubines; lok, tik, t'm ts'ò be more severe with him, as with a pupil; ts'ò' ts'ò' c'm s'ün, your vinegar has no sourness, you can do nothing; yák, kéung ts'ò' to bear a child, because ginger and vinegar are given to the mother; 'yéung ts'ò' foreign vinegar.

(621)

Tsoi.

ts'ae

哉' An interjection of praise or surprise; an interrogative particle, intimating doubt or conviction, according to the scope; a superlative; a particle placed after important words to draw attention, but the regimen alters its meaning much; to begin; to burst forth, as plants in spring; k'í ká' sho tsoi, on what account, pray? cho 'yau ú 'ngo tsoi, what is this to me? 'hí 'ho sik, tsoi, would you pity him! 'yan 'ün ú tsoi, has humanity so far gone! on pat, pi tsoi, how could I forbear pity? sik, tsoi, sad indeed! tá' tsoi man' ah! truly an important question; tá' tsoi 'Hung 'tsz' Confucius, oh, how great! ú fú oi

ts'ae

栽

Tsai

ts'oi, alas, sad indeed! 'ye tsoi, 'Yau ya' what a clown is Yau! kú chí tsoi, kú chí tsoi, sell it! sell it!

To plant seed; to set out saplings, to put suckers in the ground; to hill, to heap up earth at the roots; a sapling; to assist; fá tsoi, flower suckers; tsoi p'úi, to put earth to, as to roots; 'ho 'i tsoi p'úi, he is worthy of your care.

災

灾

裁

Tsai

Natural calamities, as floods or drought; divine judgments, plagues; misfortunes, miseries, dangers; adverse, calamitous, unfortunate; tsoi hoi' injurious, afflictive; tsoi w' miserable; afflictions; kau' tsoi, to relieve sufferings; chiü tsoi, to bring evil on one's self; t'in tsoi n'ang w' divine and unforeseen judgments; sung' 'fo tsoi, to dismiss all risk of fire, as is done at a 'ta tsü'; 'shui tsoi, a flood; t'in tsoi lau hang, an epidemic; tsoi 'yéung kok, t'í t'au, each place has its own calamity.

宰

Tsai

To govern, to rule, to superintend; to fashion to one's liking; a ruler, a headman, a governor; to slaughter animals, to butcher, to skin and dress animals; to cook; tsoi stung' a prime-minister; chiü 'tsui, the ruler of all, the chief governor; the mind; ká 'tsui, steward; kam' 'chí t'ò' t'oi, prohibited the butchering of animals, as in time of drought. ün' 'tsui, a district magistrate; tsoi ngau, to kill an ox.

載

A year; to commence, as after a full revolution; *pún* 'tsoi, half a year; *ts'in* 'tsoi *há* handed down a thousand years; *ki* 'tsoi, several years.

載

Tsai

To contain, to hold, as a carriage or ship; to fill in, to load on, to bear, to sustain; to act, to do, to fulfill, to effect; to record; to adorn, to beautify; to load in and transport; written, recorded; filled, loaded; an auxiliary word, then, thereupon; an incalculably high number; *chong* 'tsoi to store, to load, as a carriage; *tsoi* 'mán, loaded full; *tsoi* 'lok, *sho* 'shū, in what book is it recorded? *'m kau* 'tsoi not enough to load it; *'mò 'yé* 'tsoi 'chū I've nothing to put it in; *'pi kò* 'tò 'tsoi he lays it up in his mind, he'll remember it; *'mang* 'tsoi 'ki 'tám she carries several pecula.

再

Tsai

Again; doubled, repeated; a second time; then, further, continued, longer; to repeat; *'ts'ing* 'tsoi 'kong, please say it again; *tsoi* 'iú, 't'im, I shall want some more; *'ming yat* 'tsoi 'loi, come back to-morrow; *tsoi* 'kwo' 'ki yat, again some days elapsed; *tsoi* 'shang another life; *tsoi* 'sám 'tsoi 'sz' again and again [I ordered him]; *tsoi* 's'm 'kú tò I should not have guessed it; *tsoi* 'hai' 'kò'm 's'm tak, it will not do for you to do so again; *tsoi* 'ché, further; *tsoi* 'tuk, 'kwo' read it again; *tsoi* 'pat, 'loi, I shall not return.

載

A colloquial word. The cargo, the loading of a boat; the tonnage or capacity of a vessel; *'ki shap* 'tsoi several scores of cargoes; *shün* 'mán 'tsoi the ship is loaded; *chák* 'tsoi 'shek stone ballast; *tsoi* 'kéuk freight money; *chong* 'mán 'pát, 'tsoi she carries 18,000 catties.

在

Tsai

To be in, to pertain to, to be at; to reside, to remain, to live, to dwell at; to belong to, to consist in; involved in, depending on; to be preserved or continue; existing, being, alive; is in, in, at; to examine; a place, a home; *'m* 'tsoi 'uk, not at home; *'m* 'tsoi 'ch'ü not in, not here; *'m* 'tsoi at this moment, now; *'wán* 'tsoi still here; *tsoi* 'hok, 't'ong, at school; *tsoi* 'wai' 'ki noi' nt, how long has he reigned? *'fú* 'mò 'tsoi parents are alive; *tsoi* 'há 'tai, is down stairs; *'m* 'tsoi he's not in; dead; no occasion, no need, — a polite phrase; *tsoi* 'ká to, remains much at home; *'ní* 'tsoi 'sam, remember it; *'m* 'tsz' 'tsoi not feeling well; *tsoi* 'ngo 'tsau' 'kò'm 'yéung' I've made up my mind; *'nin* 'mán 'tsoi 'tsik, newyear's eve is at hand; *'sho* 'tsoi 'pít, 'yau, it is everywhere, they are in all places; *ts'o* 'tsoi 'ngo, it is my fault; 'sz' 'tsoi 'tsò 'mán, his ailment is imminent; he does things blunderingly; *pat* 'tsoi 'tú, does not consist in; *tsoi* 'pin 'ch'ü where is it? *tsoi* 'ni, it's your affair.

(622)

Ts'oi.

d'zæ 呸 A colloquial word. An interjection of contempt, tush! pish! to pish at; *ts'oi, fât, ngâm' wá' mé,* pshaw, what a lie! said by women; *ts'oi, wan' ní,* pox take you!

Read *kiú*; agitated, not at ease; vulgar talk.

才 *Ts'ái* Materials, stuff, or the substance of things, for which the next is used; talents, capacity, ability, powers; endowments, genius, gifts; a person, a graduate; *ts'oi 'tsz'* a genius; *wan ts'oi*, literary talents; *sám ts'oi*, the three powers—are heaven, earth, man, who rule all things; *yat, piú yan ts'oi*, a fine looking man; *sò ts'oi*, a slave; *ts'oi kú'* parts, talents; *ts'oi nang*, ability; *léung ts'oi*, goodness, rectitude; *ts'oi chí'* talents and knowledge; *'ch'un ts'oi*, you goose! *wai ts'oi*, the unsuccessful *siúts'ái*; *'hò 'hau ts'oi*, eloquent.

材 *Ts'ái* Materials of which things are made; nature, qualities; timber, lumber, wood; materiel, stuff; *ts'oi liú'* materials, as wood, stone, &c.; ingredients; *léung ts'oi*, good stuff; *ml.* upright ministers; *'hò shan ts'oi*, likely, well formed; *'ng ts'oi*, the five elements.

財 *Ts'ái* Wealth, riches, valuables, property, possessions, goods, whatever men can use; profits; bribes; presents; *ts'oi chü' ló,*

a rich man; *ts'oi tung*, a capitalist, a moneyed man; *k'ap, ts'oi*, quick at money making; *fât, ts'oi*, to get rich, to make money, *'tín ts'oi*, good luck, as a prize in a lottery; *ts'oi pák, sing kwan*, or *ts'oi shan*, god of wealth, Plutus, Mammon; *'au ts'oi*, a thief of a cook; *ts'oi 'lai*, presents, complimentary gifts; *p'o' ts'oi 'long tsai*, to lavish money to ward off (or remedy) calamity; *ts'oi 'ho' 'd'ung shan*, money can move the gods; *'ní 'm ha' ts'oi shan*, you've bought nothing of me, you've given me no custom.

裁 *Ts'oi* To make clothes, to cut out garments; to tear, to cut off; to moderate, to reduce, to deny, to diminish; to guess, to plan; to regulate; *ts'oi fung' ló*, a tailor; *tsz' ts'oi*, suicide; *ts'oi í*, to cut out clothes; *ts'oi 'tsin*, to cut off with shears; *'siú ts'oi and t'í' ts'oi*, a scant pattern, a full pattern.

纔 *Ts'ái* An adverb of time; near to, at hand, nearly reaching to; in a short time, thereupon, presently, then, just then, just now, scarcely; *fong ts'oi*, then, a little while ago; *ts'oi 'hò*, then it will do; *ts'oi hū'* just gone.

Read *shám*; a reddish black color.

采 *Ts'ái* To be distinguished from *采 pin'* to divide. To pluck, to choose, to take with the hand; variegated, adorned with co-

lors; cities allotted to officers for revenue; in these senses the three next are used; a business, an employment; 'ts'oi yap, territory set apart for the support of grandees, an ancient usage; náp, 'ts'oi, to choose and send the betrothal presents.

採 Ts'ai To select, to choose, to pick, to pluck, as leaves; to take with the hand; 'ts'oi song, to pick mulberry leaves; 'ts'oi mái, to buy the choicest; 'ts'oi fá, to gather flowers.

案 Ts'ai Lands or cities allotted for the revenue of officers; 'ts'oi tí territory set apart for grandees; shú 'ts'oi, officers exercising jurisdiction over the same circuit.

彩 Ts'ai Variegated, mixed or ornamented with different colors; elegant, gay, colored; beautiful, as the figures in silks or gems; lucky, pleased; kuong 'ts'oi, brilliant; smooth, as a shaven head; 'hò 'ts'oi, fortunate, a good chance; 'mò 'ts'oi, unlucky, unprosperous; 'lo 'ts'oi, to get eclat, as actors do; 'hò 'ts'oi, to clap, to encore actors; kam fá 'ts'oi chung, tinsel and red silk, such as is used on joyful occasions; 'hi kuo' 'ts'oi, let us have a rejoicing, as after one is out of prison; tú 'ts'oi, to get to the goal, to win the praise; 'ts'oi ts'in, the winner's douceur, the lucky man's present; 'ts'oi k'i, variegated banners, as those used at weddings; 'ng 'ts'oi, variegated, colored.

絲 Ts'ai Interchanged with the last. Variegated; colored silk; par-ticolored; kit, 'ts'oi, or k'wá 'ts'oi sh'au, to hang festoons of silk, as is done at the 'lá tsü'; 'ts'oi k'au, a many colored ball; ding 'ts'oi, colored sarnet, used for linings.

標 Ts'ai A sort of tree, whose wood is hard and durable, like that of the chestnut or locust.

睬 Ts'ai To pay attention to, to notice, to greet; 'm 'ts'au 'm 'ts'oi the cut direct, not to recognize; 'm 'ts'oi, not to acknowledge.

菜 Ts'ai Vegetables, edible herbs, greens; food, viands; 'hò 'ts'oi good eating; 'ts'eng 'ts'oi greens in general; sung 'ts'oi dishes on the table, not rice; 'ts'oi shik, lank, half starved, like one who has lived on greens; hū 'mái 'ts'oi gone to market; pák, 'ts'oi broccoli, the pehtsai; shám 'ts'oi sour crout; shang 'ts'oi lettuce; yé 'ts'oi cabbage; tám 'ts'oi a small kind of oyster; 'ts'oi yau, rape-seed oil; ngá 'ts'oi bean sprouts; 'ts'oi fá, a kind of rape of which the 'ts'oi yau, or herb oil is pressed; 'siú 'ts'oi condiments of leaves and greens; 'hoi 'ts'oi seaweed; limpets.

蔡 Ts'ai Grass, herbs, esculent herbs; a law, a rule; name of a feudal state, now Jünin fú in the southeast of Honán.

塞 Sai A boundary, a frontier, a limit; ch'ut, 'ts'oi to travel abroad; 'ts'oi ngoi beyond the frontier.

賽^{Sai} To recompense, to thank; to strive to surpass, to contest for, to emulate, to match; excelling, contesting; to announce a thank offering, to make an offering; a show of; *ts'oi' tang*, to show lanterns, on the festival of lanterns, at 15th of 1st moon; *ts'oi' shan*, to get up religious processions; *ts'oi' shik*, to show figures, to emulate in making a fine display in processions; *'tò ts'oi'* to wager.

(623)

Tsok.

作^{Tsoh} To act, to do, to make; to begin, to discover, to invent; to arise, to appear; to rouse, to animate, as to a reform; work, workmanship; *tsok: wai* acts, conduct, doings; *tsok, fuk*, to supplicate blessings; *peng' fát, tsok*, my ailment has come again; *há' tsok*, mean acts; *tsok, ká*, a writer, an essayist; *'hò tsok, ká*, fine, delicate work; well set out; *sai' tsok*, a spy; *tsok, man chéung*, to compose essays; *tsok, fán*, to turn rebel; *tsok, hai' kòm*, well, let it be this way; *tsok, 'sz' lai lok*, you wish to die, I think, said in anger to a careless man; *kung tsok*, workmanship.

昨^{Tsoh} Yesterday; time past; recently; *tsok, yat*, yesterday; *tsok, 'mán*, last evening, last night; *tsok, man*, I recently heard it.

dzok

TS'OK.

作^{Tsoh} Ashamed, disconcerted, out of countenance; to blush, to redden; blushing, shamefaced.

作^{Tsoh} A spinous tree of firm wood, whose new leaves appear as the old ones fall; a locust.

Read *chá'k*, to root up trees; to fell trees; narrow, confined.

酢^{Tsoh} To pledge a host, to return health; to recompense, to return a compliment.

鑿^{Tsoh} A chissel, a punch; a cold chissel; to cut, to bore into, to chissel; to dig, as a well; to open out, as a road; to brand, to mark, as a thief; *shék tsok*, a stone chissel; *tsok, shék*, to cut stone; *tsün' tsok*, to bore a hole, to punch the face; *kún ts'oi tsok*, you coffin chissel! you impertinent fellow! *ngo oní tsok*, a half-moon gouge; *án chí tsok tsok* 'ho t'eng' he will believe if he has repeated proofs.

(624)

Ts'ok.

鑄^{Tsoh} To wash or plate with gold; the stripes, stripes, streaks, etc., in stones or fabrics; to file or polish; to tattoo; a stone for grinding gems or glass; mixed, crossed, barred, confused; *ts'ok, pí'* to tattoo the arm.

A colloquial word. A hacking in the throat, a difficulty or stoppage in the throat; *ts'ok, lí'* the heart in the throat; *ch'au ts'ok*, a retching cough; *ts'ok, ts'ok, ngok ngok*, amazed, alarmed and amused.

(625)

Tsong.

!song

臧 Good, generous; virtuous,
faithful; to scold slaves; *tsong*
Tsang *wok*, to berate slaves.

賊 Booty, plunder, loot, stolen goods; to receive bribes; to suborn, to bribe; to hide, to secrete; *tsong k'ün*, an officer who takes bribes; *h'ü tsong*, to seize the booty; *tsang mat*, spoil, things secreted; *t'ám tsong*, sordid, covetous of bribes; *tsò' tsong*, to take bribes; bribery.

羊 A ram or ewe; full, plenty;
tsong, tsong, flourishing, as
 Tsáng foliage.

葬 } To bury, to inter, to put
under the ground; *tsong'*
墓 } *mái*, to bury; *sung' tsong'* to
Tsáng carry to the grave; *'koi tsong'*
or *'ts'in tsong'* to change
bodies to another grave; *hau'*
tsong' a deep grave; to bury
in rich dresses; *'fo tsong'*
to burn the dead, cremation;
'kò tsong' buried in a mat; *'pó*
'k'ü kám' shang tsong' to be
buried alive.

Teáng The viscera; the entrails; *'ng tsong*² the five viscera—heart, lungs, stomach, liver, and kidneys; *chū tsong*¹ *tuk*² the cæcum of hogs; *'ng tsong*² *luk*², *fū*², all the inwards; *mò tsun*² *tsong*² a great eater, gluttonous.

藏². A store-house, a retreat; a strong-box, a casket; and Tsang² tsun² tsong² exceedingly avaricious or greedy; sai tsong²

Tibet; *yap¹ tsong²* to lie torpid; to keep out of sight; *ti² tsong¹ wong*, name of a deified Buddhist.

(626)

Ts'ong.

倉 A granary of the government; a storehouse; a box, *Ts'ong*, a bin, a compartment, a pigeon-hole; *kuk, ts'ong*, a rice storehouse; *ts'ong ts'ung*, bins or partitions in a granary; *fo' ts'ong*, a pack-house, a go-down; *hai ts'ong*, to dispense rice from the granaries; *yat, ts'ong ts'ong*, one bin or stall; *ts'ong ts'üt*, flurried, perturbed, alarmed.

蒼 Occurs used for the last, hastily; the green tint of plants, or the azure of the sky; flourishing, prospering; hoary, aged, old in service; *ts'ong t'au*, soldiers, so called from their green caps; an old slave; *ts'ong ts'ong 'ché t'in*, the empyrean; *met.* Providence; *ts'ong 'ld*, old, waning; an old man; *ts'ong shang* the people, living things; *ts'ong wong*, hurried, flighty; *ts'ing ts'ong*, a greenish bluish color.

滄 Vast like the sea; name of
a river and lake; a superior
Ts'ang district in Tientsin fú; *ts'ong*
'*hoi chí léung*' to drink like
the sea, able to drink much.

搶 Color of gems; a musical sound; *ts'ong ts'ong*, the jingling of stones.
Ts'ang

ts'ong 艙 An unauthorized character. The compartments in a ship's hold; a hold; *shün ts'ong*, the hold of a vessel; *hüi ts'ong* to begin to unlade; *sò ts'ong*, the last lighter; *ts'ing ts'ong*, cargo all discharged; *fung ts'ong*, to forbid trade; *tái' t'ò ts'ong*, the main hold; *ts'ong wai* the stowage.

鰯 The second character is unauthorized. The pomfret; *pák ts'ong sü*, the silver pomfret (*Stromateus argent-eus*); *hak ts'ong*, the black pomfret (*Stromateus niger*); *awong lap ts'ong*, the yellow pomfret (*Trachinotus auratus*); *fü ts'ong*, small pomfret (*Caranx malabaricus*); *kwá tsz' ts'ong*, long-finned pomfret (*Trachinotus asper*).

鵞 A kind of crane, plumage ashcolored, and cheeks red; *ts'ong ts'ong küt*, the black crane, called *t'in tam kai*, or field tank hen.

藏 To store away, to put in safety; to contain; to hide, to conceal; to accumulate; to gather knowledge; *ts'ong mái*, to lay by; *ká ts'ong*, heirlooms laid by, family treasures; *mò ts'ong t'au*, no chance for profit; *ts'ong pán*, to keep the blocks, to publish a book; *páu ts'ong*, to keep from, not to divulge; *shau ts'ong*, to receive, as in trust; *m hai' ts'ong sung chi' sho*, I'm not to be cribbed in this place; *yan ts'ong*, to conceal; *ts'ong t'au lò' mi*, to give a partial account of, an inkling.

(627)

Tsü.

ts'ü

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A phonetic particle, used in the Shí King at the end of sentences, as an affirmative.

A deep-seated ulcer; a carbuncle or anthrax; *yung tsü*, an old ulcer; *shün tsü*, to suck out an ulcer.

To stare at in a fright, to gaze up at, to look angrily at. Read *sui*; self-satisfaction; a large stream into Lake Hung-ts'eh in Kiángsü; a district in Kweiteh fú in Honán.

The female hemp plant; sackcloth; a rush, a sedge used for sandals; coarse, unpolished; *tsü pò* mourning sackcloth; *pò tsü*, to correct bad composition; *tsü chéung* the mourner's staff.

Pickled fruits, like melons; salted vegetables; a marshy plant or sedge; a marsh.

To walk slowly, impeded in going; *tsz' tsü*, hobbling, walking step by step.

The name of an affluent of the Yángtsz' kiáng west of K'ingchau fú in Húpeh; an ancient district now the extreme southwest of Shensi.

To stop, to prohibit; to pass over; to divulge; to destroy; to discomfit; to scare; *tsü chí*, to quash, to stop; to intrigue against; *tsü tsok* ashamed, awkward, as a rustic; *tsü sít*, to let out, to blab; to issue, as malaria; *shap tsü*, damp, dank.

咀^{Tsü} To taste; to chew, to bite in order to taste; *'tsü tséuk* 'há, take a bite of it; *chòm ying 'tsü wá*, to learn and relish the beauties of a style.

齟^{Tsü} Irregular teeth, which do not interlock easily; discordant, as opinions, incongruous; to bite, to chew.

序^{Sü} Eastern and western walls or rooms; a college, a school; an asylum for old men; a preface, an introduction, an exordium; order, precedence, series; to follow in order; *'ts'z'* *tsü* in order, seriatim, regularly; *tsok, yat, p'in tsü* to write a preface; *tsü 'ch'i*, to go by ages; *tsü 'ts'ung*, a district college; *tsü 'sz'* 't'o *tong* everything in its order.

敘^{Sü} Similar to the preceding; to arrange, to order, to set in their proper places; to meet, to converse; to discourse or argue upon; order, series, rank; *'séung tsü* or *tsü 'ám*, to converse; *'i tsü* to deliberate upon the proper rewards; *'t'in tsü* the five social relations.

聚^{Tsü} To assemble, to congregate, to gather; to meet; to tend to, to concur; to incline towards, popular; to collect, to dwell together; a dwelling-place, a village; a conjunction, a meeting; a place of meeting; *tsü 'shau*, a concourse, a gathering of friends; *'m tsü 'ts'oi* not a lucky place; not a money-making man; *tsü 'pò 't'ong*, the shrine of Plutus at the door; *tsü 'ü* to call a meeting.

蕙^{Sü} Good, agreeable, pleasant, as liquor. Read *'ü*, name of a fragrant plant.

鯪^{Sü} The tench or roach; a large, coarse species of carp found in the rivers of Kiángsü.

(628)

Tsü.

趨^{Tsü} To hasten to one's place, to stride off, as in a superior's presence; to run, to walk quick; *'ts'ü shí*, to run after, as a fashion; *'ts'ü pò* to straddle off, as a courier does; *'ts'ü 'ám fú 'shai* to run to the flame and stick to the strong — a parasite.

蛆^{Tsü} Maggots in putrid flesh; fly-blows, eggs of flies; *shang 'ts'ü*, it has bred worms; *süt, 'ts'ü*, worms found in snow in Sz'chuen, a sort of Proto-coccus. Read *'tsü*, a millipede; *tsik, 'tsü*, a centipede.

徐^{Sü} Grave, serious, leisurely; tardy, slow; composed, majestic, dignified; to walk carefully and formally; *'ts'ü pò* to walk gracefully; *'ts'ü 'ts'ü*, gravely, tranquilly, as a gait.

取^{Tsü} To take, to lay hold on, to use; to exact; to seize on, to take away; to assume, to appropriate; to receive, to apply to one's use; to take, as a wife; to get, to induce, to bring upon; taken, applied, selected; *shau 'ts'ü*, to receive; *'ts'ü 'm 'shéung*, not needed, unfit; *'ts'ü chung* promoted, chosen, selected

tái 'yau 'ho 'ts'ü, estimable, one who is liked; 'ts'ü *ch'ut*, taken out; 'ts'ü *yap*, brought in; 'tám' *inong* 'ts'ü *mat*, [as easy as] taking a cash out of the purse; *sok*, 'ts'ü, to beg earnestly for, as a loan; 'ts'ü *siú* 'k'ü, to get the joke on him; *tsz*' 'ts'ü *wo* to bring down misery on one's self; *tsau* 'tí 'ts'ü *ts'oi*, happily I just then turned it up, as something that was wanted; 'm *shing kuo* 'ts'ü, I don't want much; *kíp*, 'ts'ü, to force from, to extort; *p'ang* *man* 'ts'ü *luk*, to select the compositions according to their style; *mun*g 'ts'ü *fo* obliged to you for taking goods, — as shopmen say.

娶 To marry a woman with the legal ceremonies; a marriage; 'ts'ü 'ts'ai, or 'ts'ü 'lò *p'o*, to take a wife; 'ts'ü 'san *fú* or 'ts'ü 'san *p'o*, somebody marrying; *wing* 'ts'ü 'm *ts'ang*, have you been married yet? 'ts'ü 'ts'ip, or 'ts'ü 'p'in *sfong*, to take a concubine home to one.

趣 Similar to 'ts'ü *趨* to run; to go, to advance quickly; to see what is proper and agreeable, and hasten to do it; to show alacrity or haste to please; to regard pleasurably; sprightly, playful, graceful; amusing, pleasing; 'm *shik*, 'ts'ü unaccommodating, mulish; *tak*, *kòm* 'ts'ü 'ts'ü very agreeable, humorous; 'hò 'ts'ü very lively, gleesome; 'ts'ü 'mí entertaining, as a friend; 'ts'ü

'ts'ü *tik*, rather pleasing, novel; *chí* 'ts'ü 'hau' *kòm* 'ts'ü *tik*, this is truly exhilarating, this is exquisite.

覷 To spy, to look at; to peep, to descry, to reconnoitre; 'Ts'ü 'ts'ü 'pín, to look after the

蠟 Used as a form of 臘 and 蜡 *láp*, dried meats and beeswax. 'Ts'ü A flyblow, eggs of the common fly.

Read *chá*; the sacrifice made at the winter solstice, when the cold binds everything close.

(629)

Tsui.

ts

嘴 The lips; a beak, a bill of a bird; a spout, a nozzle, an aperture, an adit; to wrangle, to chatter, to talk much and impudently, to give lip; *mút*, 'há 't'ü 'tsui, wipe your lips; 'ts'an 'tsui, to kiss; *tsuk*, 'tsui, a bird's bill; 'ín 't'ung 'tsui, mouthpiece of a pipe; 'hò 'tsui 'má, or 'yau 'tsui, glib at talking, garrulous; 'mò 'táp, 'tsui, don't interfere, as in a dispute; 'tá 'tsui 'pá, to beat the lips; *sung* 'siú 'tsui, to tell tales, to stir up ill feeling; *pong* 'tsui, to take the part of; 'sch'á 'ü 'tsui, a teapot spout; 'hò 'shik, 'tsui 't'au, loving to eat this and that; 'ní 'mò 'tò 'tsui, don't you talk so much; 'tsui 'kong 't' it's all very easy to talk; 'tsui 'hò 'ngáng, he wont confess at all.

醉 Tsui' Exhilarated with drink; intoxicated, fuddled, drunken; a debauch; fascinated, enchanted, devoted to, stupefied with; completely engrossed with; 'yam tsui' drunken; 'm chi tsui' not affected by liquor; tsui' 'tsau 'lò a drunkard; mò 'tsau sám fan tsui' he is half drunk, and has had no wine, i. e. he is very stupid, he does not know what he's about; tsui' héung, a drunken sot; tsui' tū nai, drunk as a clod; tui' tsui' dead drunk.

最 Tsui' To come together, to assemble; an adjective denoting the most important, the highest degree of; very, extremely, exceedingly; altogether; tsui' shin' very good; tsui' nán, very difficult; tsui' 'kan iú' highly important; tsui' sin, first, in the first place; tsui' pin' tong' the most convenient, very handy.

(630)

Ts'ui.

dzhae

隨 Sui' To follow, to accord with, to yield, to comply obediently; to permit, to let; the way or usage of; an adverb, according to, as, like, wherever; forthwith, presently; a feudal state now Ts'ui chau in the northeast of Húpeh; ts'ui shi tsò' do it as I have time; ts'ui pin' as you please; very well; ts'ui 'ngo lai, come after me; ts'ui tsò' 'ngo, the decision is with me; ts'ui tak: k'ü, let

him do as he likes; ts'ui yat, tò' i' do the second like (or after) the first; ts'ui ká' mui' a waiting-maid given at marriage, like Zilpah; ts'ui ch'ü' 'kong, talking about it everywhere; ts'ui 'shü' loi, bring a little of it, as you can get it; ts'ui tsik, immediately; ts'ui ch'ü' kái cin, it is all about, they are everywhere.

A colloquial word. A smell, a stench; bad breath; yat, pung' ts'ui, a stench; 'yau tik, ts'ui sik; there is some bad smell.

隋 Sui' A dynasty, which ruled from A. D. 590-620, preceding the T'áng dynasty.

翠 Ts'ui' The female of a kingfisher, whose feathers are used in plumagery; ts'ui' kiú' a bridal chair covered with feathers; ts'ui' 'ting, a feathered shrine or car; 'tim ts'ui' to put on feathers; ts'ui' mò, the kingfisher's feathers; ts'ui' shik, a purplish blue.

毳 Ts'ui' The down on birds, the fine undergrowth of hair on animals; birds molting; furry, downy, soft, fine, delicate; like felt, velvety; min ts'ui' cotton staple; 'fo ts'ui' asbestos cloth; ts'ui' mok, a felt tent.

脆 Ts'ui' Delicate, easily broken; brittle, crackling; shivery, crumbling; crisp, light, as crust; trifling, unsteady in character; 'shong ts'ui' delicate, as cakes; kon ts'ui' cracks when dry; sám ts'ui' fú shang, baked salt ground nuts; 'ü meng' ap, ap, ts'ui' life snaps asunder like crust.

(631)

Ts'ui.

ts'ui 罪 ² A bamboo net for fish; to become entangled in the net of the law; trespass, crime, sin, fault; a violation of the rules of the land or decorum; to criminate, to regard as a criminal; punishment, retribution; *tak, ts'ui' ai t'in*, to sin against Heaven; *ts'ui' kuo'* a fault, a crime; *ün ts'ui' 'yau 'ho ün*, the crime can be excused; *fät, ts'ui'* to punish crime; *shé ts'ui'* to forgive sins; *kwan ts'ui'* exile to H; *shü' ts'ui'* excuse me; *fän' ts'ui'* to offend the laws; *shak ts'ui'* to redeem or ransom criminals; *fü' king 'ts'ing ts'ui'* to take a rod and request punishment — an affected phrase of officers; *fui' ts'ui'* to repent of sins; *ts'ui' 'sho ying tak*, a punishment well deserved.

(632)

Ts'ui.

ts'ui 隄 ¹ Lofty, mountainous; rugged, as a hilly country; *ts'ui ingai*, lofty, rocky hills and peaks.

ts'ui 催 ² To urge, to press, to egg on; to importune; to hasten, as the payment of a debt; to reiterate; *mok ko' ts'ui 'ngo*, don't hurry me; *ts'ui pik*, or *ts'ui 'kam*, to urge on, to stimulate; *ts'ui 'k'u fäi tik*, hurry him on a little; *fät kái' 'tsau ts'ui*, I've no servant to

send to hasten you — a phrase on invitation cards; *'hi shai' kom' ts'ui*, hurrying and urging one rather causelessly.

ts'ui 璫 The lustre of a gem; a gem hanging down, as from the girdle.

ts'ui 衰 ¹ The unhemmed, frayed edges of mourning clothes, which are left so; to ravel out, frayed out; *'chäm ts'ui*, clipped, unhemmed.

ts'ui 摧 ² To stop, to drive back, to repress; to overpower, to set down; to push upon, to thrust forward, to crowd against, to impel; to break, as the wind does trees; to reach; to put out, to extinguish, as a family; *ts'ui yik* to abate, to put down; *ts'ui chü*, to break off by pushing against.

ts'ui 淮 Deep, clear water; tears trickling down; fresh, new, clean; spoiling, ruining; snow drifted; name of a stream.

(633)

Tsuk.

ts'ok

ts'uh 足 The leg, the foot; enough, sufficient; full, satiated, no deficiency; entirely, in full, wholly; to satisfy, to please; to satisfy the wants of; pure, as silver; actions, conduct; the 137th radical of characters relating to going; *shap tsuk*, complete in all respects; *'shau tsuk*, hands and feet, brothers; *tsuk, 'ling*, enough! no more, I beg of you! *tsz' tsuk*, self-sufficient, conceited; *tsuk*

tsuk, 'wan 'nt pún' yat: I've annoyed you half a day; *shat*, *tsuk*, to slip and fall; to make a blunder, a faux-pas; *tsuk*, há' your presence, said to a friend; 'm *chi tsuk*, discontented, never satisfied; *pat*, *tsuk*, tō' beyond description, can not be spoken of; *tsuk*, shō' 'm *tsuk*, is the number just right; *fung tsuk*, prosperous, to the heart's content; *yan sam 'mō tm' tsuk*, the heart is never satisfied; *ching ün tong' tsuk*, 'tsz' whole dollars alone are reckoned to be full coin.

Read *tsū*; to act respectfully in order to flatter one; careful of one's words; to increase; *tsü' kung ü yan*, to humor and flatter people.

俗^{Suh} What common people desire; inelegant, uneducated, common, vulgar, unpolished, rude; the groveling, common, low, business of life; the laity; *tsuk wá* common talk, colloquial, in distinction from the book style; *fung tsuk*, manners, customs of a place; *shai' tsuk*, manners of the age; *tsuk, tsz'* 'ngán, a vulgar expression; *dōan tsuk*, to again become a layman; *ch'an' tsuk*, the busy world; *tsuk, ká*, the laity; *t'üt, tsuk*, to eschew vulgarity; *tsuk yan*, a vulgar person.

族^{Tsuh} A barb of a dart; to collect, to draw together, as a banner does; a clan, a tribe; a family or kindred of the same surname; degrees of kin; a class,

a kind; *tsung tsuk*, same clan; *tsuk p'ò*, alogical register of the *ch'ut, tsuk*, to disown, out of the clan; *tsuk*, senior in a clan; *sán*, father, self, and son; mother, and wife's kin; *'shui tsuk*, aquatic animal.

族^{Tsuh} These two are used changeably. Tufts of bamboo; to collect, to together; a crowd of; a nest; a framework or on which silk-worm cocoons; a mold for head or barb of a dart; *'yung ts'in loi*, coming on in a crowd. read *ts'au*.

鐵^{Tsuh} The barb of a dart or the iron head of a dart; pointed.

鶯^{Tsuh} A phoenix of a certain color; a large species of near river banks; an albatross.

續^{Suh} To continue, to join; succeed; to keep up; together, ligatured; follow continuous, successively trying on what another has; *gun*; *tsip, tsuk*, to join a short cord; to take up; carry on; *tsuk ts'ü* or *tsin*, to join the guitar string; take a second wife; *luk*, 'yau lai, coming one another; *ch'ün tsuk*, to continue a family; *tsuk, chü tsō* to work by spells.

贊^{Suh} A marshy, grassy and clinging plant, with leaves purslane, called also c. lips.

(634)

Ts'uk.

速 *Suk* ^{Suh} *ts'uk* *ts'uk*, instantly, presently; *ts'uk, hü* go quickly; *ts'uk, ts'uk*, no connection with; friendless; *'m tsoi' kòm' smong ts'uk*, don't be so precipitate, flurried; *ts'uk, yuk*, to hurry the steps [of a guest]; *'fo ts'uk*, as quick as possible.

餽 *Suk* ^{Suh} *ts'uk*, The prepared contents of a boiler or kettle; pot-luck, dressed food.

顫 *Suk* ^{Suh} *ts'uk*, Horns beginning to start; to start, to tremble; *huk, ts'uk*, frightened, as oxen are in presence of lions; in a terrible fright.

樹 *Suk* ^{Suh} *ts'uk*, A small tree, a shrub, a sapling; *puk, ts'uk*, small trees, suitable for posts.

簸 *Suk* ^{Suh} *ts'uk*, To sift, and cause to shower down; close, thickset; showering down, like autumnal leaves blown by the wind.

蔬 *Suk* ^{Suh} *ts'uk*, Vegetables, legumes, kitchen herbs; *ts'oi' ts'uk*, vegetables; *ts'uk, ts'uk*, mean; *ts'uk, ts'uk, fung anai*, the stern wind whistling along.

速 *Suk* ^{Suh} *ts'uk*, Similar to the next. To step smartly to one's place; to dispatch, to hurry through; attentive, respectful; alert, speedy.

壓 *Suk* ^{Suh} *ts'uk*, Pressed upon, urged, impelled; cramped, cribbed; embarrassed; to wrinkle, to rumple, to draw in; retractile; disquieted, uneasy, reduced

to extremity; *pik, ts'uk*, to press or urge vehemently; *ts'uk, ts'uk*, contracted.

顫 *Suk* ^{Suh} *ts'uk*, Interchanged with the last, to frown; to wrinkle the forehead; anxious, careworn.

蹴 *Suk* ^{Suh} *ts'uk*, Similar to the last two. To tread on, to press with the foot; to kick; *ts'uk, ts'uk*, reverential.

促 *Suk* ^{Suh} *ts'uk*, To constrain; near, short, close; urgent, pressed upon; small, shortened; hampered; *kuk, ts'uk*, a narrow, small space; *ts'uk, sat, ts'uk sam*, to draw together and talk, as long absent friends.

(635)

Tsun.

ts'ing

津 *Suk* ^{Suh} *ts'uk*, A ford, a ferry; a landing-place, a ghaut; to ford, to cross a stream; to imbue, to moisten, to soften by soaking; to split wood by the hands; spittle; *tsun ts'ung*, ends of a bridge; *tsun yat*, saliva; *tsun 'hau*, a ferry; *kwán tsun*, excise stations, guard-houses; *man' tsun*, to ask the way; *shang tsun*, to produce saliva; *ts'ín tsun*, the constellation Cygnus; the port of Peking; *tsun tsun 'yau mi'* I relish it more and more.

樽 *Suk* ^{Suh} *ts'uk*, A vase for libations; a vase for wine; a bottle, a decanter; a vase, a jar; full, flourishing foliage; to stop; *yat, tsun 'tsau*, a bottle of spirits; *tsun tsun 'yau mi'*, a flower-vase; *tsun tsun*, open the bottle.

遵
Tsun To follow a superior; to comply with, to obey, to conform to, to act as required, to yield; to induce to follow, to influence to obey; obedience, acquiescence; *tsun 'chi*, to obey the emperor's behests; *yam 'ts'z' yam tsun*, to stand in awe and obey; *tsun fát*, to obey the laws; *tsun í*, to cordially receive.

榛
Tsin A fruit like the hazel or filbert, smaller than the chestnut; wood, brushwood; thorny bushes, as in thickset hedges.

漆
Tsin A small stream in Honán, one of the headwaters of the R. Hwái; to reach to; *tsun tsun*, numerous, abundant; at ease, loose.

臻
Tsin To arrive or extend to; the utmost, the highest degree; many, a multitude; to collect, to congregate; *pák, fuk, p'ing tsun*, may all happiness come here.

蓁
Tsin Abundant, exuberant herbage; bushy trees; collected, an accumulation of; *k'i íp' tsun tsun*, how abundant is the foliage.

儘
Tsin Same as *tsun' 盡* to finish; empty; all; the utmost degree; *'tsun 'ho 'i*, it can be done; *'tsun kin* seen it through, seen the whole.

燼
Tsin The ashes, embers, snuff, or residue after combustion; a quenched brand; the residuum; the relics, what is left, as of a conquered people; *fú' wai fú' tsun*, all turned to ashes; *'ü 'tsun*, the remains, as of embers.

葦
Tsin Similar to the last; a plant whose roots afford a yellow dye; a residue; to advance constantly; sincere, as in attachment to; *'tsun shan*, or *chung 'tsun*, a loyal minister.

贐
Tsin Precious things; presents given to friends going on a journey; *'tsun í*, parting gifts of ceremony.

進
Tsin To advance, to enter, to go up or on, to get on; to present, to bring forward, to introduce, to promote, to recommend; to make progress in; to come near; a promotion, an advance; a division of a hong; *tsun' kung'* to bring in tribute; *ch'ó tsun' pò* the first step ahead — to be a *siúts'ái*; *tsun' hok* to enter school; *'kí tsun' sham*, of how many divisions deep? *tsun' t'úi' léung anán*, hard to advance or retreat, embarrassed; *tsun' shan chi kai* a contrivance to advance one's self; *kò tsun' high* attainments, as in degrees; *chung' tsun' sz'* to reach the third literary degree; *tsun' 'fú thí' kat*, let prosperity come on the new house — said when moving into another dwelling; *'yan tsun'* to bring forward; *'mò 'chéung tsun'* he makes no headway, he does not improve; *tsin tsun'* to make progress.

錐
Tsien To engrave, to carve; to cut, to chisel; to censure or degrade an officer; *san tsun'* a new edition, as of blocks; *tsun' k'ap*, to reduce an officer in rank; *tsun' shek* to cut in stone, as an epitaph.

tse 鶻 Fat, fleshy, as a bird in season; fat flesh; racy, pleasant discourse. Also read *tsui* a hero.

僑 Valiant, brave; superior, excelling others in skill or wisdom; to overcome; unusual, strange.

tsing 俊 Similar to the last; superior, remarkable, one of a thousand; eminent; *ying tsun* a brave man, a young hero; *kw'an kwai' tsun' sau'* all distinguished for accomplishments and beauty.

峻 High, lofty, steep, as mountains; impetuous, hasty, stern, severe, as one's temper; *tsun' tsai*, a powerful medicine.

浚 Deep, profound, as water; to dig a channel, to deepen a water-course; deep, serious, as reverence; abstruse; well read; to use part of, to employ; a district in Honán; *tsun' tseng*, to deepen a well.

駿 To see; a man's name; *Tsun' tsun' chéuk*, a hero who lived in the Hán dynasty.

畋 An officer who superintended the fields; a land-office; a husbandman, a peasant.

竣 To stop work, to finish, to complete a task; completed, done; to stand still, to wait aside, to retire; proud; *ko' tsun'* to make known the completion; *tsun' kung*, to finish the work; *sz' tsun'* the affair is completed.

駿 A steed, a stately, fine horse; dignified, majestic; large; excelling; rapid; *tsun' fat*, quick, as in getting rich.

脰 Shriveled up, as flesh; puckered, lessened; to diminish, to reduce by oppression.

餽 Hot food; to eat the remnants of an offering or a meal; the leavings on the table.

晉 To increase, to flourish, to grow, as the sun makes all things; to stick, as into a case or about the person; to curb in a horse; name of a dynasty, divided into the Western and Eastern Tsun, A. D. 265-419; a feudal state, now the southern part of Shánsi.

楮 To stick into, to insert; to put in, as into a socket; to shake. Used for the next.

緡 Carnation colored silk, a light red; to wrap around; to gird, as with a sash; *tsun' shan*, the "red sashes" are the gentry or literati; *tsun' shan ts'ün shū*, the red book; *tsun' shan sin shang*, a literary gentleman.

璫 A pebble or secondary gem; a stone which may be considered precious.

盡 An empty vessel; to exhaust, to use all; to indulge, as one's grief; a quantity used up, a work brought to an end; made an end of, as life; finished, achieved, empty, exhausted; all, entirely, fully, wholly; to do to the utmost, with the whole of; a superlative, the uttermost, extreme; *tsun' ngo sam*, [obeying] with my whole heart. *tsun' ti' kóm' to*, there's only so much; *tsun' tr' tsò* use it

all up then; *yung² tsun² sam² ki*, employing all my abilities; *ká ts'oi sán² tsun²* the whole estate is dissipated; *shát, kó² tsun² tsüt²* slew them all; *tsun² üt²*, the twelfth month; *tsün² üt² 'pi 'ní*, I'll pay you at the at the month's end; *'kóm tse² pat, tsun²* I cannot express all my thanks; *tsun² chik²*, to perform one's official duties fully; *shang tsun²* gone through the whole, gone all over; *tsun² ní pò*, try this one chance; one chance left; *tsun² hai² 'shui tsik*, all are water-soaked; *tsz² tsun²* put an end to himself; *tsun² t'au*, gone to the end, at the extreme; *smò sk'ung tsun²* inexhaustible; *tsun² tsit*, died a martyr to chastity.

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Ts'un.

dzi'ng

循
Sian

To follow a leader; to comply with; to accord, to follow or go round with; to revolve; to inspect, to go the rounds, to perambulate, to go on the circuit; good, easy, docile; leisurely; to soothe, to console; to explain; *ts'un kw'ni tò² 'kú*, to accord with and follow instructions; *ts'un fát*, to obey the laws; *yan ts'un 'ng² sz²* lazily hindering the prosecution of business; *yan ts'un*, not interfering with, indifferent to; *ts'un ts'un shin² 'yau*, gradually and gently lead him on, as to good habits;

ts'un shang kò² sz² ac been formerly done.

捐
Siun

To pat, to stroke; to rage, to soothe; to sympathizing interest

巡
Siun

To cruise; to go on to examine what is dc go on a tour of inspec

巡
Siun

course at a feast; *ts'un* the governor of a pro *ts'un 'kim*, the supervi judge of a *sz* or tow *ts'un shün*, revenue cru *ts'un pò²* special aids governor-general and g or; *ts'un káng*, on pos watchman; *ts'un 'chün c* go about and examine; *ts'un*, to start on a ci to reconnoitre; *ts'un* tidewaiters, cruising of

紉
Siun

Fine, silken cords or ings; tassels, ornamen model, a pattern; *tit*, the spindle of a spin wheel — a colloquial ter

馴
Ts'un

A tame, docile, well-horse; yielding, gentle, ble, mellow, harmless, k to tame; to attain to gradu *ts'un léung*, docile, natured; *'ngá ts'un*, eleg polished, as diction; *ts' fuk*, docile, ready to obey

秦
Ts'in

A kind of rice; a fe state occupying the regio the rivers Wei and King; range of mountains in sc of Shensi; *Ts'un wh'ih*, Ts'in dynasty, B. C. 186-1 *ts'un 'Chi wong tai* the peror First of this T dynasty, who centralized Chinese empire.

dzing 螻 *ts'in* A small species of cicada; eggs of the mantis; a breeze or large blue-bottle fly.

sing 旬 *Siun* A decade of years or days; a complete number finished; completed; the whole of; in mourning, seven days make a *ts'un*; *ts'un sui* a complete year; the *shéung*, *chung*, and *há* *ts'un*, are the first, second, and third decades of a month; *ts'at*, *ts'un*, the 49 days of mourning; also 70 years; *'hò* *'shui ts'un*, the tide will serve you well.

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Tsün.

tsung 尊 *Tsun* Honorable, eminent, respected, noble; a term of respect, your; to honor, to respect, to dignify, to venerate; *ling* *tsün* your father; *tsün ká* your honor; you, Sir; *tsün sing* your surname; *tsün fú*, your house; *tsün fú cyan*, your wife; *wai 'lò pat*, *tsün*, old but without self-respect; *tsün king* to venerate; *chi* *tsün*, the emperor; *tsün 'chéung*, respected, elderly persons; *yat*, *tsün fat*, *'kòu yéung* stupid as a statue of Budha.

tsò

tsò 續 *Tsawán* To tie things together; to continue, to carry on; to take up where others left off; to imitate, as virtues.

tsò

tsò 纂 *Tsawán* A kind of carnation band or cord; to connect; to collect together; to compile a work, to edit, to abridge; a resumé, a compend, a digest,

a collection, a compilation; *'tsün sau*, to arrange literary materials; *'tsün tsáp*, a collectanea; *'tsün ts'ap*, to prepare and publish.

tsò 鑽 *Tsawán* An awl, a gimlet, an augur, a borer; an instrument for perforating; point of a weapon; to bore, to pierce, as a sting; to worm one's self into, to search into secrets; *tsün 'ngán*, to bore a hole; *t'it*, *tsün* an awl; *kam kong tsün* a diamond or corundum borer; *tsün ling* to seek into, to act wilily; *shing tsün* a centre-bit; *tsün lung tsün lá* to pry into every nook and corner, to search thoroughly; *chi má tsün* a flaxseed awl, —a skinflint; *man 'tsz' tsün* a hardhearted villain.

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Ts'ün.

tsung 村 *ts'ün* A hamlet, a village; *ts'ün*, a village, the country; *ts'ün tsuk*, rustic, unpolished; *ts'ün fú*, a villager, an uneducated man.

tsò 全 *Ts'üen* Complete, entire, unbroken, perfect; all, the whole; to finish, to do all that is required; *ts'ün nang*, almighty; plenipotentiary, having full powers; *ts'ün fú tsing shan*, with undivided energies; *ts'ün sái* all complete; *ts'ün 'há*, all right; *ts'ai ts'ün*, complete throughout; *ts'ün ká k' sz* may your whole family prosper; *ts'ün ü* entirely well

揀 To select from, to pick out from with the hand.

痊 Cured, healed, convalescent, recovered; *peng' ts'ün*, recovered from illness.

筌 A crab-trap; a bamboo trap for fish, having a small entrance; *tak, ü mong ts'ün* to get the fish and then forget the trap—ungrateful for benefits.

詮 To explain, to comment on; select sayings; to illustrate, to expound books; to discourse upon, to set forth and enforce; *chü' ts'ün*, explained by notes.

踉 Stooping, creeping, bent down; to kick; to go along doubled over; decrepit.

銓 To weigh, to measure; to estimate the quantity of things, to value; to choose according to merit or value; a carpenter's plane; *ts'ün 'sün*, to select, as proper officers.

攢 Interchanged with **攢**; to collect, to come together, to assemble; to lay a coffin under a shed, and not bury it; poles and thatch to cover a coffin; *ts'ün hòp*, a box with partitions, used for sweetmeats.

泉 A fountain, a spring; the headwaters of a river; a department in Fuhkien, Ts'üen-chau fú or Chinchew; *'tsing ts'ün*, a well; *lap: ts'ün* a cascade; *wong ts'ün*, elysium; *'kau ts'ün*, hades; *fo' ts'ün*, money, cash; *ts'ün lò* the shades; *lau ts'ün 'yéung 'lò*, to cherish one's old age.

存 To preserve, to defend from injury; alive, to exist; to lay by; to take care of, as of one's life; to inquire after, as one's health; to heedfully look after *ts'ün há' lay this aside; ts'ün sam*, to be of the same mind; *ts'ün fán yat, 'tim hau' yui* there remains one descendant only; *ts'ün mong*, to preserve and to ruin; to continue and to lose; *'ts'ün*, a settled purpose; *'ts'ün lau*, to detain, to keep back; *kò' ts'ün*, to inform the emperor of one's health, as old or octogenarian officers should.

蹲 To sit cross-legged; to sit-cuddled up, to sit on the heels; to make antics; to sit haughtily; placed together, as scales of armor.

忖 To consider, to reflect on; to guess, to surmise; *ts'ün lok* to conjecture, to calculate.

爨 A furnace or cooking-place; a mess, a table; to cook gently; to steam; *ch'ui' ts'ün* to cook; *tsz' 'kt hoi' ts'ün*, eats by himself; *fan' ts'ün*, to eat at separate tables; *'t'ung ts'ün*, at the same table, messmate; *táp, ts'ün*, a boarder.

鱖 A fish like the roach, with small scales. In Japan, this character denotes the salmon.

譁 Many persons conversing amicably; to talk agreeably to one; unitedly, as a chorus; *'ts'ün táp*, to flatter and then traduce; *'ts'ün táp, mái sái* lay them all aside; — a colloquial phrase, in which the word is also pronounced *'tsun*.

tsung 寸 The Chinese inch, regarded as long as the middle joint of the finger; the tenth of a foot, and varies according to the *ch'ek*; a very little; the 41st radical; *ts'ün* 'sam or *fong* *ts'ün* the heart; *ts'ün* 'hau, place of the pulse; *sik*, *ts'ün* 'yam, improve every moment of time; *yéuk* 'yau *ts'ün* *tsun* have got on a little — a depreciating phrase; *ts'ün*, *kwán*, *ch'ek* are three locations of the pulse; *tak*, *sau* *ts'ün* 'tsz' I have written a little note; 'lo *ch'ek*, *ts'ün* get its measure. In accounts, often used as a contraction of *sün* 算 to reckon.

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Tsong.

tsung

宗 An ancestral temple; an ancestral tablet; what is honored; to honor, to reverence; that which men recur or resort to; to revert to; the natural centre, an origin, the source; a clan, those of the same surname; a sort, a matter, a manner; *tsung* *miú* an ancestral temple; *t'ung* *tsung* clansmen; *t'in* *tsung*, heavenly bodies; *tí* *tsung*, rivers, seas and mountains; *tsò* *tsung* ancestors; *tsung* 'yan 'fú, the Board of the Imperial Kindred; *tsung* *shat*, the Imperial Clan; *tsung* *ts'an*, all the kindred; *tsung* 'tsz' the lineal descendant in the eldest son; *yat*, *tsung* 'mi *sz'* a

tsung

noble act; 'k'ü *tsung* 'pan *sing* his whole disposition; *tái* *tsung* *fo* a great lot of goods; *ko* *tsung* *sz'* that single affair; *ni* *tsung*, this thing.

棕 To rejoice; pleasure, delight; to think over, to consider.

棕 A kind of gomuti palm, the *Chamaerops*, whose bracts furnish coir for ropes, mats, &c.; *Tsung* the coir from the *Borassus gomutus*; a dark brown color, umber; *tsung* *seung*, a coir trunk; *tsung* *sò* a coir broom; *tsung* *chuk*, a blackish bamboo, whose roots furnish canes; *tsung* 'tin, a coir mat.

淙 The noise of water; murmuring, flowing water; bubbling as a fountain.

宗 An ancient badge of princely dignity, eight or nine inches wide, octagonal, and having a hole in it.

綜 The harness of a loom; to work the loom, and arrange the patterns in weaving; to grasp threads; to hold the reins of authority.

踪 A vestige, a trace, a footstep; to follow in the track of another; *tsung* 'ying, a shadow; *tsung* *tsik*, a trace; *chui* *tsung*, to follow out a clue, on the scent; *mò* *tsung*, no trace of him.

縱 Perpendicularly, downward; a meridian line; a vestige, a step; *tsung* *wúng*, crosswise, up and across; versatile, pettish, cross-grained.

鬃 A mane; the ridge of bristles on the neck of hogs; a high headdress; the back lappet of a Chinese lady's headdress, which extends over the neck; *chū tsung mō*, hog's bristles; *mā tsung*, a horse's mane; *man tsung*, to put up the lappet with gum; *ká tsung*, a false lappet, or lady's periwig; *sho tsung*, to comb back the lappet.

豕 A pig six months or a year old; a pig, a shote; the last of a litter, a litter; *met*, a large family.

驢 A kind of boiler; a run, a hank, as of hempen threads; to count; name of a place.

樅 A sort of tall thuja or yew, which furnishes timber; to beat, as a drum.

粽 Dumplings made by boiling glutinous rice first soaked in weak lye, and then wrapped in leaves, with a piece of sapan wood in the middle to color it; they are eaten on the fifth of the fifth month; *ká tsung*, the dumplings not wrapped in leaves; *shām yuk tsung*, salt-meat dumplings; *kau tām tsung*, a dog eating dumplings — a fool not relishing an allusion.

總 To collect and tie up; to unite the whole; to combine or comprehend in one; all, altogether, the whole; still, nevertheless; a supervisor, one who controls all; a general or generic term; generally; *tsung kung* or *lung tsung*, all, the whole; *tsung*

pat nang ying' yat tsz' he never once came on the promised day; *á tsung* or *tsung t'au*, boss, a head workman; *tsung kok*, tufts of hair on young children; *yat tsung ki to ts'in*, how many cash for the whole? *tsung iú' hū* still I must go; *tsung 'm hang*, after all he refused; *tsung lái mái*, lump or bring them all together; *tsung 'm t'ung* not all the same; *tsung ch'am yam*, not the least answer; *tsung tuk*, a governor-general; *tsung ping*, a major-general; *ts'in tsung*, a chiliarch, a colonel; *tsung kún*, a general manager or clerk; *tsung ch'é ké' ngan*, an average price.

縱 Remiss, careless; extra-vagant, as in speech; to allow, to wrongfully permit, to connive at; to let things take their course; to indulge in; to let go, as a mouse; although, allowing, perhaps; to shoot an arrow; *tsung' yung*, not to check, unfettered, unrestrained; *kü' tsung* purposely conniving at; *tsung' an kòm yéung* although it is so; *tsung' kwán* overindulgence, as by parents; *tsung' tái' k'ü kó' tām*, not to restrain.

訟 To contend before rulers; to demand justice; litigation, pleadings, contention, wrangling, — it mostly refers to legal strifes; law cases; *tsung' ts'z'* an indictment; *cháng tsung'* disputes; *t'eng' tsung'* to hear a case; *nau tsung'* to grapple a man and carry the dispute

into court; *sik, tsung* to settle a dispute, to quash a case; *kún tsung* cases in court; *tsz' tsung* self reproach; *tsung' kwan* pettifoggers.

dzoo'ng 誦 To hum, to recite over, to read in a humming tone, as priests do; a murmuring, recitative way of reading; disputing, reviling; *pú' tsung* to say memoriter; *tsung' king*, to recite the liturgy; *tsung' tuk*, to read in a singing way, as children do in school.

頌 頌 The face, the visage; easy; public, free; to praise publicly, to make known the virtues of, to eulogize; *tsung' tsán* to laud and praise.

從 從 A clan or family, a succession of, as posterity; to be second to, to follow after; attached to; subordinate, secondary in rank; *ts'ui tsung* an aid or follower; *tsung' kau pan*, secondary ninth grade; *tsung' pák*, uncles descended from the same great-grandfather; *'shau tsung* principal and accessories; *tsung' 'ché*, followers.

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Ts'ung.

ts'oon 聰 Quick at hearing, astute, ready, quickwitted; to perceive clearly; to discriminate intelligently; *ts'ung sming*, perspicacious, clever; *t'in ts'ung*, natural gifts; *i ts'ung* quick at hearing; *sing' ts'ung* ready at learning.

怒 Hurried, alarmed, agitated; *nó' hí' ts'ung ts'ung*, excited to anger, exasperated; *ts'ung smong*, precipitate.

瑤 A pebble or stone, resembling a precious gem.

驃 A dapple-gray horse, a bay horse; *'ng fá' ts'ung*, a piebald, fancy horse.

葱 An onion, garlic; a general name for alliaceous vegetables; a leek or light green; a vent, a tubular passage, a draft; *ts'ung ts'au*, onions; *ts'ung luk*, a pea green; *ts'ung*, small onions; *ts'ung pák*, the onion bulb; *ts'ung king*, the Karakorum Mts.

從 To follow, to listen to, to comply with, to agree; to believe in; commencing from, the place of origin; a preposition, from, by, through, in; since, whence; a way, a manner; compliance; a follower; *ts'ung sam 'sho yuk*, what my heart desires; *'m ts'ung*, uncompliant, obstinate; *ts'ung loi*, heretofore; *mo' ts'ung yap*, 'shau, no way to begin; *yam' ts'ung 'ní*, as you please, do as you like; *i ts'ung*, according with; *huk, ts'ung*, constrained to obey; *ts'ung yau*, to follow about, as a teacher; *ts'ung kam 'i hau* hereafter; *ts'ung mi* never, not at all; *ts'ung léung*, a reformed prostitute, one who enters a family; *ts'ung 'siu*, since childhood; *sám ts'ung*, three compliances of a female to her father, husband and son.

松
Sung

The fir tree; an emblem of longevity; *ts'ung cham*, pine leaves; *ts'ung héung* or *ts'ung shü' káu*, rosin, pitch; *ts'ung ming*, concrete pieces of rosin picked from pines; *ts'ung máu*, bunches of pine leaves; *'shui ts'ung 'k'éung*, corky roots of cedar; *ts'ung 'tsz'* pine aments; *ts'ung chuk*, *múi*, the fir, bamboo, and plum, *met.* like three friends; *Ts'ung kong fú*, the prefecture of Sungkiáng, in which Shánghái lies.

湖
Sung

Name of a river in Kíngsú; sometimes written as the last.

叢
Ts'ung

A thicket, a bushy place; crowded, as trees; collected, assembled in numbers; bushy; *shang ts'ung kóm' to*, crowded like a grove, jammed, crowded; *ts'ung slam*, a wood, a grove, a place of concourse; *sz' tá' ts'ung slam*, the four large Buddhist temples in Canton; *slam 'lò yap' fú ts'ung*, to become depraved when old.

源
Ts'ung

Smaller streams flowing into the main river; tributaries; the meeting of waters.

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Tsut.

tsók

卒
Tsub

Those who execute orders; victors, soldiers, underlings, menials; to conclude, to finish; to die, to come to an end; to the end; *ping tsut*, soldiers; *'siú tsut*, camp followers; *peng' tsut*, disease is mortal;

蟀
Tsub

tsut, wai shin' sz' to he was a good man.

A cricket; *tsik, ts* hearth cricket; *tau' ts* to fight crickets.

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Tsüt.

啐
Tsub

To taste, to craunc suck, the noise of sucking swallowing with a gusto *'kon tseng'* sucked it dr

絕
Tsüeh

To interrupt a connection, with, to cut off a three; interrupt; to sunder, to

off, to terminate; to minate, to utterly destroy; renounce, to abjure; to water; to overpass; sho athwart, like a meteor; perlative, very, extremely tirely, most; a stanzas of lines; *shát, tsüt* to kill one; *miú' tsüt* superior to finest; *tsüt, shik* exceedi beautiful; *tsüt, ü'* or *tsüt* leaving no heir, posterity off; *tsüt, mò 'hò ch'ü'* no luck at all; by no mea good place; *tün' tsüt*, to as a ration; *tsüt, lò* the ro stopped; resources are all off; *'kon tò' tsüt, lung 'l* I am driven to the edge, duced to the last extremi *'ng tsüt* a stanzas in per meters; *má' pat, tsüt, 'hau* never ceases to rail; *t'in tsüt, 'yan 'chi lò'* heaven ne intends to cut off men's sources; *tsüt, má'* a final si as land never to be redeem

Herbs and shrubs in great abundance; a mat; an adjective, this; an adverb, here; a conjunction, but, still; *tsz'* 'ché, the following—a phrase used at the beginning of a notice; *tsoi' tsz'* here; *tsz' kan*, now; *nim' tsz' tsoi' tsz'* thinking of a thing without distraction; *ü tsz'* hereupon, now then—an illative phrase.

Occurs used for the last, sweet, pleasant, rich; humid, soft; to increase, to grow; to enrich, to moisten, to fertilize; to rise, to overflow; moisture, juices, sap; numerous, many; muddy; *tsz' sz'* to get up a row, to make trouble, to embroil; *tsz' män'* a sprouting tendril; something left, as of a seditious band; *hò tsz' m'* a fine flavor; *tsz' yun'* to mollify, to increase the juices; *tsz' pò*, to strengthen, as a tonic; *tsz' iü*, to make trouble, to provoke.

A louse, a nit; insects that irritates the skin; an itching, prickling; *lai' tsz'* the itch; *yat, shan tsz'* whole person is frowzy; *shang tsz' kau*, a mangy dog; *shang tsz' kau kòm sheng*, a peevish child, always whining for something to eat; *shui tsz'* water spiders; *smò tsz'* hairy worms.

A hoe for removing weeds, called *tsz' ki*, having a long narrow blade.

To take a pinch with two or three fingers; a pinch, a pugil; to take up a little; to snatch; to bring together; a little, a handful; a measure of 256 (some say 60) grains of millet; brought together, selected; *ts' üt, iü'* a selection of what is important; *yat, ts' üt, kòm' to*, as much as a pinch, a little; *yat, ts' üt, t'ò*, a piece of land; *ts' üt, mài yat, pò* make them all into one book; *ts' üt, shéung kiü*, to force one into a sedan; *ts' üt, hòp* to make, an affiance, a partnership.

A bundle or sheaf of coarse sedge used for straining or pouring spirits through.

The second is otherwise read *tsui'*; small, vile, base, insignificant; *tsui' tsü'* to collect together.

An adverb, hastily, suddenly, abruptly; urgently; *ts' üt, kap* in a hurry; *ts' üt, ts' üt* expeditiously; *ts' üt, sin tòi tò* he suddenly came upon one; *ts' üt, sin kán*, all in a hurry.

Similar to the last. A dog rushing from a cover; abrupt; fierce, precipitate; *ts' ong ts' üt* impetuous; perplexed driven by many affairs.

To grasp, to clutch, to seize, as by the nape; to butt, to push; to pluck out; *ts' üt, k'i füt* to clench his hair; *ts' üt, keng*, to take by the nape.

bear, to produce; to
to nourish, said of
to grow, to increase;
fectionate, loving;
e, like a mother's;
repeated, diligent,

it is the same as the
, *tsz' sik*, to bear young;

mán' mat, *tsz' shang*, all
things gradually multiply.

孜 *Tsz'* Unceasing, unwearied effort,
untiring diligence; self-deny-
ing attachment; *tsz' tsz' wai*
shín' ever striving to be good.

截 *Tsz'* To cut up meat into steaks
or morsels for eating; slices,
steaks, bits of meat.

淄 *Tsz'* A river in the northeast of
Shántung flowing into the sea;
Tsz' ch'ün, a district in
Shántung; a dark color.

緇 *Tsz'* Dark colored silk, dyed
many times; the dark color
of a sediment; black; *tsz' í*,
black garments.

留 *Tsz'* Waste, untilled land, over-
growth, jungly; to clear new
or waste land; ground under
cultivation one year; to open
a road; to cut, to rend; a
dead tree still standing. Oc-
curs used for the next.

輜 *Tsz'* End of the axle within the
navé; treasure wagons, or such
as carry arms and spoil; large
wagons with places for sleep-
ing and carrying stores; ma-
nure carts; *tsz' chung'* bag-
gage wagons of an army.

銖 *Tsz'* A weight equal to six *chü* 銖
or the fourth part of a tael,
not now in use; *tsz' chü*,
a little trifle, a mere prunny,
a mite.

贖 *Tsz'* A fine paid to redeem one's
self; riches, goods, wealth
tsz' ts'in, money; *tsz' ts'oi*,
property; *ká tsz'* family pos-
sessions. Used for the next.

資 *Tsz'* Property, riches, things of
value; necessities, articles
wanted; a fee, a douceur, a
treat, a present; to take; to
depend on another; what be-
longs to one, what is natural,
as disposition; what was had
at the first; *tsau tsz'* or *pan*
tsz' postage; *héung tsz'* a
subscription to a festival or
to build a temple; *tsz' pün*,
capital; *tsz' 'fü*, necessary
things, as for a journey; *tsz'*
kák, talents, capabilities, said
of officers; *tsz' chat*, natural
disposition; a habit; *mò tik*,
tsz' tsik, without any re-
sources or dependence. Oc-
curs used for the next.

漬 *Tsz'* Usually pronounced *tsik*.
To soak, to steep; to dye;
water-soaked, moldy, damag-
ed by soaking; *tsam' tsz'* un-
der water; *'shui tsik*, damag-
ed by wet, as cargo; *yan' tsik*,
discolored, spotted, marks of
wetting.

咨 *Tsz'* To deliberate, to plan, to
consult; to state or ask in
writing; a document, a dis-
patch between equals in rank;
an interjection, ah, oh! to
sigh; *tsz' 'man*, an official
paper; *cho wai tsz' tsé*, why
do you lament so? *í tsz'* to
send a dispatch.

諮 *Tsz'* Used for the last. To de-
liberate, to consult, to devise
away; to ask about.

姿 *Tsz'* Manner, gait, form, carriage, air; beautiful, graceful; agreeable parts; natural endowments; *fung tsz'* a fine figure, shapely; *tsz' shik*, a beauty; *t'in tsz' kwok, shik*, a beauty who can overthrow a state, like Yáng Kwei-fei of the T'áng dynasty.

粢 *Tsz'* A common name for grains and pulse; rice used in sacrifices, which must be of the best; a cake of glutinous rice.

越 *Tsz'* Unable to advance, either from fear or disability; to go awry; *tsz' tsü*, impeded.

觜 *Tsz'* The 21st zodiacal constellation, consisting of λ and 2π in Orion's head.

Read *tsui*; the horns of an owl; the curved corners of a roof or ridgepole; to raise the egret on the head; to bristle up, to look incensed, to pout the lips in anger.

髭 *Tsz'* The mustaches, which the Chinese wear long; beautiful, good-looking; *tsz' so*, the mustaches.

鼎 *Tsz'* A small round tripod; a round lid or cover of a tripod.

子 *Tsz'* A son, anciently it meant a child; a boy, a lad, a person; an heir, posterity, issue; interest on money; seeds of plants; a sage, a philosopher, a venerable and worthy man; Confucius; you, Sir, a term of address, somewhat like comrades; a degree of nobility, a viscount; the first of the twelve stems, denoted by the rat; the third watch, from 11

P. M. to 1 A. M.; the people, in distinction from their prince; a spot, as of dirt or on dice; added to many nouns, it indicates that they are smaller than others of the same sort, the 39th radical; *tsz' sün*, children, descendants; *t'ai' tsz'* the heir-apparent; *tsz' tsuk*, a viscount; *chéung tsz'* the eldest son; *shü t'ai' tsz'* a stupid scholar; *ch'ik, tsz'* an infant; *hi' tsz'* a play-actor; *káu' tsz'* a son in mourning; a dutiful son; *tsz' und ts'in*, cash marked with blood of mother and child; *sín tsz'* my deceased father; *fú tsz'* a teacher, a rabbi, a sage; *ting héung tsz'* best clothes; *sü tsz'* a boy, a pupil; my lad, my child; *noi' tsz'* my wife; *fá tsz'* a beggar; *'ü tsz'* father, your father; *long' tsz'* a prodigal son; *'yéung tsz'* a foster-child; *tsz' sik*, children; *kung tsz'* a rich man's son; *chéung tsz'* the eldest son.

仔 *Tsz'* To bear, to carry; to undertake, as an officer; *tsz' sai* careful; discriminating; *tsz' kin chung' yam* able to sustain important offices.

耜 *Tsz'* To weed and hoe earth around the roots of plants, to hill.

梓 *Tsz'* A sort of tree, considered to be the best of all trees (a sort of cedar?); to cut blocks for books; one's village; *tsz' h*, my village; *song tsz'* one's birthplace; *tsz' chang*, printed by...; *tsz' t'an*, a solid kind of black wood.

‘**滓**
Tsz' Sediments, dregs; *chap*, 'tsz' grains from spirits; *chá* 'tsz' grounds, residuum, dregs; *mai* 'tsz' muddy settlements.

‘**姊**
Tsz' An elder sister; a school-mistress; 'tsz' *múi* sisters; it sometimes includes all the children, as *pát*, 'tsz' *múi* eight of us in all; *tái* 'tsz' an elder sister; *ts'at*, 'tsz' *múi* a sort of rose; a kind of snake.

‘**筛**
Tsz' Name of a river on the east of China; to strain spirits; a strainer made of plants.

‘**秭**
Tsz' A stack of corn; to number; the ninth place in notation a hundred millions; a weight of 640 peculs.

‘**肺**
Tsz' The remnants of a meal; dried meat with the bones in it; *kon* 'tsz' dried meat.

‘**訾**
Tsz' To molest, to be needlessly strict; to revile; weak; a defect, a flaw.

‘**紫**
A reddish blue, a clay color, a nankeen tint; a fugacious, undecided hue; 'tsz' *t'ong shik*, a dark complexion; 'tsz' *'fan*, purple; 'tsz' *t'án*, orange red; 'tsz' *'fan*, cudbear; 'tsz' *li* 'kò'm shik, black and blue, like a bruise; 'tsz' *piú*, a violet; 'tsz' *fá pò* nankeen cloth; 'tsz' *shan*, the court or palace, the rising sun; 'tsz' *mi*, the *Lagerstræmia*, or crape myrtle; a god worshiped for protection against malaria.

2

‘**自**
Tsz' A preposition, from, commencing at; a pronoun, self, I; my own, myself, personally; to use; to lead; the 132d radical; 'tsz' *ki*, myself, my own; 'ni tsz' *ki*, you yourself; 'tsz'

awai, I did it; 'tsz' *ò* *ch sheng*, from Macao to Canton; 'tsz' *án*, natural, spontaneous self-existent; certainly, surely 'tsz' *tsz' in án* 'úi' *hiú*, it will soon become natural and easy to understand; 'tsz' *án t'ung* native copper; *pat*, 'ts'ing *tsz' loi*, he came uninvited on his own lookout, i. e. the responsibility is his own, as a patient undergoing an operation; 'tsz' *'ng* my fault; 'tsz' *shí* self-confident, self-righteous; 'tsz' *tsò* our own manufacture; 'mai tsz' stop, hold up! 'ni 'hò hü' *tsz* don't go away, wait here a while; 'tsz' *tsz' tsai* *tsò* in high spirits; 'tsz' *hau* henceforth; 'tsz' *'yau chü* *i* I will manage it; 'tsz' *t'sam t'un kin* self destruction, suicide; 'tsz' *tsok*, 'tsz' *shan* he gets what he gave; 'tsz' *shik*, 'tsz' I find my own food; 'tsz' *loi ko' shí*, ever since that time; 'tsz' *chi t'ai* *kwo* presumptuous.

字

Tsz' A character, a letter; lettered, marked, written on; a writing, a letter, an order; a word, a symbol of thought; to bear, to nourish, to love, to suckle; the style or title taken at marriage; a name, a designation; to betroth a daughter; 'sé tsz' to write; 'tsz' *mò*, 'tsz' *t'au*, finals and initials, as used by the Chinese to express a third sound; 'tsz' *mò*, letters of an alphabet; 'mò tsz' *mak*, unlearned, unskilled in writing; *man tsz* composition, writing; *yat chéung tsz*

a note, an order; *mò tsz'* *ün*, no mind for learning; *fa má tsz'* contracted forms of the ten digits; *tsz'* *hò* name of a shop; a "chop," as of tea; *chuk, tsz'* *shat*, to seek flaws in a writing; *tsz'* *ngán*, a set phrase, an expression; *pat, tsz'* not betrothed; *út, tsz'* or *tsz'* *nap*, a type; *(tsün tsz'* what is your respected style? *pít, tsz'* the familiar style, taken on entering life; *yan tsz'* *kák*, a copy-slip; *tsz'* *kák*, black lines; *tsz'* *tsik*, a mark, traces of writing.

牝
Tsz' A cow; the female of domesticated animals; *tsz'* *má*, a mare.

俟
Sz' To wait, to stay; to wait upon; to expect, to look for, to hope; to prepare for; until, expecting; *tsz'* *hau'* waiting for; *lap, tsz'* *úi* *yam*, wait for an answer; *tsz'* *há' üt* till next month.

涘
Sz' The banks of a river, the shores or mouth of a stream; *shui tsz'* the bank.

伺
Sz' To wait upon, to wait for; to spy, to narrowly examine; *tsz'* *hau'* in readiness, waiting.

嗣
Sz' To connect, as a family; to adopt; to inherit, to succeed to; children, posterity, heirs, descendants; an adopted heir; to practice, to learn fully; till; hereafter, then; *hau' tsz'* descendants; *kai' tsz'* an adopted heir; *tsüt, tsz'* posterity cut off; *mò tsz'* *l'án*, an orbate temple; *tsz'* *wai'* to succeed to the throne; *tsz'* *yan pít, k'ü'* from other causes following it.

筭
Sz' A hamper, a basket; *shü tsz'* a portable book and writing-case; *fuk, tsz'* learned, well read.

飼
Sz' To feed, to nourish; to set food before; to rear, as animals; feed, provisions, eatables. Interchanged with the next.

食
Sz' To feed, to set food before; to bring up; food, provision; *ngau syéung yan 'sho tsz'* men rear sheep and oxen.

巳
Sz' The sixth of the 12 branches, denoted by a snake, and corresponding to 9—11 A.M.

祀
Sz' To sacrifice to gods or devils, to offer sacrifices; sacrificial; a sacrifice; a year; like, as if; *mò tsz'* no descendants; *ün tsz'* first year of a reign; *tsz'* *shan*, to sacrifice to the gods; *tsz'* *tsò*, to worship ancestors.

耙
Sz' A ploughshare; a coher, the part of a plough which enters the earth; a plough.

寺
Sz' An official residence, chambers about a court; a court, an office, a hall; an eunuch; a monastery, a Buddhist temple; Buddhists; *tsz'* *mán*, Buddhists; *yap, tsz'* to become a priest; *tái' 'li tsz'* the Court of Appeal at Peking; *tsz'* *shing*, chief clerk in a court; *yan tsz'* to be changed from one office to another; to saunter in a monastery. Used for the next.

開
Sz' A court, a hall where officers hold sittings; an eunuch; a chamberlain, an officer in waiting; *tsz'* *yan*, an eunuch

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Ts'z'.

雌

The female of birds, a hen bird; *met. weak*; *kin' ko' ts'z'* *chung*, see which of them will beat.

差

Uneven, projecting irregularly; *ts'ám ts'z'* irregular, not uniform; *ts'z' 'ho cyan t'* like what most men think.

訾

To speak hastily, to utter things unadvisedly; to slander, to detract from; to think, to consult; to restrict, to limit; faulty, licentious; impertinent, evil; its meaning varies according to the one joined with it.

疵

Malady, disease, infirmity; an imperfection, as a mole; a failing, a fault; an eccentricity; *chá ts'z'* a flaw, any fault which renders a thing imperfect; *'siú ts'z'* a little fault, as in a man's character; *hak ts'z'* a black spot.

祠

To sacrifice to ancestors in the spring; a family shrine, an ancestral temple; a temple, a shrine; to get a blessing; *shan ts'z'* shrine to the gods, said of the national ones; an ancestral tablet; *ts'z' t'ong*, an ancestral temple; *fuk tak ts'z'* shrine of street gods; *tsít, háu' ts'z'* a temple to virtuous women.

詞

An expression, a phrase, a sentence, a word; a particle; a writing, an accusation; to speak, to tell the thoughts, to say; to accuse; to request,

to ask; *ts'z' pat. tát, t' t'* sentence does not fully convey the idea; *ts'z' lam, t'* Haulin Academy; *man ts'z'* writings; *chong' ts'z'* an accusation, a petition.

辭

Ts'z'

Similar to the last; an expression, a word, a particle a part of speech; evidence speech, words; to refuse, to decline with thanks; to resign, to leave, to go, to retire to depart; *t'úi ts'z'* to decline, as an office; *ts'z' hū* to leave, as one's service; *kò ts'z'* to take leave, to bid good bye; *sam ts'z'* to dislike, averse to; *kung ts'z' pak, 'shéung*, a respectful adieu on going to Peking; *kok, chap, yat, ts'z'* each held to his own argument; *ts'z' t'ip* to send a card of invitation back; *ts'z' chang t'ip*, a card to take leave; *chū ts'z'* a falsehood; *t'an' ū ts'z'* an interjection; *hò ts'z' kú* a good style.

慈

Ts'z'

Maternal affection; love, kindness, mercy, compassion; gentle, soft, tender to; a mother; *ká ts'z'* my mother; *ts'z' sam*, kindhearted; *ts'z' 'mò*, kind mothers—often spoil their children; *'shing' ts'z' ming'* I received my mother's orders; *ts'z' pi*, compassionate; *ts'z' ts'éung*, long-suffering, forbearance; *ts'z' oi'* loving affection.

磁

Ts'z'

The loadstone; porcelain, chinaware; *ts'z' shek*, the loadstone; *ts'z' hi'* crockeryware; *yéung ts'z'* foreign chinaware.

鵞 *ts'z'* The fishing cormorant, the *Phalacrocorax*; *lò ts'z'* the cormorant, poetically called 'shui 'lò á, or the old water crow.

臍 *ts'z'* The navel; to cut off even; *ts'z' tái* the umbilical cord; *shai' ts'z' moka k'ap* [hard as] for one to bite his own navel; *t'ò ts'z'* the navel; *nün ts'z'* *kò*, a plaster to keep the navel warm.

茨 *ts'z'* To thatch; grass on a wall; a spinous trailing plant with triangular seed; to collect; *ts'z' kú*, the *Caladium sagittifolium*, a species of Arum.

饗 *ts'z'* Unleavened cakes; pancakes, or dumplings made of rice flour; *yau ts'z'* cakes fried in fat; *yé ts'z'* cocoanut flour cakes.

柿 *ts'z'* The persimmon, the *Diospyrus* or China fig; *kon ts'z'* or *ts'z' peng*, dried persimmons or figs, prepared for exportation; *ngau sam ts'z'* the large sort; *kai sam ts'z'* the small sort; *shui tsam ts'z'* the yellow persimmon.

此 A pronoun, this; here, now; this, the last spoken of; the thing in hand; *pí ts'z'* that, this; you, I; there, here; *cü ts'z'* like this; *'m t'oi' ts'z'* not here; *'i ts'z'* by, or on this account; *ts'z' yan ts'z'* *tak* for this very kindness.

此 *ts'z'* Small, contracted, diminutive; *ts'z' ts'z' cki mat*, a very little thing.

似 *ts'z'* Like, similar; as, as if, as it were, appearing, resembling; *ts'z'* to appear, to have the aspect

of; *hò ts'z'* like; *ts'z' 'm ts'z'* is it like or not? *'m to ts'z'* not very similar; *ts'z' tsuk ni*, just like you; *ts'z' shí' í fí*, somewhat of right, but still wrong; *yau shing ts'z' ngo tik*, there are those superior to me; *yan 'yau shung ts'z'* they resemble each other.

姊 *ts'z'* An elder brother's wife; *ts'z' tái* sisters-in-law; *ts'z' fú*, an old lady—a term used by the young.

汜 *ts'z'* A stream leaving the main branch, and afterwards flowing into it again; *ts'z' shui*, a small river in Honán, west of K'áifung fú, having a town of the same name.

次 *ts'z'* Neither first nor best; coming after, second in order, inferior, secondary; next, succeeding; to put in order; a halting-place, an encampment a rest-house, an inn, a shed or stall; a mansion; a position, as of the stars; a time, a place, a stated post; to halt, to reach; *ts'z' tái* in order, regularly; *tsò' k'í ts'z'* in that place; next in order; *'au ts'z'* the first time; *ts'ang ts'ang ts'z' ts'z'* rising gradually like a gallery; *ts'z' yat* next day; *tsò' ts'z'* flighty, flurried; *'hui ts'z'* repeatedly; *ts'z' ngan*, inferior silver; *wai' ts'z'* a seat, a position; *hák, ts'z'* a stranger's lodging, travelers' houses.

依 *ts'z'* Light, nimble, sprightly; to help, to assist; to compare; for, instead; *ts'z' cho'* to aid.

恣 Relaxation, dissipation; licentious, gay, loose; to follow one's passions, to throw off all restraint; *fong' ts'z'* profligate, dissipated; to give the rein to one's lusts; *tsung' ts'z'* unrestrained.

眦 The canthus or corner of the eye; a fierce look; to look at angrily; a lappel, the place where it folds over.

骸 An old bone of men or beasts; putrid bones, having some flesh on them.

束 To be distinguished from **束** *ch'uk*, to bind. A thorn, a prick, a sliver, a sharp slit.

刺 A thorn; a sting; to pierce, to prick, to thrust a sharp point into; to embroider; to brand, to tattoo; to cut into; a visiting-card, because it was once cut in wood; to stab and kill; to spade up, as plants with a trowel; to pole, as a boat; to reprehend, to blame; to criticise, to lampoon; satire; to pry into, to overhear; to examine; *ts'z' ngá*, to pick the teeth; *chang ts'z'* to stab to death; *tsok, shí ts'z' 'k'ü*, to pasquinade in verse; *'tsám ts'z'* to engrave, to prick; *'t'au ts'z'* to send in a card; *shüt, ts'z'* or *'kí ts'z'* a sarcasm, an inuendo, a taunt; *ts'z' ts'z'* to talk much.

S 賜 To confer; bestowed by a superior, usually refers to the emperor; imperial grants; a favor; a benefit; *'shéung ts'z'* to reward; *'yam ts'z'* imperial favors; *'shau' ts'z'* to receive a benefit; *'t'in kún ts'z' fuk*.

may heaven send down blessings; *ts'z' muk* to look at; *pái' ts'z'* to thank; *'mung ts'z' kú* obliged for your patronage—a phrase on bills; *'t' ts'z' fá ling*, an imperial gift of a peacock's feather.

廁 } To cleanse, to wash; a place which must be kept clean; a privy, a necessary; **廁** } *ts'z'* in order, to put in proper places, as guests; a gorge, where a stream forces its way; *ts'z' 'háng* or *ts'z' 'sho*, a privy.

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Tui.

幌 A napkin or handkerchief **S** hung at the girdle; *'kan tui'* **Shwui** a napkin. Often read *shui'*.

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T'ui.

堆 A heap, a mass, a mound, **T** a stack, an accumulation of; **Túi** a guard-house; a crowd; to heap up, to pile; to store up, to accumulate; to crowd; *'kún tui*, a police-station; *'wo 'kon tui*, a pile of straw; *'túi 'mái yat, tui*, throw it all in a pile; *'pút, 'mái yat, tui*, gather them all in one heap; *'yat, tui 'yan*, a crowd of people; *'túi tsik, 'ü shán*, a great quantity together, as goods in a market; *'yau tui*, hollow globular cakes, for which the next is also used.

f 22

餛 Dumplings made of flour, which are then steamed; bait made of flour; *kák, nín tsín* *túi*, hollow cakes left from last year; left of an old stock; not inclined to anger, placable.

對 Parallel sentences; scrolls hung up in Chinese houses, for ornament; *yat, túi* 'túi, a pair of scrolls; 'túi *lün*, parallel sentences; *kit, 'túi*, the close of a discourse.

A colloquial word. To push towards, to bridge or hand along to another; to coalesce, to have a batch, to make up a certain amount; 'túi *kwó* 'lai, hand it on to him; 'túi *mái yat, hi* lump it all in one, make up a lot.

對 To front, to be opposite to; to correspond, to suit, to pair; consistent with, agreeing; to answer, to respond; opposite, fronting; opposed to, inimical; a pair; sign of the dative, as *túi* 'k'ü 'kong, speak to him; *túi* 't'au, hostile; a foe, an enemy; *túi* 'ts'an 'ká, to form marriage alliance; 'k'ü 'lok, mò *túi* incomparable pleasure; *túi* 'mín' opposite, face to face, over against; *yat, thü* 'chái, a pair of shoes; *túi* 'shò' to compare accounts; 'tang *túi* a well matched couple; *túi* 'kín' lí cent. per cent. profit; *túi* 'ngán, agreeable to, to like; *túi* 'yan kwó' equal to men's remarks, not afraid of being found guilty; 'chü *túi* 'k'ü 'kong, forced him to out with it, as an accusing conscience.

碓 A foot-pestle, a machine to hull rice; to pound in a mortar; a beat of a pestle; *túi* 'tsui, weight on the pestle; *túi* 'ch'óng, the mortar frame; *túi* 'shan, the pestle treddle. 'shui *túi* mortars turned by water; 'chung 'tò 'k'ü 'pák, 'túi pound it hundreds of times more; 'chung *túi* 'cū, the white porpoise.

兌 To exchange, to barter; to weigh against, to give an equivalent; satisfied, pleased with; straight, permeable; the 58th diagram; *túi* 't'ín exchanged, said of jewelry or coin; *túi* 'ngan, to weigh silver; 'fát, *túi* for sale; 'ts'at, 't'ái it weighs seven mace two candareens [to the dollar].

駢 A horse going very rapidly; *tái* 'tut to rush out suddenly upon.

對 To hate, to abhor; disliking, displeased, angry with; inimical; an adversary; 'cün 'ok, *tái* 'tái great hatred to the chief criminal.

除 A crowd, a rank, a group, a bevy, a flock, a herd; a file, a band; a company of 100 men; to fall or slide from a higher place, losing one's footing; *túi* 'ng, in ranks, by platoons, met. the army; *yat, tái* 'yan, a crowd of men; 'pái *túi* to dress ranks, to call out the companies; 'ping *tái* a detachment of troops; 'chung *tái* 'tái to consort with the great; *yat, tái* 'tái groups and knots of people; *yat, tái* 'ap a flock of ducks.

t'ai

推

T'ai

To push from
push from
to remove
shift, to ti
sibility; t
out; to ext
to infer; t
to secede,
up to, to d
ts'z' to d
hū' to thro
from, as a
prognostic
yield a dai
t'úi smo k
here and t
a loan; t'
handmill; c
on, to comm
push away;
not be evade
to refuse hi
I have got
shá, pushed
t'úi 'ong, t
cuses; yat,
an inference
t'úi, rase th
t'úi mái 'k
on him; t'úi
put my heart
sincerity.

t'ae

焯

T'ai

Full; t'úi
in great qu.
degree of.

墮

T'ai

To fall in ruin
to ruin; to in
cause to fall
push over; lo
mediable.

dae

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Tuk.

tōk

督
Tuh

To conduct, to head, to lead, to command; to examine, to search out; to urge, to follow and see how an order is done; to warn, to reprove; correct, in order; an overseer, a general; sore eyes; *tuk, yan tsò' kung*, to lead men on to work, to oversee workmen; *tuk, 'li*, to direct; *tuk, ping*, to command troops; *tuk, chū' ling' tsò'* order him to do it now; *'hoi kwàn kám tuk*, the collector of customs at Canton; *tuk, 'fú*, the governor-general and governor of a province; *'shau 'chi tuk, tuk*, to shake the finger at, as to a child in reproof.

A colloquial word. To prick in, to take up on a stick, to fork; to point the finger at, to ridicule; *chang ts'in tuk, hau'* to be pointed at by others; *tuk, 'ngo 'ngán yan*, he is an eyesore to me; *tuk, kwo' 'ki sham*, pole its depth.

篤
Tuh

Real, sincere, simple, earnest; severe, as disease; firm, stable, strong; unmixed, pure; to augment, to establish; to give importance to, to regard seriously; a sick horse: makes the superlative; *tuk, hok*, diligent at study; *tuk, sun'* sincere belief; *peng' tuk*, dangerously sick; *tuk, shat*, trustworthy; honest, *tuk, chang pat, kún'* to work diligently without weariness.

后

A vulgar form of *d'ün* 腎; the anus, the cæcum; the buttocks; the end, the bottom, the adit; *'m smün tuk*, you can't conceal your guile; *'m smün tak, tuk, kwo'* he has not enough for his own expenses; *tuk, 'tai*, the bottom of, as a hong; *sak, tuk, kai*, half-witted, unable to learn; *kwat, tuk, ló'* a cul-de-sac, a street stopped up.

獨

Tuh

Solitary, alone, as dogs; a species of baboon; one's self; single; widowed, childless; one's consciousness; *tuk, hai' kòm yéung'* only that sort; *tuk, 'tsz'* an only child; *tuk, 'sau kung*, a widower; *tuk, tsz'' 'ki*, only myself; *'sán tuk*, only one, by itself; *tuk, 'yau*, but there are; *tuk, hai'* only is; *tuk, 'shi 'yé*, the only one in the market; *pat, 'chi tuk, yat*, not one only.

獨

Tuh

A case for a bow; a covering or sheath to preserve a bow.

潰

Tuh

A river which drains a land; a sewer, a sluice, a ditch; foul, muddy; to defile, to desecrate, to despise, to treat contumeliously; to annoy, to bother, to trouble, as by reiteration; *kau tuk* a sewer; *sz' tuk*, the four sluices, are the Yángtsz', the Yellow, the Hwái and the Tsi rivers. *sit, tuk* to profane, to blaspheme; to insult superiors; *tuk, t'eng'* you bother my ears — said by magistrates; *fung' tuk* I have presumed to annoy — a polite phrase. The first only is used in these senses

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TUK.

讀
Tuh

Boards or tablets for writing on, blocks for books; books, documents, registers; a bamboo beaten to keep time; *ch'ek tuk*, a card, a note, a tablet; a brief; a letter-writer; *on' tuk*, law cases, a record of precedents.

讀
Tuh

A calf, a heifer; a victim for sacrifice; *'lò wí gau 'shái tuk*, the old cow licks her calf — parental love.

匣
讀
Tuh

A case, or covering for, as a sword or tablet; a coffin; a drawer, a casket; a receptacle, as for books; *wan' tuk*, *ts'ong*, store it up carefully, as a gem.

讀
Tuh

To read aloud, to study; to read so as to get the meaning, to read attentively; to recite, to chant; a reader; *tuk shū*, to study; *tuk 'lai*, reading the ritual — a notice to decline visits when mourning for parents; *tú' tuk*, to read and compare, as a copy; *ok tuk*, hard to understand; *pái' tuk*, thanks for the perusal; *tuk shuk*, able to recite it off; *shí' tuk*, imperial readers; *tuk tak sming pák*, read it clearly; *tuk 'kí noi' shū*, how long has he studied?

讀
Tuh

To hate; dissatisfied, discontented, seditious, as people; complaints, slanders, murmurings, as against rulers.

讀
Tuh

To blacken, to dirty; black, dirty, soiled, filthy; to annoy, to insult; *chung tuk*, to defame, to blast, as a name; *fan tuk*, to importune; *'ú tuk*, to defile.

T'UK.

壽
Tuh

A standard, a large banner, carried before the general, made of feathers, hair or silk; a sort of banner carried at funerals; *ch'í*, the general's standard.

毒
Tuh

Poisonous, noxious, mous; hurtful, destructive, cruel, malevolent, malignant; a poison, an injury; to hate, to injure; *sam tuk*, cruel; *yé tuk*, a poison, a violent injury; *fuk tuk*, a pervading injury; *tuk 'shau*, a vicious villain; *há' tuk*, to be beforehand with, to injure; *tuk tau' tuk*, to injure; *pat tuk*, not a rascal, not a priest; *'sz' yan*, to poison one; *hí' tuk*, a noxious vapor; *pí' tuk*, venereal ulcers; *ming' á tuk*, the blind are dangerous and the dumb dangerous.

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T'uk.

禿
Tuh

Bald, hair entirely bare, blunt; to make bald; to injure; a Buddhist priest; *'uk*, a priest; *'uk, 't'au' kwan*, an unscrupulous priest; *'uk, kan*, to let the cauldron boil; *'uk, 't'au' kung*, a scholar; *'nau tak, yan 'hé' ke'*, to injure others much.

鵠
Tuh

The bald headed crow; *'uk, 'ts'au*, a sort of adjutant or buzzard.

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Tun.

敦 *tun* Angry, enraged; great, consequential; big, substantial; generous, simple, honest; firm
頓 *tun* solid; to urge, to impel; to make real, to reduce to straits, to deem important; to compel to do; who? A colloquial word; to swallow, to eat; *tun hāu' tai* give great weight to filial and fraternal duties; *tun tak' hō' dō*, he's swallowed a great deal; *tun hau'* honest, faithful; *dun' ts'ing*, a cordial invitation; *tun' hī' kō' tik' fūn*, he's stretched himself out to that degree, i.e. he is in borrowed plumes; *tun pik*, to hasten the completion of; *tun' ā' 'yan' i'* sincere to his friends.

Read *tūi*; to sleep alone; solitary, as a traveler; to cut in two.

不 A word used for *tan* 墩 a tumulus, a base of a pillar; *chāi' tun*, an unlucky day for lending money; *pā' k' tun' tsz'* petuntse, feldspar powder used by porcelain makers.

燉 A blaze, a raging fire; fiery, lurid; to dress by steam, to boil in a vessel put in the water; *tun' fūn'* to steam rice; *tun' k'at' sz'* boiled custards; *tun' shui*, boiling water; *tun' k'ui*, a steamed fowl; *tun' ch'ā'*, to make tea.

頓 A colloquial word. To lay down, as a burden; half-witted, absent-minded, superan-

nated; *tun' lok, tī'* lay it on the ground; *'tō tun'* turned about, beside himself; *tun' wan*, place it securely.

頓 *tun* To bow the head, to prostrate, to fall before; to respectfully salute; a resting-place, an inn; a meal; a spell, the time of a meal, a turn; to stop, to rest, to put in order, as at a halt; in haste, hurried; to injure; to reject; used for the last; *tun' 'shau' pā'* I respectfully bow my head—on visiting cards; *tuk' 'tā' yat' tun'* gave one violent blow; *'ching tun' ping' mā*, to get ready troops; *ch' ū tun' fō' mat*, to store up goods; *tun' chī' 'hā'*, rest a little, put it down a while; *un' tun' fūn' kung' fū*, a job not as long as a meal; *yat' tun' fān'* a meal; *on tun'* to put up, as a sleeping-place; to prepare a room, as for a guest.

遁 To hide one's self, to skulk, to run away; concealed, hid; to escape, to fly, to abscond; *tun' shai'* to abjure society; *tun' tī'* to vanish into the earth; *tun' fāt*, a means for becoming invisible.

沌 Confused, mixed; the rush of a torrent; *wan' tun'* chaos, without form; one of four bad men in the days of Shun.

鈍 Often pronounced *tūn*. Dull, edge turned, blunt; stupid, deficient in wit, obtuse; *shang tak' 'hō' tūn'* a natural block-head; *'tō tun'* rude, can not understand; *wān tun'* obstinate, mulish.

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Tun.

EÖ~

湍

Tw'an

Water gushing out, a rapid current; *k'ap, slau üt, t'un*, a rapid flow is called a torrent.

盾

Tun

A shield, a buckler; to secrete one's self, to skulk; *máu t'un*, opposing sentiments, contradictory views.

楯

Tun

A parapet, a balustrade; a shield, a defense; to raise the eye up; *'yan t'un*, to direct, to lead on; *dán t'un*, a railing.

臃

T'un

Obese, fat; shielded by fat; plump; to drag the heels; *fi t'un*, very fat, as a boy.

象

Tw'an

A hedgehog; a pig in motion; *'tun ts'z'* the explanation of the *kuá'* or diagrams.

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Tün.

端

Tw'an

Strait, correct, upright, direct; modest, decent, grave, properly; springing forth, commencing, sprouting; the end; the origin, elementary principles, originating cause; to carefully examine; a classifier of business, mysteries, subjects, and pieces of silk; *tün ching'* correct, properly; *chap, sk't léung tün*, to hold both ends, to attend to all; *mò tün shang 'yau*, no sufficient reason for it; *tsò' tün shí' fi*, to start a slander, to rumor a matter; *tün u'au*, the

incipient cause; *'m' tün*, not one affair of *tün ch'au*, one piece; *'pan hang tün* naturally modest and *tün ang*, the dragon festival; *tsò' pat. tün* she has lost her virtue

短

Tw'an

Short, not long; be-tracted; to come short in fault, to shorten, tail; shortcomings, *'tün kin'* not of mud-rience; *ts'z' ts'am tün* seek self destruction; *'tün*, the good and bad; against, both views of-ter; *'tün ming'* short die before 10; *'hoi tün* capitate; *'tün ch'ü'* a faults, mean conduct; *'shü'*, to reduce, to dis-less than enough; *hi* asthmatic, short-winded; *hang*, day's work; *'tün* to treat rudely, to ac-bearingly; *'tün ch'it, ki* much too small; *'m' tün*, just right, as *'shau ch'éung, shám tün*, my sleeve is short the arm—I'm ashamed

鍛

Tw'an

To forge metals, and hammer; to sou-cast; to work upon, t-lice, to make perfec-ture, practiced; *tü* practiced, skilled; *tün* to calcine, to drive moisture by fire, as *me tün' ltn' yap, yan tsü't* in one guilty, to make case against by cross-e-ing.

斷 To decide, to settle, to solve; to judge, to give an opinion; a doubt, a dilemma; certainly, decidedly, surely; *k'üt, tün'* to decide, to give sentence; *tün' tün' 'm' kòm,* I certainly can't do so, I must not presume; *tün' tak, teng'* finally settled; *tün' kú,* to guess, to estimate; *tün' hoi,* to make a division, to average, as losses; *tün' sz'* to decide a matter; *p'ün' tün'* to judge, as a magistrate.

斷 This is usually read 't'ün with the same meaning.

Twán To cut asunder, to divide; to snap, to cut or 'break in two; to prohibit, to put a stop to; cut, broken, split, sundered, snapped; to cut off; *tün' 'shui 'mai,* to stop supplies of food; *'wong loi pat, tün'* uninterrupted intercourse; *tün' tsüth* disconnected, cut off; *'au tün'* to break, as across the knee; *tün' 'ch'èung 'ts'ò,* a virulent medicine; *tün' 'ch'èung 'yan,* a greatly afflicted man; *tün' 't'ò,* to forbid killing for meat; *tün' 'hi'* dead; *tün' 'sin,* death of a wife; *'ngáu tün' 'chum 'sin'* to bite the thread and snap the needle — new garments; *tün' 'ò'* to break off intercourse; *tün' 'han'* to bring up the rear in a retreat.

段 To push apart; a fragment, a piece, a section; a classifier of sections of books, stories, pieces, slices of meat, acts of play, of affairs, of plats; *tái' tün'* the largest piece; *yat, tün'* tr' a plat of land, a spot; *yat,*

tün' sz' an affair; *'hò 'shau tün'* good work; *yat, tün' 'ts'ing 'yau,* a series of affairs, a matter.

緞 Satin; glossy silk; *'ch'au tün'* silks of all kinds; *fá tün'* or *Twán' kuk, tün'* brocade; *'shim tün'* changeable satin; *'ts'è 'man 'ng, sz' tün'* twilled levantine silk; *pát, sz' tün'* thick satin.

跟 A heel of a shoe, a shoe lining. Interchanged with *Twán* the last.

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T'ün.

團 A globular mass, a lump, an agglomeration; united, harmonious, as a company; round, globular; to collect into one; to dwell together; to surround, to environ, to inclose; to round off, to end; a classifier of pellets, harmonies, collections, lumps, and round things; *yat, 't'ün 'wo 'hi'* a harmonious spirit; *yat, 't'ün 'mín'* a lump of dough; *'tá 'mái yat, 't'ün,* a knot of men squabbling; *'shuk, 'mái yat, 't'ün,* shrunk up into a lump; *yat, 't'ün 'mak,* a roll of ink; *'t'ün 'ün,* circular; full, as the moon; closely united, as husband and wife; *'t'ün 'lung fá,* flowered round dragons on, crape; *'t'ün 't'ün 'wai 'chü'* hemmed in on all sides.

擲 To roll into a ball, to roll in the hand; to push or drive together; *'mò 't'ün 'fán'* don't roll your rice into a ball.

10~

TUNG.

澤
Tw'an

Dew descending in great abundance; name of a river in Shántung.

屯
Tw'an
ng

To collect together, to station troops; to bring under one control; *t'ün ping*, troops stationed at a place, where they till the land; *t'ün t'in*, fields allotted to soldiers; *t'ün tsik*, to engross, as a commodity; *fan t'ün iü' hoi'* to detail troops to important posts; *t'ün 'yéung*, to support each other in a strike.

囤
Tw'an

A large hamper to hold rice; a bin; *mai t'ün*, a receptacle for rice. Often interchanged and used for the last.

豚
T'un

A pig, a porker, a sucking-pig; to draggle along, to drag the heels; *fi t'ün*, a fat pig; *t'ün t'ai*, pettitoes; *t'ün ci*, my son; *cho t'ün*, a porpoise.

臀
T'un

The buttock, the seat, the nates; the rump; the lower side; *hau' t'ün*, the hind quarters; *p'ák, chü t'ün*, a pig merchant or broker; *t'ün tan*, the seat.

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Tung.

東
Tung

The east, the place of sun-rising; the place of honor; the person in it; a master, a friend; a feast, a treat; towards, presence of; *tung pin*, or *tung fong*, the east; *tung ká*, the master of a house; *hai' mat, 'yé tung tung*, what thing is this? *'ngo ts'oi tung*, our master; *'tá ts'ing tung*, it

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TUNG.

blows a typhoon; *'siü tu*, young master; *tung a p'a'* no fear [of gales] the southeast; toward southeast there's no evil; *tung*, to make a feast; *tung*, to foot the bill; *tung*, the head of the *fu' chi tung lau*, going eastward — irrecoverably lost; *tung tò' chü*, om will or advance money; *tò' ngan*, bribes paid for privileges; money spent on a bridegroom in treating; *tung sai*, a thing; *tung sai 'ch'é*, pulling here hauling there (to borrow money); *tung tò*, China — a hammedan name.

冬
Tung

The winter season; winter solstice; the closing end; to store up; to fall winter torpor; *tung tung hau'* cold winter weather; *tung 'sun*, winter ball shoots; *au' tung*, a rain-stice; *tsò' tung* or *kwò'* to keep the solstice; *tung* or *tung ling'* the winter son; *tung kwó'*, a pump.

董
Tung

To rule correctly; to influence for good; to clap the hands; to withhold; to keep back; to store; to hold firmly; roots of the lumbium; *mái' kú' tung* buy curiosities or antiques; Used for the next.

懂
Tung

Disturbed, out of one's idea of; *'mung tung*, confused, mind bewildered; *'ni tak*, do you understand

tung ts'ing 'li, to understand the fitness of things; *'m tung* 'ni wá' I don't know what you are saying.

Also read *tün*. Wild land near towns; places where deer and wild animals range, paths of beasts; *ting tung*, a deer park.

桐 To beat, to churn, to bring butter from milk; *tung má*, an officer who superintended the preparation of quass.

凍 Cold, freezing, icy; to freeze, to congeal; to cool; *t'án tung* to spread out to cool; *tung ping kóm tung* cold as ice; *tung tung* *t'í* rather cold; *sk'ing tung* to thicken, to congeal; *tung shui*, cold water; *tung 'sz* frozen to death.

棟 The main supports in a house, posts, joists, columns; a pillar, as of a state. A colloquial word; to stand on end, to stack, to put upright—in this sense it is spoken *tung*; *tung dtung chi ts'oi*, one who can be depended on, who has talents to uphold a state; *tung k'í*, place it upright; *uk tung* the rafters, the plate.

棟 The rainbow; *tai tung* the rainbow, supposed to be made of insects.

動 To excite, to agitate, to move; to shake, to touch; to come forth, as spring; to influence, to move the mind; to set on foot; excited, agitated, surprised, moved; restless, irritable; motion; *tung nò* to irritate; *ki shí tung shan*, when do you start? *tung tsok*,

work, workmanship; *hang tung* behavior, conduct; *tung tám kon*, no more things to carry, out of work; *'lan toi tung* hard to stir, indolent; *'tsau tung pat ts'in*, unable to move from age, infirm; *kóm tung* moved by, as the Spirit; *tung pat tung* continually moving, restless; *tung t'ò*, to commence digging or building; *king tung* startling, fearful, as bad news; *'hi tung ni lok*, thank you; *tung kon kwo*, to go to war; *'m hò tung tsing* his conduct is improper, he acts rudely; *yuk tung* to move about, restless.

衝 The feelings deeply moved, greatly excited; *sam tung* extreme grief; *oi tung* greatly distressed.

成 The boards or timber used in the construction of a boat.

洞 A rapid current; a grotto, a cave; a dell, a gorge, a ravine; profound, deep; to understand thoroughly, to perceive mysteries, to see clearly; *tung chuk*, *sk'í kán*, to see through his villainy; *tung t'ing á*, the lake Tung'ing in Húnán; *'shui tung* a deep spot or hole in the water; *sin tung* a fairy's grot; *tung fong*, a nuptial chamber, to consummate a marriage; *tung shik*, I see it all; *tung ch'át*, a full examination.

街 A lane or street in Peking is called *á tung*; the term seems to be confined to the capital.

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T'ung.

T'ung

通

To go through, to see clearly, to perceive; to go through

T'ung with, to succeed; to make

known to others; to have dealings with; to communicate with; pervious, permeable, intercommunicable, pervading, perspicuous, as style; current, as money; successful, prosperous; reaching throughout; the whole, complete, generally; illicit, adulterous; uniform in color; a beat of a drum, a report of a gun; *t'ung hai' ngo*, all are mine; *sam t'ung chung*, I fully understand it; *t'ung iu' kòm' tsò'* do them all in this way; *t'ung tak' t'm*, it is punctuated entirely; *t'ung shkū*, an almanac; *t'ung pò*, current in value; *t'ung hiu'*, fully understands it; *t'ung chi*, inform him of it; *t'ung sz'* an interpreter, a missionary who transacts business; *t'ung sz' kún*, a linguist's home; *lò' pat. t'ung shang*, this road is blocked, this way is not a public one; *t'ung chi'* a general topography; *t'ung fung*, a draft of wind; *t'ung kwán tsit*, to bribe, to give a sign whom to favor; *tá t'ung kú*, three taps of the drum; *tá t'ung*, to bring a thing about, to bribe; *in t'ung*, a chimney, a smoke pipe; *sz' t'ung*, illicit intercourse; *fo' pat. t'ung clau*, the goods have no sale.

通

A species of Araliaceae pith, sliced into sheets; erroneously called rice pith; *t'ung chi' fá*, a pith flowers; *t'ung t'ung* pith paper pictures; *ts'ò*, lampwick grass.

痛

Pained; in pain, as groaning, moaning from an ulcer breaking; *T'ung t'ung*, disappointed.

同

Together, all, unite; bring together, to unite; harmonize, to assemble;

全

T'ung and, together; same, all the same place or time, as one; *t'ung yat, hū'* let them all go together; *t'ung uk, chi'* they live in same house; *k'ū yat, t'ung sai'* just alike in aspects; *t'ung yat, yéung* same sort; *ní t'ung k'* you and he go there; *t'ung*, different; *t'ung* fellow officers; *t'ung* a sub-prefect; *t'ung páu tai'* uterine brothers; *t'ung yan*, strange, eccentric; *dái t'ung*, identical, same

侗

Plain, ignorant, rude; *T'ung kung' t'ung*, an ignorant

洞

A cavern in a hill, a *hung t'ung*, a mountain; *T'ung Pingliáng fú* in Kánsu a group of islands off Shántai

桐

A large tree that produces oily seeds; *t'ung t'ung*, a *(Eleococcus oleifera)*, considered by the Chinese as most elegant of trees; *t'ung shkū* the *Jatropha cur* which produces *t'ung*

or wood oil; *t'ung yau fúi*, putty, chunam for seams; *t'ung ip fúi*, fine ashes put in censers.

筒 *doong*
A tube, a hollow cylinder, a pipe; a measure made of bamboo; a tubular cup; *shé t'ung*, a sumpitan; *hò t'ung*, a trumpet, a speaking trumpet; *in t'ung*, a tobacco pipe; *tái fā t'ung*, a Roman candle; *mán fā t'ung*, a kaleidoscope; *yat t'ung*, *pí t'at*, a blubbery booby.

銅
Copper, brass, called the red metal; made of copper, brazen; *t'ung pok*, brass foil; *t'ung lo*, a copper gong; *tá t'ung p'ò*, a copper smith's; *t'ung ngan*, counterfeit or copper dollars; *shik t'ung*, eats the brass—covetous; *mún shan t'ung ch'au*, body smells coppery—purse-proud; *lím t'ung tsing*, a lick copper sprite—covetous; *t'ung luk*, verdigris; *pák t'ung*, tutenague, white copper; *wong t'ung*, brass; *t'ung oh'i*, water spouts.

鯛
A sort of silure or mudfish, small and resembling a blenny.

童
A boy, a lad, an unmarried youth; a student, a bachelor, a slave boy; a girl, a virgin; youthful, boyish, fair; bare, as land; undefiled, virgin; *shing t'ung*, at puberty; *muk t'ung*, a herdboy; *t'ung ngán*, a fresh complexion, looks young; *t'ung t'ung*, flourishing, as trees; *shan t'ung*, a bright boy; *man t'ung*, a student.

僮
A slave girl or boy; a lad; a concubine; doltish, ignorant, rude; *shū t'ung*, a serving boy in a school; *ká t'ung*, a house-boy, a waiter.

樅
A tree in Yunnán from whose flowers cloth can be made—the cotton tree? a piece of squared timber.

瞳
The rising sun, the sun obscured; *t'ung lung*, scarcely able to see the sun.

潼
A tributary of the Yellow River in Shensi, at the elbow; *t'ung kwán*, a celebrated pass and town on this stream; *lok t'ung*, quass.

瞳
The pupil of the eye; to stare at, a vacant look; *luk shui kún t'ung yan*, a cataract; *t'ung yan*, the baby in the eye.

種
Grain which requires a long time to ripen; late, autumnal grain.

艘
Long and swift boats, used in fighting; *uang t'ung*, war boats, like revenue cutters.

佟
A surname; *T'oi t'ung*, a sorcerer in the Hán famous dynasty.

槩
The noise of drums; *t'ung t'ung*, drums beating, the din of drums.

彤
Red, peach red; rosy, as cheeks; *t'ung kún*, a red pencil.

捅
To lead on, to advance; to run one thing into another, as two sleeves; to pierce, to stick into; to baste; *t'ung hò kú kín shám*, put those jackets into each other; *t'ung kwat*, a basted edge.

壙 A colloquial word. A pit, the hole into which the coffin is put; *hoi t'ung*, to dig a grave; *shán t'ung*, a grave.

桶 A cask, a tub; square wooden vessel, a case; *'shui t'ung* a pail; *tiú t'ung*, a bucket; *'kwai t'ung*, a drawer; *'yau t'ung*, an oil tub; *'pi p'á t'ung*, a barrel; *'ái p'ing t'ung*, water hogsheads kept against fires; *'pán t'ung 'shui* half drained the tub — half educated, shallow.

統 A beginning, origin; beginning of a thread, first of a subject, a clue, a hint; the whole under one head; the whole, general, entire; the head, the chief; to rule, to control; *yat t'ung*, the whole; *'t'ung 'ling* a general control; a commander-in-chief; *'tsung t'ung*, managing the whole; entirely, in fine, all; *'kwai yat t'ung*, to come under a monarch; *yat t'ung shán ho*, one government over the empire; *'t'ung kai* the whole sum.

痛 A pain, an ache, a twinge; a disease which gives pain; *T'ung* acute feelings, heartrending, miserable, distressed; to feel for, to commiserate, to love; a superlative; *'ngá t'ung* the toothache; *'sam t'ung 'hau 'm t'ung* to grieve for but not to show it, as to erring children; *'m t'ung 'ni*, I don't like you; *'t'ung 'yam*, drinking to excess; *'t'ung 'fui* bitter repentance; *'t'ò t'ung* a bellyache; *'tá tak 'hò t'ung* a very painful blow; *'m kin t'ung* it

does not hurt; *'t'ung* I testation of; *'t'ai kin t'ung* I felt sorry to see one's things wasted.

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Tüt.

奪 To take by force, to oppress and fleece; to rob off, as a prize; to take as rank; to criticise, to to prune, as compose narrow path; *'ts'ung rob*; *tüt ch'un fú*, come first of the Hánliú; *'piú*, to take the prize; *'ts'oi tüt muk* its ele ravished the eyes; *tüt ch'au*, to get the first p

(658)

T'üt.

脫 Emaciated; spoiled and solving; to relinquish; to dress, to strip; to be got out of; to avoid, to to escape from; if, per should; a suit, as of clo succession, as of messen a pateru; *'tüt shan*, away from; *'tüt shám*, off the coat; *yat tüt*, a suit of clothes; *'tüt*, skin; to cast the skin; *'k'yan loi*, several messe came; *'tüt ngá*, to tooth; *'tüt tsing kwong*, naked; *'tüt léuk* libera exacting; *'tüt an á* suddenly rose up.

(659)

Ü.

sac

00

烏
Wü

A crow, praised for its filial care; filial; black, inky, dark; to blacken; promiscuous, not reduced to order: what? how? the obverse of a coin; *ü á*, a black crow; *ü hòp* the lawless, dark-dealing Triads; *ü muk*, or *ü müi muk*, ebony; *ü 'yau*, all gone; *ü sò yéuk*, a hair-dye; *king ü pò* black nankeen; *kam ü*, the [three-legged] golden crow, fabled to live in the sun; *kwai chí ü 'yau*, it returned nothing at all, as an adventure; *ü sù sù*, heedless, blundering; *sám tauk ü*, the sun; *ch'ui ü*, to blow out a lamp; *ü tang*, a lamp not lighted; *ü mang mang*, pitch dark; *tong ü 'k'ü min'* smudge his face, as a counterfeiter's; *kwo ü*, too black; to change the tint; *fong ü 'hau min'* to look cross; *ü ü*, the black fish, a sort of blenny, the *Philypnus sinensis*; *ü á au chung*, an unshaven lout; *ü á meng'* a raven's luck—said of unlucky persons.

鳴於
Wü

An interjection; a sigh, a groan; a sign of admiration or esteem; *ü fú*, alas; to sigh; *ü wá*, tush! *ü in*, to sob, to whimper.

坊
Wü

To cover a wall with plaster, to adorn walls, to stucco; *ü yun*, a bricklayer, a plasterer.

杙
Wü

A trowel; with which to plaster, to daub on mortar.

00

汚汗
Wa

Stagnant water; dirty, foul, filthy, muddy; impure, unclean, obscene, depraved, vile; abominable; to defile, to stain; to insult, to debauch; *ü yuk*, to debauch; obscene; *ü wai* filthy, defiled; *ü tsò*, vile; to dirty; *ü ung lau hòp ü*, to go with the vulgar herd.

胡
Hu

A dewlap; how, why, wherefore? dark, blackish; reddish; the Tartars, the Mongols or Huns; long, lasting, eternal; a spear; *ü tsü*, pepper; *ü tá' siü* a gurgling, laughing sound; *ü 'fan*, a sort of rouge; *ü wai ü 'ts'z'* how is this?

湖
Hu

A lake; *ü 'kwong*, the old province of Húkwáng, now divided into Húnán and Húpeh; *'ng ü*, the five lakes, are the Poyáng in Kiángsi, the Tung'ing and Tsingtsán in Húnán, and the Tái and Tányáng in Kiángsü; *tsau kong ü*, to travel through the land, to travel much; *ü s' Nanking raw silk*; *kwo ü*, to cross the lakes; *ü p'ái*, playing-cards.

瑚
Hu

Coral; *ü 'lin*, wooden vases used in sacrifices; *shán ü Coral*.

糊
Hu

Paste, gluten; thick porridge; to paste, to stick; mendacious, foolish, nonsensical; *ü á'ò*, confused, stupid, muddy; *tséung ü shü*, foolish, ridiculous talk; *'chi ü á'au*, a "pasted head," a booby; *'piú ü*, to paste; *shóm ü*, to beguile, to lead off the scent, to mystify.

餵

Há

Interchanged with the last : congee ; to seek a living ; *sú* 'han, to get a livelihood ; *sú* 'hau sz' fung, to go about for employment.

蝴

Há

A butterfly ; *sú* t'ip, a butterfly, it includes all the papilionidae.

葫

Há

A gourd ; *sú* d'ò, a bottle calabash, the Lagenaria ; *sú* d'ò yéung' pear shaped, calabash like ; *sú* sún' a sort of leek ; *mé* *sú* d'ò, to carry a gourd, as children in boats do, to save them if they fall overboard.

瓠

Hu

Interchanged with the last ; *sú* d'ò, the bottle-gourd or gourd squash.

乳

Há

A spirit fermented from mare's cream, called *t'ai* *sú* ; also butter, or oil of milk.

街

Hu

A street in Peking is called *sú* t'ung ; the term is mostly confined to the capital.

鵝

Há

A sort of water bird, much dreaded by the fish ; *t'ai* *sú*, a bird like the pelican.

鬚

Há

The beard ; *sú* tsz' the mustaches ; *sú* d'ò, the beard on the chin ; *sú* s'm, the whiskers.

弧

Há

A wooden bow ; a stretcher to display a flag ; a span ; an arc in mathematics ; curved, arched.

狐

Há

An animal which can change its form, or be possessed ; suspicious, mistrusting ; *sú* t'í, the fox ; *t'í* *sú*, distrustful ; to suspect ; *sú* t'í tsing, an elfin in form of a fox ; *sú* m' an enchantress ; *sú* k'á 'fú wai, the fox borrows the tiger's terror ; *sú* k'au, fox-skin furs ; *sú* sin, a good fairy, a repentant peri.

壺

Há

A cup, a vase or pot ; a tankard, a wine jug ; *ch'á* *sú*, a teapot ; tsz' cham *sú*, a small wine-pot ; tso' *sú*, a hot water pot ; kwai fú' *sú* tséung, to show fealty by a banquet ; yat, *sú* tsau, drank a pot of wine ; t'au *sú*, to throw darts into the vase's mouth—an ancient game.

乎

Há

An interrogative adverb ; an interjection of doubt, admiration, or inquiry, and placed at the end of sentence ; after nouns, sign of the vocative ; after verbs, it is a preposition, in, towards, to, with, from, up to ; in respect to, as, like ; a sign of the accusative ; an expletive ; hau' *sú* kwai shan, dutifully regard your ancestors ; and 'yan *sú* 'i, I've concealed nothing from you ; 'ho *sú*, can we do it ? 'hi 'ho tak, *sú*, can we possibly get it ? syan 'ün *sú* tsoi, can benevolence be so far gone ! pat, yik, lok, *sú*, is it not even pleasant ? mok, kò *sú* t'in, there's nothing higher than heaven ; t'í *sú* 'fau *sú*, is it right or not ? shü' *sú* k'í 'ho 'i, then it is thus allowed ; k'í *sú*, perhaps, nearly, about ; hòp, *sú* 'tsz' agrees with this ; chi *sú* 'ché 'yá, eh ! ah ! oh ! ugh ! met. it is all moonshine ; wai' *sú* 'shéung 'ché, his place is on high ; 'pò *sú* man, to preserve the people ; t' shik, *sú* shí' *sú* tsuk, food and raiment thereupon were plenty ; syéung syéung *sú*, how vast ! tsoi' *sú*, consists in ; shü pat, wan *sú*, is it not so written ?

00 祐 Happiness, favor of heaven; heavenly blessing; to persevere in wicked courses, lost to all reason and rectitude.

hou 滸 The bank of a river, the sloping descent or lawn down to a stream; a branch of the R. Hwái in Ngánhwui.

oo 塢 A dike, a low wall; barracks, cantonments, a fortified camp; a compound or village defended by a wall; winding roads among hills; ying sú, an entrenchment.

邬 An ancient city in the west of Shánsi, near the Yellow River.

✓ 惡 To hate; to loathe, to dislike; to blush, to be ashamed of; hard to express; averse to, detestable, repulsive; why, how? an exclamation of regret; 'ho ú' detestable; 'sau ú' shamefaced; 'tsang ú' to hate.

✓ 𪔐 A colloquial word. To stoop; to bend the head, as when going in a low place; ú' tai ú' au, stoop down to it; ú' lün úú, to bend down low, as when in a boat.

oo 戶 To protect, to screen, to close upon; to stop further progress; a chamber door, an inner door, a one-leaved door; a hole, an opening; the nidus of larvæ; master of a family, a ship, or shop; a person; people in a certain calling; a family, a household; the 62d radical of characters relating to spaces; ú' kau, the population; ú' pò' the Board of Population and Revenue; ú' fung, the

revenue department in a yá-mun; mún ú' a door; táí' mún ú' a great family; ká ká ú' ú' ú' shí' every household does so; p'ò' loka ú' a beggared family; pò' táí' ú' to report the rich families; tán' ú' the tanka people.

芋 The taro, the *Arum aquaticum*; ú' d'au, taro; ú' ip, taro leaves, to feed pigs; 'tsò ú' early taro, a good sort.

互 Interlocking, as serrated edges or cog wheels; fitting into each other; with, together, each to other; reciprocal, mutual, blended, interchangeable, responsive; a butcher's double hook; kám ú' united; ú' séung oi' a mutual love.

✓ 𪔐 Closed up by the ice, ice-bound, frozen, congealed; a glazed, icy appearance.

護 To aid, to deliver; to guard, to preserve; to save, to succor, to patronize; the flank of an army; kau' ú' to save; ú' shan fú, a charm, an amulet; ú' fung, safely sealed — written on the envelope of a letter; ú' sung' to convoy; ú' fâh, to support Buddhism.

𪔐 Rain flowing in torrents, rushing rivulets and torrents; boiling, bubbling; pò' ú' diffused generally, as education.

帖 A hill covered with trees and vegetation; others say, a bare hill.

𪔐 To look to for care and help, as to a father; a father, a parent; a helper, a support; ú' shí' one's parents; shat, ú' to lose a father.

(660)

Ü.

yü

於
于

Yü

A preposition of relationship, in, at, on, with, through, by; at the beginning of a sentence, it means respecting, relating to; it often denotes only the accusative, or particularizes the exponent of the verb; sometimes makes a passive form of the verb; after the possessive *chi* 之 it means respecting, in case of; forms the comparative degree, than, more than; before pronouns, as, as to, referring to; *ü sâm mín*, in the third year; *ü kam* at this time; *ü sâm ho 'yan*, where's your patience? *chi ü chi' shín* to rest in the highest good; *ü chün' 'yau chi*, it is in the record; *man' ü 'ngo*, he asked me; *pat, k'au ü 'yan* ask advice of no man; *lit, ü 'tso*, detailed on the left, i. e. below; *i' ché, chi ü peng' 'yá*, doctors are for sickness; *mok, tái' ü i' in fú* nothing greater than God; *ü shí* thus, here-upon; *'yau yik, ü 'yan*, it is advantageous to people; *üt, ü ts'an*, to gladden one's parents; *kün, ü 'hoi 'ché*, he who looks at the sea; *ü man 'yá 'yan chi*, he treats the people humanely; *'sz' chi ü tó*, died by his sword.

+ 于 Constantly interchanged with the preceding; to speak, to say; to go; *ü ü*, self-satisfied, pleased.

如
Ju

A conjunction, like, if, according to; if, at the beginning of a sentence means as it regards, by like, seeming; to permit; go to; after adjectives, an intensitive force; as this, like, thus; *ü now; sz' sz' ü i' ever* according to your wish; *i' ü sz' two into two* four; *smò ü chi ho*, do nothing with him; *ü if any one has, if there be; smò ü*, nothing like; *ter so; chung chung* really nothing; *ü chi d' ho 'yá*, if so, what is done? *ü tso' cham chin* sitting on a carpet [filled needles].

如
Ju

To become moist, to in; to dampen; name stream; *'tsü ü*, watery, ed through, as a bog.

余
Yu

I, myself; we, ours said in a humble style often put in a smaller type by the side. The also a surname; *ü ü* what can he do to me?

餘
Yu

Remnants of food; an overplus; the rest, the mainder; a surplus of thing, superabundant; vacant ground; *lau sü ti* or lay by a little, as of *'yau' ü*, more than enough; *ü nai*, rubbish, debris after building; *ü ü*, the plus, what remains; *ü leisure days; ü shing* is left over; *ü lik* sparements and energy.

魚
Yü

A fish; fishy; *yat, t'íü cū* or *yat, 'mí cū*, one fish; *'tá cū* or *'lú cū*, to fish; *cū lán*, the fish market of Canton; *muk cū* the wooden fish, on which priests beat responses; *háu puk, cū*, to beat the divining fish, as is done by T'áu priests; *ch'èung' muk, cū*, to sing ditties and ballads; *cū ch'í*, shark's fins; *cū t'ò*, fishmaws; *cū ch'un* spawn; *cū muk wan' chū*, fish eyes mixed with pearls; *cū ch'á*, a fizgig; *cū ngá*, sea-horse teeth; *cū shū*, a letter; *shat, wan cū*, all in a fright; *ch'ut, cū tang*, a procession of fancy lanterns, many of them shaped like fish.

漁
Yü

To fish; to seize; immoderate, indiscriminate; *cū shik*, inordinate lust; *cū k'í lí* selfish desire for gain; *cū fú*, a fisherman.

輿
Yü

The box or body of a cart; a chariot; a barrow; to hold, to sustain, to bear, as the earth does; the earth; a substratum, a foundation; to carry; many; *clün cū*, the imperial carriage; *cū cyan*, a carriage-maker; *hóm cū*, heaven and earth; *hóm cū sín shang*, a geomancer; *tí cū t'ò*, a general map of a country or the globe.

歟
與
Yü

A final particle, indicative of surprise and admiration; an interrogative or dubitative particle; a sign of the vocative; to breathe easy; *kwan 'tsz' cyan cū*, is he a philosopher? *'ho pat, shan' cū*, must we not be careful? *k'í 'ts'z' ch'í wai' cū*, this is as I say.

昇
Yü

To bear up, to raise aloft on the hands, to sustain with all the strength.

禺
Yü

A term for quadrumanous animals, more especially gibbons; the hour from 9 to 11 A. M.; things beginning to develop; *p'ün cū*, the district of Pwányü.

隅
Yü

A mountain where the sun rises; *cū í*, the orient, the land of the sun.

愚
Yü

Having a monkey's wit; simple, uninstructed, rude; silly, unwise, confounding right and wrong; used for "I," "your's humbly," &c., at the end of letters; *cū 'ch'un*, stupid; *cū chüt*, unskilled, foolish; *cū man*, the common people, the mob, the canaille;—used by officials; *héung ü*, rustics; *cū kín'* in my humble opinion; *cū tai'* your humble servant; *há' cū*, the vulgar; *yéuk, cū*, appearing foolish, but not so; sapient; *shau' cyan 'sho cū*, deluded, taken in.

隅
Yü

An angle, a corner; a nook, a secluded spot; a cove, a bay, an inlet; a part, a little; accurate, rigid, as a corner; *'hoi cū*, a lagoon; *cū tso'* to sit at the corner [of the table]; *yat cū ch'í t'í* a parcel of land.

儒
Jü

Literary men, philosophers, scholars, the learned; scholarly; *cū káu'* the literati, Confucianists; *shon cū*, an indigent scholar; *ming cū*, a renowned scholar; *cū hok*, a director of graduates, name of an office; *chan hai' fú cū*, he's a complete pedant.

孺 *Jú* A suckling, an infant at the breast; attached to, intimate; a surname; *cü* 'tsz' a child; *cü cyan*, wives of the seventh rank of officials.

蠕 *Jü* To crawl like a snake, the wriggling crawl of worms; a tribe or horde of Huns. Also read 'ün.

虞 *Yü* A fabulous benign white and black tiger, called *tsau yü*; it is said to have appeared in Wan-wáng's day; to consider, to be anxious about; to expect; an impediment, mishap, accident, damage; a designation of Shun's reign; prepared for, vigilant, provided against, waiting, ready; to help; to select; a period of seven days' mourning; pleased; *smò yü*, nothing to fear; *pat yü*, an unforeseen accident; *fong yü*, on guard, watching; *sho yü*, remiss, unprepared; *'t p' pat yü*, to guard against casualties; *cü cyan*, warden of the parks and ponds.

娛 *Yü* Joy, pleasure; to amuse, to divert, to please one's self or others; relaxation, diversion; *fün yü*, pleasure; the nuptial act; *tsz' yü*, to enjoy one's self; *cü ts'an*, to please one's parents; *kik yü*, extreme joy, in an ecstasy.

好 *Yü* A sort of female chamberlain in a palace called *tsip yü*; known in the Táng dynasty.

輿 *Yü* A moment of time; *sü yü*, momentary, presently, in a little while. Read *kwai* a basket for grass.

庾 *Yü* A receptacle for grain in the field, a stacking-floor; a pile, a stack; abundant, affluent; *'yé 'yau yü tsik*, shocks piled in the field; *tái yü ling*, the Great Stack Mts., between Kwángtung and Kíngsi, better known as the Mei-ling.

榱 *Yü* A kind of tree, whose wood is tough in dry weather, and brittle in wet weather.

腴 *Yü* Fat on the belly; corpulent, fat, soft and flabby; savory; rich, fertile; entrails of dogs and pigs; the belly; *'fí yü*, fat, in good condition; *kò yü*, fertile, rich, as land.

莢 *Yü* A bitter, warm sort of umbelliferous seed, called *chü yü*, prescribed as an alterative.

諛 To flatter, to praise, to adulate; to caress; adulation; a flatterer, a sycophant; *'ch'ím yü*, to flatter; *cü shik*, a simpering, ogling, countenance; *o yü fung' shing*, to cajole and flatter.

榆 *Yü* The elm, of which ten sorts are reckoned; *song yü*, mulberry and elm, *met.* the evening of life, because these trees grow firm with age.

愉 *Yü* A contented, happy, pleased air; joyfully, willingly; self-satisfied, well brought up; to please, to rejoice; *cü shik*, a happy, delighted countenance.

渝 *Yü* Name of a stream near the eastern end of the Great Wall; water becoming muddy; to grow worse, to deteriorate.

窳 *Yü* A small door cut in a large gate, or in the wall near it; a hole in a wall; to bore a hole;

yu

a row of bricks in a wall : *sám cū chün*, a wall three bricks thick ; *ch'ün sū*, to cut through a wall to steal ; *tán cū chün*, a wall of one brick.

蝸

Yü

A garden slug, a limax ; *cū cū*, a garden snail ; others say a garden spider.

盂

Yü

A basin, a dish of wood or metal ; a vessel for holding food or liquids ; a clasp dish ;

蔬

Yü

pút, ü, a vegetable dish ; *t'ám cū*, a small spit-box ; *fo cū*, a dish cooked by spirits ; *cū lán shing' ü*, the 'All-souls' festival in the first half of the 7th moon.

箏

Yü

A sort of organ, having 36 tubes of different lengths meeting in a bulb, and played by suction ; it is called *tò cū*, the thieving *ü*, because it leads the choir.

禱

Yü

To pray for rain ; name of a sacrifice, to implore rain. Read *ü* the rainbow.

濡

Ja

Name of a river in the east of Kwángsi. Usually read *cü*. Also read *nün*, sediment, dirty water.

嫗

Yü

A mother ; *ü' ü*, the fructifying effects of the sun ; *lò ü*, an old granny ; *ts'ün ü*, a village dance.

雨

Yü

Rain, water from the clouds ; a shower, a rain ; to come fast and furious like rain ; the 173d radical of characters relating to meteorology ; *ch'í shek' ü há* the darts and stones came raining on us ; *mí sz' ü*, a mist, drizzling ; *p'ing t'in ü*, a general rain ; *ü 'shui to*, too much rain ; *lok' ü*, it rains ;

koon' soan ü, a passing shower ; *pák, chong' ü*, a sun-shower ; *tsat' ü*, a smart shower ; *au ü*, dark, rainy, weather ; *fung ü pat*, 'koi, he never minds the weather ; *pi ü tap, shap*, wet through by the rain.

Read *ü* to rain, to descend from the sky ; *ü kam sám yat* it rained metal three days.

宇

Yü

Sides of a roof ; to cover, as the eaves ; to shelter, as a bird ; to protect, to regard ; wide, extensive, reaching everywhere ; the canopy of heaven ; the world, under the canopy ; *ü há* under the roof ; the world ; under one's protection ; *ü noi* in the universe ; *ü chau* the wide world ; *tung' ü*, a roof, a house.

禹

Yü

The name of an insect ; to expand, to feel easy ; name of the founder of the Hiá dynasty, called *Tái' ü*, B. C. 2205.

璣

Yü

A pebble which resembles a gem.

予

Yü


Similar to the next ; to give, to confer, to transfer to, to grant.


與

Yü


A company, a band, a combination ; to consort, to join ; good, liking ; a preposition, with, by, to ; a conjunction, and, together ; as, as if ; when repeated, it has a disjunctive sense, either, or ; when followed by *ming*, denotes a comparison ; to give, to commit, to transfer to ; to comply with, to promise, to agree ; to grant, to permit, to wait, to delay


for; to concede to; to use, to employ; before verbs, often denotes the dative; after verbs, often merely marks a transitive sense; 'ü *yan pat*, *t'ung*, unlike other people; 'ü *'nt'hi* I'll rise with you; *pat*, 'ü *man* I will not ask him; *stung* 'ü, acquainted with; to treat kindly; 'hò *stung* 'ü, very good friends; *t'in* 'ü *chí*, heaven gave it him; *shuk*, 'ü *'ngo*, who is like me? *tong* 'ü a clan, a company, confederates; 'ü *'ngo mò kon*, none of my business; 'ü *t'á tsok túi* I can match him; *káp*, 'ü *üt*, *shuk*, *mi*, which is the finest, *kup*, or *üt*, this or that? *song* 'ü *ák'í* ? *'yá n'ing ts'ik*, in mourning true grief is better than show; *man á pat*, *shang* 'ü *pat*, *man t'ung*, to hear and not to do is the same as not to hear.


 A vase with a hole or flaw; defective, weak, feeble; sick, invalid; idle, vicious, useless, listless.


 Feathers, the large quill feathers; wings, plumes; having feathers, made of feathers, feathered; a feather banner or signal; quick, as if flying; the 124th radical of characters relating to feathers; 'ü *yik*, feathers and wings; appendages; assistants; an excerpt or compilation; 'ü *mò shín* feather fans; *tong* 'ü, small predatory detachments; 'ü *shá*, English camlets; 'ü *tün* Dutch camlets; 'ü *ling*, lastings; 'ü *pó* bunting; 'ü *ch'au*, hom-


basin; 'ü *ts'é*, merino; 'ü *hui* birds; 'ü *lam kwan*, the emperor's body-guard.


 To detain, to imprison, to hold fast; *ling* 'ü, a prison, a lockup. *niü*

 To stop or keep time, as in music; an instrument resembling a tiger, struck to stop the music. *yü*

 To converse, to talk with, to tell, to inform, to discuss; words, conversation, speech; expressions, language, words, phrases, sentences; *pú* 'ü, double entendre; *óm* 'ü, whispering, talking low; *lun* 'ü, Conversations of Confucius; *ts'im* 'ü, oracular responses; 'hi 'ü *ts'z* initial particles; 'chün 'ü, words which give a turn to the sentence; *shing* 'ü, proverbs, sayings; *tsuk* 'ü, a vulgar phrase; *siú* 'ü, triflings, chitchat; *án sám* 'ü *sz* loquacious; *ín* 'ü, words, conversation; 'ng 'ü 'ü I tell you plainly. *niü*

 Unsuitable, unmatched, unfitted for each other, as a round handle into a square hole; *ch'o* 'ü, uncongenial, forced. Read 'ng; *kwan* 'ng, name of a hill, which produces steel.

 Distorted, ill arranged, as teeth; 'tsü 'ü, unequal, jaws not matching; contradictory, discordant, as reports.

 A groom, a stable boy, a hostler; to oppose, to defend; a prison; a frontier, a place where the territory ends; 'ü *yan*, a horseboy; 'shau 'ü, to guard the borders.

nin

麋

Yü

A buck, the male of deers; to herd together; *yan luk* 'ü 'ü, stage and does in a herd.

二 乳

乳

Ja

The breasts, the nipple; an udder; milk; milky; soft, tender; to suck; to nurse; 'ü 'tsz' to suckle; a suckling; *agan* 'ü 'peng, a curd cake; *tün* 'ü, to wean; 'ü *héung*, olibanum; 'ü *kam*, liquid gold, used for writing; 'ü 'mò, a wet nurse; *cyéung* *kò kwai* 'ü, the lamb kneels to suck.

nin

猷

Yü

Persons with large features; a large, imposing appearance.

二 汝

汝

Ja

A tributary of the R. Hwái, and an inferior department in Honán; a personal pronoun, you, your; 'ü *cho yan*, who are you? 'ü *smün*, you all.

yü

淤

Yü

A muddy, sedgy bank rising in the water; a bar which stops the flow, a deposit of filth in a stream; 'ü *sak pat*, *éung*, the mud stops the flow.

yü

瘀

Yü

Extravasated blood, the black blood settled in a sore or bruise; a bruised place; a dull color; 'ü *hüt*, effused blood; 'ü *shéung*, a bruise; 'ü *hak shik*, a black and blue sore; no lustre; *shik*, *chák*, 'hò ü' there is no lustre to it.

飫

Yü

To eat much, to gormandize; to give; gluttonous; satiated, glutted, filled, surfeited; loathing, saturated; 'ü *chau*, full fed, loathing; *shik*, *tò* 'ü' eaten to the full; 'ü *pau* 'ü' eaten too much; *mat*, *kòm* 'ü' why do you loathe the food? *tsuk*, *mat*, *pat*, 'ü' *muk*, vulgar things never satisfy the eye.

醺

Ha

Mad with drink, raving drunk, furious; 'ü 'tsan, delirium tremens.

煦

Ha

The genial warmth of the sun; hot, vivifying, nutritive; soothing, kind, gracious; to steam; to heat, to warm; to mature; to vivify; a red, warm color, carnation; *wo* 'ü' genial, warm, as the weather.

俞

Yü

To answer, to assert; to respond; to reply willingly, yes, good, well, quite so; 'ü *wan*, to promise, to agree.

喻

Yü

To make known, to proclaim, to manifest; to declare, to explain, to instruct, to teach, to compare, to illustrate; to understand the import of; instructed; manifested; instruction; 'ü *ü* 'ü' to cause to know; to comprehend, to appreciate, as teaching; 'ü *sham ü*, *chí*, to explain fully; to see through, as a subject; *káu* 'ü' instruction; to teach; 'ü *án*, an illustration, a parable, an allegory.

諭

Yü

Interchanged with the last. Orders, commands, injunctions, edicts, official notifications; to signify, to proclaim to the people, to order; to reprove; to compare; a comparison; *shéung* 'ü' His Majesty's commands; *shing* 'ü' the Emperor's orders; *chát*, 'ü' a mandate; *p'ü* 'ü' a comparison; for instance; *káu* 'ü' a district superintendent of colleges; 'ü *shau* 'ü' a letter; *ming* 'ü' your instructions.

愈

Yü

To surpass, to exceed, to overcome, to prevail; to get the better of; to cure; to get

well, healed, convalescent, cured; getting well; more, better, in a further degree, still more; *peng* *ü* disease cured; *lap* *ü* an immediate cure; *ts'ün ü shau* *tsé* no pay no cure; *yau sum ü ü* lamenting more and more; *ü to ü pat tsuk*, the more he has the less he is satisfied; *ü 'hò*, mepding, recovering.

瑜
Yü
Lustre of gems; a beautiful stone; excellencies, good qualities; *'kan ü* a fine gem; *ü 'há* are opposites—virtues, defects.

覲
Yü
To desire, to long for, to covet; *ki ü* to wish earnestly, to hope for.

踰
Yü
To pass over, to cross; to advance, to get beyond; to exceed; to go beyond, to pass by, as time; *ü ts'ung*, to leap a wall; *ü tsít*, to exceed a limit, as in expenses; *ü chán*, to overpass the mark; *ü üt*, next month.

豫
Yü
A large elephant; easy, contented, idle, indulgent, taking one's pleasure; a jaunt, an excursion; to prearrange, to get ready for; beforehand, already; prepared for; provided, ready; to confer with; *ü pí* ready, early arranged; *yau ü* irresolute, undecided; *ü sin*, previously, beforehand, *'m ü* unexpectedly; *ü teng* well fixed; *ü s'ong*, guarded against; *ü man*, I let you know before; *ü cin*, prediction, prophecy; *'kan ü* to interfere in, to meddle, to go out of one's line.

蕷
Yü
A tuber or esculent root, called *shü ü* resembling the yam, but with a coarse fibre; it is used as a stomachic.

裕
Yü
Rich in clothes and chattels; to enrich, to leave to; plenty, superabundant, in excess; supererogation; liberal, generous; *'fün ü* magnanimous; having enough, well off; *ü kwok*, to make the state prosper.

潁
Yü
Name of a stream in the east of Sz'chuen.

鵲
Yü
The blackbird, pie, or jay; small birds of this sort, which assemble in flocks.

茹
Jü
Also read *ü*. Roots inter-twisted and tangled; joined by the roots; interlaced; to take, to receive; to eat, to gobble down, to eat and drink much; to conjecture; soft, pliant, flexible; putrid; dried, as herbs; things dying of themselves; *'ám ü* a great appetite; *put mau sin ü* to pull up stem and roots.

譽
Yü
To praise, to extol, to laud; to eulogize; to cajole, to flatter; to overpraise; *'hò min ü* *yan*, fond of flattering people to their face; *'kü meng tiü ü* to seek people's praise by one's deeds; *ü ch'ü* delight received from flattery; *ch'ing ü* to bespatter with praise.

御
Yü
To drive horses, to act the charioteer; to manage all, to govern, to superintend; to rule, to break in, as a horse; to extend everywhere, as imperial power does; an epithet

yü

z ü

yü

mü

applied to the emperor and whatever belongs to him, imperial, royal; to wait on, to help; to urge to drink, as to a guest; the management, the rule; *ü' ts' in*, in court, in the emperor's presence; *ü' chai'* the emperor's composition; *ü' shü*, imperial autograph; *ü' kü*, to drive a chariot; *ü' sz'* censors; *ü' chon*, to stand the cold; *ü' ngai'* oharioteering; *lam ü'* to begin to reign; *ü' ká'* the emperor himself.

馭¹ Interchanged with the preceding. To drive a chariot; to rule, to oversee; to rely on; *ká' ü'* to guide, as a chariot; to direct, to govern; *sín ü'* or *ü' hok*, to ride to the genii, or to stride a stork—phrases for dying.

禦¹ Similar to the above. To withstand, to resist, to stop; to forbid, to cause to desist, to bring to an end; to sacrifice; *ü' ki*, to satisfy hunger; *sfong ü'* to guard, to watch against.

寓² To lodge, to sojourn in, to dwell at; to attach to, to hang on; a lodging-place, a shelter, a temporary abode; a house, a home; to pertain, to belong to; to borrow, as a metaphor; a hidden meaning; *tsám ü'* staying at for a while; *tsé ü'* to use a dwelling; *ü' sho*, a house, dwelling; *tsün ü' cho ch' ü'* where's your home? *ki' ü'* attached to, as a parasite; lodging at; *kák, ü'* a hotel; *lau ü'* people who are not yet entered as citizens, their re-

gister being in another prefecture; *ü' ün*, a metonymy, metaphorical.

遇² To meet, to come upon one, to occur, to happen; to entertain, to intreat; whenever, happening; *ü' shi yat, t'ò hi'* always sour, ever cross; *ü' sz' kòm wai*, he's ready for anything; *ü' ts'an*, 'ai I met you; *ü' ngo han* he treated me well; *ü' 'yau sz'* I happen to be busy; *ü' hòp* it happens, it fits very nicely; *pat, ü'* not to meet; unlucky, unsuccessful; *ü' chéuk*, to happen, to encounter; *ü' shi tá' kat* fortunate if you go at any time; *ü' sin kòm ü'* like an angel's visit—to see you.

(661)

Üi.

wal

樑 The pivot or projection on the top and bottom of a door on which it turns.

隈 A bend or cove in a shore; a winding stream; *ü' üi*, a deep bay, a sinuous shore.

煨 To put fire into to warm things; to cook in the ashes; to burn under ashes; to roast; *pi' fo üi*, roast it in the embers; *üi mung*, roasted brown; *üi t'án* to burn charcoal; *ü' ong üi*, to bury in ashes so as to roast slowly; *koi üi*, to be roasted, i. e. unlucky, a mishap; *üi fán shkü*, roasted potatoes.

喂 A colloquial word. A word of address, when calling out to a man; *ái úi*, halloo! herel

喂 Dogs barking; a slut whelping three puppies; many, plentiful, accumulated; mixed up, ill assorted; low, rustic, vile; *pt úi*, vulgar.

回 To revert to, to revolve, to turn around; to return back; returning, repenting, changing the mind; crooked, deflected; a time, a turn, an effort; a chapter in a novel; *úí sun* an answer; *ní úí*, this time; *shéung yat, úí*, the previous time; *ái tsz* *smún* 'kau, a framed gateway; *ái gam ní*, to answer you; *ái chún*, to return; *ái d'ong*, lost its sweetness, as fruit; *fung úí*, to give back; 'yau *ái mí* it long retains a relish; always pleasing, as fine writing; *ái luk* a fire, incendiary; title of the God of Fire; *lún úí*, transmigration; *ái úí káu* Mohammedanism; *ái tsz* the Mongols, or Ouirgours; *ái shé*, to send back, as useless; *doi úí*, come and gone, coming and going; *ái sam chún t* to change one's mind, to forgive; *t'úi úí k'í* *shé*, how much do you send back (or reject)? *ái mún*, the first visit to the bride's parents; *ái nám*, veering to be a south wind.

迴 Interchanged with the last.

迴 To curve, to bend; to turn round, to double, as a fox; *ái pt* to skulk off, to avoid one's sight.

徊 To pace to and fro; to go and return; *p'úi* resolute; back and forth

洄 Water flowing round round; an eddy, a whirl name of a lake in Hí indistinct, as eddying w

茴 Fennel, or caraway seed *ái shéung*, a small fr seed like dill; *tái úí* star aniseed.

喻 A colloquial word. To how to do; skilled in, at; apt, likely to cause; of the future tense; *ai mong k'* I shall not be forget it; *ái shang pa* will probably make you *'ngo t'ai tak, k'ú úí* think he will die; *shé tik*, I can do it a little; *'m úí*, do you know how do it? *hok úí*, learn to do well; *ái au long* apt to seasick; *ái tá k'*, knows to manage it; *ái t'au yé*, apt to steal; *ái tá sún* he contrive; *k'ú úí shing* he will go to heaven.

會 To collect, to assemble convoke, to bring or call together; to make a compact to unite by agreement blending, a joining; an association for any purpose club, a society; a meeting cabal; a church, a congregation; a joint stock company to meet, to visit; an occasion a meeting; to communicate to let all know; to understand to know; a seam in a

A colloquial word. To simmer in flour and wa

úí' *shü kai*, an Irish stew; úí' in' *wo*, stewed birdnests; *ch'ut*, úí' to get up a procession; úí' *'king*, a fine procession; *pái' úí'* to visit one; to join an association; úí' *'tsai*, members of a company; *sám hóp*, úí' the Triad Society; úí' *hák*, to receive a guest; in' úí' a dinner party; úí' *án*, a letter of credit; *tsáp*, úí' *hí* a sort of joint theatricals; *'hò k'í úí'* a good opportunity; úí' *hong* the funds of a company; to give an order for money on another; *man úí'* a literary club; *hói úí'* and *shau úí'* is to form a company, and to wind up its affairs; úí' *'t'au*, manager of a company; úí' *'fí*, banditti.

100 匯 Water gurgling and eddying; a whirlpool; a vase; *shá úí'* quicksands, the sand stirred up by water; *sz' shü úí'* *ts'ám*, an edition of the Four Books with all the comments.

(662)

Uk.

屋 A house, a dwelling, a habitation; a building; covering or tent of a carriage; *yat*, *kán uk*, one house; *'hí uk*, to build a house; *uk*, *shé* habitations; *uk*, *ch'éung*, a house lot; *tsói' uk*, *'k'í*, at home; *uk*, *pái'* a roof; *smò uk*, *yam* no house to be rented.

4 閔 To put to death privately, to execute a criminal in his own house.

(663)

Ún.

Yón

垣 A low wall, such as surrounds a yard; *'tseng ún*, the curb of a well; *'sháng ún*, a city wall.

垣 A tree which produces hard black seeds used for beads; sign-boards placed between two posts before a hong; pillars before graves; posts to steady a coffin on trestles; a title of defunct grandees; *ún piú*, tablet pillars; *sp'ún ún*, to advance with difficulty; *ún ún*, warlike; mournful.

垣 Name of a small branch of the R. Wei in the northeast part of Honán, near Cháng-teh fú.

愛 To lead on, as to another subject, for which the next is also used; therefore, on this account; at, in, up to; even to, arriving at; to deduce; to remove, to change; sad; *ún ún*, slowly.

援 To take by the hand; to draw out, to pull up higher; to assist, to rescue, to relieve; to put forward, to elevate; *ún 'yan*, to lead on; *kán' ún*, to come to the rescue; *ún ping*, a relieving force; *k'í' ún*, to bring one forward, to draw together; log-rolling; *pán ún*, to combine for mutual help; *'shau ún*, to help out, as from the water.

援 Water flowing or drawn off; the purling noise of a rapid current.

碗
盤
碗

Wán

A bowl, a dish; a wooden trencher; the quantity in a bowl; 'ün t'ün plates and dishes; fán' ün, rice bowls; 'pò ün, to clamp or mend dishes; ün 'hau kò'm t'ai' big as a bowl; t'ai' 'hoi ün, a punch bowl; shí shé ün fát: st'oi fán' give me a bowl of your surplus rice—a beggar's cry.

腕

Wán

The wrist; to grasp, to twist; 'shau ün, the wrist; kéuk ün, the ankle-joint; ak ün, to take by the hand.

皖

Wán

Bright, brilliant, as a star; real; large, rolling, lustrous eyes; to see clearly, to look around; beautifully formed, finely moulded; pared nicely; to wheedle.

滌
浣

Hwán

To wash clothes; to bathe, to purify one's self; a decade of days; ün í, to wash one's garments; ün shá k'ai, a stream in Chehkiáng.

奠

Hwán

Great; beautiful, handsome; at ease, leisurely; variegated; to take one's pleasure.

換

Hwán

To change one for another, to interchange, to commute; to move from one place to another; 'cháu ün' to exchange, as coins; ün' 'chün, to interchange; to transpose; 'koi ün' to make in another style; ün' kwai' to change the [official] garb; sui ün' to send back; ün' t'ip, h'ing tai' sworn friends; pin ün' exchanged as wanted, as coin; tui ün' to barter; páu ün' I agree to change it (if bad); mò tak, ün' I'll not take it back; 'm 'shai

ün' need not change shám, to change one's; tui ün' to exchange; mún pat, ün' it will taken back: ün' ying to change Mexican do

換

Hwán

A branch of the R in east of Honán; to abroad, to expand, the 59th diagram, ing dispersion; ün' lán gated, elegantly decor

煥

Hwán

The brilliance of fulgent, splendid; ün' yau man chéung, how fine and new it all gant it is! ün' cin yat

玩

Wán

Gems for playing; with, to toy with; to with; to trifle with, light in; to ramble and one's self, to linger arc a child's play; yau ü recreate and ramble; k articles of virtue; ün' m' lish, as a book; ün' h' delectable things; ün' to trifle with, to laugh a

翫

Wán

Similar to the last; to till weary of; to look at till disgusted with; tsá, perfect in; prosperously.

緩

Hwán

Slow, tardy, leisurely; lessly; lax; easily, gradually; to let things their own way; to deldawdle, to take matters easy ün' easy with, to kindly to; not pressing kap, slow, fast; adverse, perous; pat, 'ho ün' it not admit of delay; ün' séung tsai' to help each in emergencies.

(664)

Ün.

io^m 冤 } To injure, to ill use, to
 冤 } oppress; to make one stop,
 冤 } to force one to crouch; to
 Yuen implicate; a grudge, enmity;
 injury, wrong, ill-treatment,
 oppression; *sò' ün*, to state a
 grievance; *ün' wong*, to false-
 ly accuse; unjustly implicated;
shóm ün, to bear a grudge,
 he cherished the injury; *shan*
ün, to get redress, to have
 justice; *ün' wan pat, sik*, the
 injured ghost is unappeased;
'sai ün, to be revenged; *kis*,
ün, to become at variance;
ün' it, vengeance of heaven,
 sudden destruction.

鴨 The drake of the mandarin
'ün duck; *ün' yéung*, mandarin
 Yuen ducks, (*Anas galericulata*)
 an emblem of conjugal love.

wal^m 鸚 } A strange bird, which may
 鸚 } perhaps be intended for the
 Yuen peacock or Tartar pheasant.

io^m 淵 } An eddy, a whirlpool; a
 淵 } deep pool; a deep, an abyss,
 Yuen a vortex, a gulf; *sham ün*,
 the vast deep, unfathomable;
t'in ün séung kák, as far
 apart as the sky and the abyss;
ün ün, a concert of drums.

wac^m 完 } To finish, to conclude;
 完 } completed, done, finished,
 Hwan brought to a satisfactory ter-
 mination; strong, well done;
 wholly, entirely; *yák ün*,
 done eating; *ün ün ts'ün*
ts'ün, it is all completed; the
 whole is in good order; *yung*¹
ün, all used up; *ün shò* set-

tled the account; *'kong ün*,
 done speaking; *tsò' ün' shau*
mi, finished throughout.

io^m 玄 } Dark, sombre, blackish.
 玄 } like the deep sky; to man-
 玄 } age; deep, still, silent; ab-
 Hiuen struse, profound; the name
 of Kiákíng, for whom alone
 the first form should be used;
 the 96th radical; *ün' ming*
'fan, glauher's salts; *ün' tsing*
shak, carbonate of lime,
shéung' ün, heaven; *ün' sò*,
 old fox-fur garments; *ün' shik*,
 blackish; *ün' t'in shéung' tai*
 the highest Shángtí.

泣 } Glistening dewdrops, pend-
 泣 } ent dewdrops; falling tears;
 Hiuen deep flowing water, a wide
 sheet of water; name of a
 river in southwest of Shánsi.

眩 } Also pronounced ün'. Con-
 眩 } fused vision, dizzy, wander-
 Hiuen ing eyes; defective, squint-
 ing sight; confused, mixed,
 out of order; unable to see
 clearly, mistaken.

街 } Bragging, puffing, vaunting,
 街 } boasting; to display for sale;
 Hiuen *tsz' ün*, to praise one's self;
ün' yuk, k'au shau to offer a
 gem for sale, *met.* to seek a
 market for one's talents.

員 } A classifier of officers; round,
 員 } a round thing; a dollar; to
 Yuen circulate, to reach all around;
kún ün, officers, graudees;
yat, ün' kún, an officer;
shang ün, a *siútsái*; *fuk, ün*,
 the area, the superficies, as
 of a country; *shang ün*, a
 clever officer; *ün' ch'ái*, a
 policeman; *ün' ngoi' long*,
 clerks in the Tribunals.

圓 Round, circular; a circle; a round lump, a globe, a ball, a sphere; to interpret, as a dream; to make round; to cut off corners, to accommodate; *fong cün*, a square, a circle; *cün mung*² to explain a dream; *cün hün*, a ring, a circle; *t'ong cün*, forced meat balls; *ts'o cün*, to roll round in the hands; *cün mün* finished up, as a job; *yat, tsai' cün*, a whole dollar; *pün' cün* or *chung cün*, half a dollar, in which sense the next is also used.

元 The commencement, the origin, the first cause, the incipient steps; the first, the head, the chief, the principal; original, primary; *cün tán'* or *cün yat*, new-year's day; *cün sin*, first year of a reign; *cün ts' m' hō*, his constitution is bad; *cün shan*, the stamina, or the bodily powers, virility; *cün 'ch'i*, first cause; *cün 'pō*, gilt paper burned in worship; *shéung' cün*, *chung cün*, *há cün*, festivals on the 15th of the 1st, 7th, and 10th moons; *kás' cün*, *ü' cün*, *chong' cün*, senior wrangler at the examination of the three degrees of *küjin*, *tsinsz'* and *hánlin*; *cün 'ch'ü*, the Yuen (Mongolian) dynasty, A.D. 1280-1368.

刈 To cut off the corners, to pare off, to round; to equalize, to trim; *cün kek*, to clip or rub off the corners.

芫 A noxious plant, whose flowers kill fish; hemlock? *cün sai*, a vegetable, coriander or caraway.

驚 A kite or fish-hawk; its scream heard at night indicates rain; *fung cün* or *'ch' cün*, a paper kite.

沿 To flow along; to follow a stream; to go along a shore, to sail with; continuous, successive; accommodating, obsequious; to conform to the wishes of others; to make a tour, to go through; *cün lö'* through the whole way or journey; *fung tsuk, 'stung' cün*, the custom has been perpetuated; *cün ngon'* along the shore.

鉛 Lead, the *ts'ing kam*, or blue metal: leaden; *hak, cün*, lead; *cün kün'* lead canisters for tea; *cün 'fan*, white lead; *cün 'má*, a leaden bullet; *pák, cün*, pewter; *wo, cün*, pig lead; *tseng, cün* or *káp, cün*, bored or leaded dollars; *k'au cün*, alloyed with lead; *cün pat*, a lead pencil.

懸 To suspend, to hang down; to be anxious; in suspense, undecided; anxiously; *cün kwá'* to hang up, as on the lintel; *cün mong'* anxiously looking for; *cü 'kái 'tò cün*, like letting down one hung by the heels; *cün tsüt*, very unlike; *t'au cün 'léung*, tied his head to a beam — lest he should fall asleep.

丸 To be distinguished from all. A small ball, a pellet, a pill; *yéuk, cün*, a medicinal pill; *láp, cün*, pills inclosed in wax; *t'an cün*, to swallow a pill; *mái cün*, to concoct pills; *ts'o cün 'tsai*, to roll pills.

wac^m 蕒 A creeping plant, called
Hwán *cün clán*, probably an orchid-
eous sort, of which mats can
be made.

、 紬 A plain white sort of sars-
net; plain, not figured; fine,
Hwán close, white, as silk; *cün shín*,
silk fans; *cün fú* *chí tai* a
fellow with white breeches,
i. e. a rich fool.

zac^m 椽 A round plate in a roof,
Ch'uen serving to support the heavy
eaves; a round rafter; a
classifier of houses: *chéung*
cün (or *ün*), dried citron; *uk*,
cün, a round plate; *shò* *cün*,
several houses.

yö^m 緣 A binding on the hem of a
Yuen dress, a trimming or facing:
to correspond with, to harmo-
nize with something previous-
ly existing; a recondite in-
fluence, sympathy; because,
since, therefore, for this rea-
son; a cause, a circumstance;
an account; to climb; a con-
nection, an affinity; connected
with, a relationship; *yan cün*,
a marriage; *cün yau*, causes,
reasons; *yau cün*, there are
reasons, underhand causes;
t'in cün ts'an *'háu*, a providential or fortuitous meeting;
'yau mat, *cün kú* what's the
reason? *mo cün fan* no sym-
pathy for, no fitness with;
cün pò a subscription book;
cün ling, the collar of a coat;
cün muk, *sk'au cü*, to climb a
tree to catch a fish—a useless
search; *léung ün*, a harmo-
nious union; a good chance;
cün fan *'ts'in*, not much inti-
macy; *cün hai* *'kò*m, it is thus.

園 A garden, a yard, an orchard,
an inclosure for flowers or
Yuen vegetables; *met.* a fine shop;
imperial sepulchres; *fé cün*,
a flower-garden; *ts'oi cün*,
a kitchen-garden; *cün ting*,
a gardener; *h' cün*, a play-
garden, public grounds where
amusements are seen; *di cün*,
the pear garden—theatricals;
kú cün, the old garden—one's
native village.

袁 Long robes; a prefecture
Yuen in the west of Kiangsi; a
surname.

轅 The thills of a chariot; a
Yuen whipple-tree; a tongue or
shaft of a wagon; the side
gates of the yard of a yámen
or a general's marquee; *cün*
muk the thills; *cün mín*, gates
of an office; *cün mín pò*
the provincial court circular;
hín cün, a constellation of 12
stars in Leo; the Yellow Em-
peror.

猿 A monkey, as distinct from
Yuen apes; *ü cün*, a black monkey;
pák cün, a white monkey;
c'ung pò cün, a monkey
miò that stretches one arm as he
shortens the other.

龜 A fabulous tortoise which
Yuen was made at the creation; *cün*
p'it, a tortoise, ten feet across.

原 A plateau, a terrace, a high
Yuen level space; a waste, a com-
mon; an origin, a source,
a beginning, a foundation;
natural, proper, innate; the
true condition or account of;
originally, primarily; really,
honestly; to trace a matter to
its source, to examine into

the origin; to retrace, to repeat; again, a second, another, a repetition; to forgive, to remit; *p'ing ün*, a common; *t'ín ün*, a plain; *cün p'un*, at first, originally; *t'úi ün*, to analyze, to infer from premises; *cün 'chü*, the first owner, the proprietor; *cün kau'* like the old way; *cün loi ü 'ts'z'* it was so at first, it is really so; *ts'ing 'yau 'ho ün*, there are extenuating circumstances; *cün pat, 'séung tsò'* I really did not think of doing it; *yat, sín 'ho ün*, there is the least reason for pardoning him; *cün léung'* to excuse, to be lenient; *cün yan*, the causes of, circumstances; *cün 'ch'ái*, a police-runner; *chung ün*, Honán; also by extension, China; *cün loi t'au*, the original lot, the genuine article; *cün tsik* one's family seat, a native place.

源 A fountain, a spring; a source,—in which it is like the last; *shui ün t'au*, headwaters; *ts'oi ün 'kwong tsun'* money rapidly coming in; *cün ün t'loi*, incessantly coming, as customers; *ts'am ün*, to seek the cause; *yam 'shui sz' ün*, think of the fountain when you drink.

嫄 A woman, named *Kéung-cün*, the ancestress of Wan-wáng and Duke Chan.

緋 A reddish color, or a pale yellow carnation tint, made by once dyeing.

驕 A bay horse with a white belly.

蠋 A species of small lizard; *cün ts'am*, wild silkworms, which produce no silk. *niö'n*

苑 A pasture, a paddock; a menagerie, a park; a collectanea; a college, for which the second is used; luxuriant, fine herbage; delicate, soft; *hon' ün 'chí ts'oi*, the talents of the Hánlin; *man 'ün*, a library; a cyclopedia. *io'n*

A colloquial word. The thing in which articles are weighed, the tare; *ch'ü ün 'mò 'shín*, there are no eels when the basket is gone, i. e. I've nothing left, as no profit; *'ki chung' ün*, how much tare is there?

宛 To hide or screen one's self in the grass; to yield, to give in; obliging, accommodating, in which senses it is like the next; *ün ün*, as if, accordingly; *ün ü*, as, like.

婉 Yielding, obedient, docile; beautiful, youthful; winning, complaisant; *wai ün ün 'chün*, a trimmer, an obliging person; *ün yung*, obliging, kind. *wac'n*

腕 The wrist; to bend with the hand; to lift up and carry a thing. *Wan*

琬 A round or oval shaped tablet or sceptre given to princes, made of jade or gem. *Wan*

阮 Name of a hill; a feudal state in the days of Wan-wáng in the southeast of the present Kánsuh. *niö'n*

潤 To rumple a thing, to rub between the hands, as in washing; to push or shake. *Yuen*

niō 軟 ^{Yuen} Muffled wheels, which go softly; soft, weak, pliable, tender; pliant, limber, lithesome, yielding; *yau ün*, flexible, giving; *chi ngo ün*, he takes advantage of my weakness; *ün yéuk*, he is infirm, not strong; *ün kéuk*, a soft leg, i.e. a ninny; *nam ün*, soft, tender, said of cooked dishes; *nam ün kwong kwan*, a smooth faced villain; *tsam ün tik*, soak it softer.

yō 遠 ^{Yuen} Distant, remote, far off, in time or place; to consider as distant. Read *ün*; to keep at a distance, to put away, to remove, to send off; *ün kan*, far, near; to put far, to bring near; *lō ün*, a long way; *wing ün*, for ever; *ch'á tak ün*, very unlike; *mò 'kí ün*, not very far off; *pat ün*, *ts'in 'li*, not regard a thousand miles as far; *ün nín*, a long time ago; *ün hák*, a friend from afar; *li ün tik*, keep away from it, take it off; *ün tak tsai*, very far.

遠 ^{Yuen Wei} A leaf bud, the buds which come in spring. Read *wai*; grass, plants; a surname; *ch'ut ün*, the buds are starting; *fá ch'au ün*, the flowers are budding; *song ün*, mulberry buds, a medicine.

niō 怨 ^{Yuen} To hate, to dislike, to feel resentment; dissatisfied, murmuring, repining; inimical to, hating; wrong, injury, cause of hate; ill-will, hatred, malice; ashamed, regretting; to hoard up; *ün han*, to hate, to dislike; *kit ün*, a mutual ani-

mosity; *pó ün yan*, to be revenged on; *i tak pó ün*, to requite injury with kindness; *mái ün*, to charge home one's wrongs to their cause; *ts'ü ün*, to blame one's self; *hó ün ch'éung*, always grumbling at him; *m shai ün*, don't murmur; *sam ün*, hating; *yau ün cin*, bitter words.

媛 ^{Yuen} A beauty, a Hebe; beautiful, winning, attractive; *shuk ün*, a chaste and pretty woman; *ling ün*, your daughter.

環 ^{Yuen} A ring of gem-stone, which two princes clasped as they approached the throne to show their friendship.

縣 ^{Hien} A district, the fifth in order of territorial divisions; a district magistrate; the district city; *chi ün* or *ün chü*, the district magistrate; *ün sheng*, the capital of a district; *m t'ung ün fan*, not in the same district; *hau ün shí*, district examinations for *siútsái*; *ün shing*, a deputy magistrate; *tsik yung ün*, temporarily acting as magistrate; *shán chau ts'ò ün*, a poor district; *ün tsün*, his honor the district officer.

Read ün; same as 懸 to suspend.

院 ^{Yuen} A walled inclosure, in which a house is placed; a court yard; an office of a magistrate; any public establishment; a court, a hall, a college, a monastery, a hospital; the body of officers in a court; *tò ch'át ün*, the censorate; *shü ün*, a college; *kung ün*

ih

乙

Yih

Bent, curved as a bud; the second of the ten stems, related to wood; one; the 5th radical; *t'ai' üt*, the first cause; *ü'd üt*, to erase and correct, as a manuscript; *káp, üt*, first, second; good, inferior; this, that.

日

Yueh

To speak, to say, to talk; called, termed, designated, said, denominated; the 73d radical; *tú' üt*, answered saying; *yat, üt*, one says; one is called, as in a list; *'kong mat, 'tsz' üt*, what smart saying has he now?

鳥

Yih

A house-martin, with bluish plumage; the twitter of a swallow.

月

Yueh

The moon; a moon, a lunar month; monthly; the 74th radical of characters relating to the moon; *üt, tai'* a month of 31 days; *üt, 'siü*, a month of 29 days; *ngo mi üt* moon a few days old; *üt, shik* an eclipse of the moon; *'hò üt, shik*, bright moonlight; *üt, king*, menses; *üt, peng*, cakes made to Diana; *üt, nán'* to die in childbed; *chü' üt* the month after delivery; *tsò' mún üt* to get over confinement; *lun' üt* reckon it by the month; *üt, lun*, moon's disk; *'sín ko' üt*, last month; *há' üt*, next moon; *on' üt* by the month; *üt, 'lò*, a male go-between, a marriage broker; *'shui üt, kung*, temple of Kwányin;

yö'h

'shui 'tai *dau üt* to seize the moon in the water — unreal pursuits; *'müi üt* monthly; *üt, 'mún*, full moon.

削

Yueh

To cut off the feet at the ankles; to disable from walking.

粵

Yueh

An initial particle, see, behold, now then, implying attention to the subject; in; an old name for the south of the Meiling; *üt, 'hoi kwán*, the hoppo at Canton; *'léung üt Kwángtung and Kwángsi; üt, wá shü ün'* a college under the governor's care.

輓

Yueh

A bar across the tongue of a carriage, by which it is drawn.

悅

Yueh

Contented, gratified, feeling happy; delightful, gladdening; to agree willingly; *'m üt* displeased; *'m, to üt* it is not very gratifying; *üt, muk*, pleasing to the eye; *fún üt* delighted with.

閱

Yueh

To look at the notice on a gate; to examine, to inspect, to review, to pass in review, to take an account of; to look over, to read, to criticise; to compare so as to vouch for; *üt, ping*, to review troops; *üt, 'kún or p'ing üt* to revise compositions; *üt, lík shaw*, well versed in, seen much of the world; *p'í üt* to look over, as a book; *üt, ts'ò*, to inspect the condition of troops; *tái' üt* a general review.

越

Yueh

To pass over, to exceed, to overstep; to jump over; to go beyond one's place, to overpass, to transgress; far, re-

mote; to waste, as one's bodily powers; more, a sign of the comparative; hole in a lute; a feudal state once in east of Chehkiáng; a name of Annam; *üt, wai* to intrude into another's place; *üt, lai*, to overstep propriety; *ch'èuk, üt, cyan kw'an*, to surpass the multitude; *üt, fūi' üt, hò*, the sooner the better; *üt, suk, pat, hau* I'll not wait for you beyond tonight; *üt, fāt, hò*, still better; *üt, tsò üt, cyan*, your wares are constantly depreciating; *üt, nám*, Annam, called Vietnam by the people; *cū üt, tsit*, a name for the passover.

戊 } A military, crescent-like
鉞 } axe, a battle-axe; a licitor's
Yueh } axe, a sign of authority; the
star 7 in Gemini and 4 in
Capricorn; *fū üt*, a long
handled hatchet.

穴 } A cave, formerly used for
Hiueh } dwellings; a den, a cave, a
hole, a grotto; underground
cavities; a grave; a lurking-
place for men or beasts; a sinus
in the body; to bore a hole, to
dig a hole; to dig through;
empty; the 116th radical of
characters relating to holes;
yat, it, shán, a single chair-
shaped grave; *t'ung üt* in
same grave; *mò üt* a grave,
the open grave; *'tim üt*, to
point out a good burial spot;
üt, ts'ing' hò, a lucky ori-
fice; *üt, kù*, to live in caves,
as troglodytes; *'hung üt*, a
cavity, a recess, a hole; *wai
sk'i ch'áu üt* burn out their
dens — as of banditti.

(668)

Wá.

呱 } To cry out, as child
Wá } when in distress; *wá*
Ká } yap, crying and scream
A colloquial word.
particle implying doubt
'tá syeng lò' wá, I think
beaten; also an intensifier
shik fán' lò' wá, a
come in to dinner.

哇 } Wanton, affected s
Wá } lascivious music; a d
tone; to vomit, to retch
bing, whining; *ch'ut,
cht*, he went out and v
it up.

娃 } A beautiful woman; a
Wá } ty girl; *'nú wá tsz'* pre
tle girls; *'siu wá wá*,
children; *'nú kiú wá*,
woman.

蛙 } A frog, green and st
Wá } with a line down the l
exciting, wanton sound
wá, the enraged frog,
to the story of the king
Tso; *'tseng 'tai wá*, a
in a well — inexperienced

窪 } A deep ditch; a puddle
Wá } ty water collected in foot
deep, clear water; *tai a*
low puddle.

窰 } The bottom of water; a
Wá } pression in a plain, a puc
a low muddy spot; a l
print; *wá tung*, low, h
contemptible, elevated.

騾 } A yellowish or cream co
Kwo } ed horse with a black mout
Kwai' Wá, one of W
wáng's statesmen.

嘩 } Clamor, noise, hubbub, vociferation; *hūn wá*, a noise, as of a row; *wá cín*, hurrah, Hwá a simultaneous shout; *wó wá*, don't make a noise.

驍 } A fine shaped steed; of eight belonging to Muh-wáng B. C. Hwá 920, one was called *wá lau*, or Beauty.

華 } The elegance of flowers; abundance of flowers, blooming, flowery, charming, ornamented, adorned; splendid, glorious; a designation of China; to cut a melon in quarters; *ying wá*, glory, splendor; *wá kwong*, the God of Fire; *wá 'mt*, beautiful; showy; *wá 'ts'oi*, flowered, colored; *wá 'piá 'ch'á*, carved pillars before tombs; *chung wá* or *wá h'á* China; *wá cín*, Chinese language; *wá clam tsz'* a Buddhist monastery in Canton; *sin wá 't'á*, his years are waxing old; *wá 'shau*, hoarheaded; *cín wá*, white lead; *kwong wá*, fine, brilliant, as a show. Occurs used for *fá*, a flower.

划 } A boat, a pinnae; *wá 't'eng*, a lorcha, such as are used at Hwá Macao. The preceding is often used for this.

樺 } A tree, of whose resinous bark, links are made; caps are made of its wood. Hwá

剗 } To cut a man in pieces, to punish by cutting the flesh off; *man' wá 'chí tsú'* the punishment of quartering. Kwá

𪗇 } A distorted mouth, a wry mouth, either born so or diseased. Kwa

攞 } To scratch a thing in pieces, to grab it out, to grasp or haul, to claw a thing; to seize a handful of; to grapple, to pull back; *wá kún' mán'* to scratch the face, to lose one's character; *'pi' shau' wá*, grab it; *'wá 'hoi' hung*, to expose the breast; *'wá 'ngán*, a wry eye; *'p'á 'p'á' wá' wá*, palling and hauling, the strife of life.

謠 } A colloquial word. A rumor, report, an *on dit*; a final, which indicates that the previous affirmation is public rumor; *'hó 'do ts'ák' wá*, they say there are many robbers; *wá' 'k'á' shí' 'k'á' ngan' wá*, they said each had the other's money.

畫 } A picture, a drawing, a painting; a mark, a division, a line, a boundary; to mark, Hwá to draw; *wá' kwng*, painters, as house-painters; *wá' sz'* an artist; *shán' 'shai' wá'* landscapes; *'t'ung' 'chí' wá'* pith pictures; *yat' fuk' wá'* one picture; *'sé' 'chan' tsak' wá'* to paint a portrait with background.

話 } To speak, to converse, to say, to talk; to narrate, to tell; to speak well; to talk loud, to clamor; to put to shame; language, speech; words, discourse, conversation; *'hó' wá' thank you*; *wá' shé't*, now it is said, — an initial phrase *tá' wá'* a lie, a brag; *wá' kw' 'ní' chí*, I tell you plainly; *'ní' wá'* an answer; *kún' wá' 'a kau'*, *pák' wá' ts'au'* if you don't know the court dialect,

help it out with this patois ; *shüt, wá' ch'éung*, it's a long story ; *'m tsoi' wá'* you need not speak of it ; *fát, ngám' wá'* what a lie ! *'m wá' tak, ch'ut*, I won't (or can't) say it ; *wá' pat, d'au k'i*, you don't speak to the point ; *wá' ping'* no reason (or clue) for speaking of it ; *mung' wá'* nonsense ; *tsuk' wá'*, popular talk ; *mat, 'yé' wá'*, what's the matter ?

(669)

Wai.

威
Wei

The stern composure, suitable to an office ; dignity, majesty, pomp ; awful, intimidating, august, grave, overawing ; the bravery of a new dress ; *wai 'máng*, ferocious, terrible ; *tsok, wai*, to feign power ; *wai shai'* authority, power ; *wai fung 'lam 'lam*, awfully overawing ; *ká' má' wai*, instant severity, prompt reprisal ; *'hó wai*, finely dressed up ; *'ni kóm' wai*, you are finely bedecked ; *wai fung 'tsz'* a slap on the table, to command attention ; *fút, wai*, threatening ; *kún wai pat, cū ngá 'cháu wai*, the officer himself is not so fearful as his minions ; *wai ám*, sternly severe.

歲
Wei

Flourishing, luxuriant ; *wai yui'* a medicine, the roots are sudorific.

透
Wei

To walk awry, to reel, unable to walk straight ; tortuous ; *wai í*, swaggering, reeling ; an affected strut.

假
Wei

Attached to, loving women, to be fond of attached to females. pronounced *ái*.

爲
Wei

To do, to effect, to enact ; at the first of a see the substantive verb ; age, to attend to ; to alter ; for, because, on account of, for the sake of, to *wai yan tsoi' shai'* active life ; *'sho wai*, that is done ; *'sho wai, what do ? 'sho wai sho sz'* what you doing ? *'mó 'sho pa* he is ready for anything *sz'* *wai nang*, only we are able ; *wai kún*, to a magistrate ; *'hó wai* very difficult to effect *'shan pat, í'* it's not easy a magistrate ; *wai í' 'tái*, the wicked act wicked ; *wai kam 'chi kai'* a pl the present juncture *nang wai*, no way of doing it ; *'ngo 'm wai*, I do it ; *'yam' k'i 'sho wai* him do as he pleases.

惟
Wi

To think on, to consider ; to have, to be, is, consists in ; just, precisely ; only, only that ; *'k'i wai* one ! *wai shí'* but that ; *tong*, indispensable, it is per ; *wai yat*, but one.

唯
Wi

Used for the preceding a conjunction ; but, simply, merely.

維
Wi

A carriage curtain ; attached to, connected with ; as a boat ; a boat's paint-net ; a curtain ; a conjunction like the two preceding,

used for them; but, only; is, belongs to; *wai shí*, at that time, then; *wai kam*, now, just now; *sz' wai*, the four cardinal virtues (propriety, right, integrity, and modesty); also, the four cardinal points; *tsoi' sz' sz' wai*, to pander a subject in all views; *wai hai* to tie up.

帷 A curtain, a cloth screen; a tent; a veil; an apron, a skirt; *sch'ong wai*, a bed curtain; *wai mok*, a cloth partition; *wai pok pat sau*, the curtain became thin, i. e. women lost their modesty.

幃 Used with the last; a mother's apartment; *met.* a mother; a bag to hold perfumes; *ts'z' wai*, the loving curtain — a mother.

淮 A river near Shántung promontory; a district on its banks.

韋 Tanned leather, soft leather; the 178th radical of leathern articles; leathern thongs or straps; perverse, refractory, rebellious; a surname; *t'wai*, in concord; *p'úi' wai*, a girdle thong, used by Simun Páu.

圍 To inclose, to surround; to limit, to circumscribe; to besiege, to hem in, to invest; to encircle, as at a hunt; to confine, as a mold does its casting; an inclosure, a snare; measure of half a cubit; an embankment around fields, a mound, a dam; a circumference, a periphery; a party around a table; *wai ch'ü' k'ü*, keep them close, as prisoners; *kuk wai*, a tem-

porary bin for grain; *wai kw'an* besieged; *chau wai*, everywhere, all around; *wai ts'ung*, an inclosing wall; *ki füt, f'ü wai*, what is the rondure [of the stick]? *ts'oi wai*, a table valance; *tá wai*, to drive animals into a circle; *hoi' ki wai*, how many tables shall you set? *wai k'í*, squares on a chessboard; *'mái wai sing'* buying graduates' surnames—a mode of gambling; *wai tau' hau*, to surround a rendezvous of thieves or smugglers; *wai hóm* keep them in safe, as crabs; *wai pok* a dam; *pang wai*, the embankments are broken away.

違 To oppose, to disobey, to give no heed, to turn the back on; to leave, to give leg-bail; to relinquish, to vacate; to avoid; perverse, seditious, obstinate; *wai p'úi'* contumacious, ugly; *and wai*, let none disregard this [edict]; *sytung fung' yam wai*, to agree to one's face and oppose in his absence; *'m' kóm wai meng'* I dare not disregard the orders; *wai woo*, indisposed, out of sorts; *'kw'ai wai*, at antipodes, long sundered, as friends; *wai káu'* I've been heedless of instruction, i. e. I've not seen you for a long time.

關 The door of the harem; side doors of the palace; the examination hall; *met.* a *k'ín* or *tsinsz'*; *yap wai*, to try at the examination; *'kú chung wai*, to lift the village gate,

to be a *kūjin*; *ts'au wai*, the examination for *kūjin*; *ch'un wai*, the examination for *tsinsz*; *wai mak*, essays of graduates; *mò wai*, military examinations.

桅
Wei

The mast of a vessel; a javelin; *sám chí wai*, three masts; *tái wai*, the mainmast; *'hi wai*, step the mast; *wai kon*, a mast; *wai kúp, ts'ong*, hold where the mast is stepped; *wai 'mí*, the masthead; *wai ts'au k'í*, a pennant; *sai wai*, the great mast; *'fí wai kwo' tau*, to leap over the main truck—clever; *wai p'ún*, the tops on a mast.

遺
Wei

To leave, as at death; to leave behind, to forget, to lose; to emit, to lose unconsciously; to omit, to keep back; to will, to entail, to bequeath; a will, a testament; a residue, leavings, surplus; *wai há* left to me, bequeathed; *wai smong*, forgotten; *wai lok* left behind; *wai s'ín*, dying words; *wai ch'au* notorious, detested, as a Nero; *wai shat*, lost; *kwai wai*, presents; *wai chuk*, dying behests; *wai shü*, a will; *'siú wai*, to urinate; *wai 't'ai*, the body left—by my parents.

埕
Wei

A low mud wall, a low dyke around an altar; *wai kung*, a mud wall house.

偉
Wei

Great, extraordinary, admirable, rare, surprising; *wai sám 'tsz* a brave, fine fellow; *k'í wai*, curious, remarkable.

煒
Wei

A raging blazing fire; light, bright, glowing; lurid, colored.

緯
Wei

The woof of cloth; of latitude; cross, transverse lines; to weave, to entwine; *king wai*, warp and *wai mò* a fringed ceremonial cap; *'ng wai*, the five *ti' wai*, geographical divisions.

瑋
Wei

A gem of a red color, able or curious gems; jewelry, a plaything.

葦
Wei

A reed, a rush; sedge tall like the arundo; *shí* reeds, grass fit for tying *yat wai shong chí*, c [the river] on one reed.

諛
Wei

Right, proper, correct; praise, to commend; to the right; *pat wai*, an impriety.

華
Wei

Flourishing, luxuriant, flowers and leaves; splendid, bright, splendid.

喟
Wei

To lament, to sigh, to groan from regret; *wai s'ín* groaning.

唯
Wei

To answer smartly, to answer as in answering; an answer; *wai wai*, aye, aye! Yes; *wai í 'hí*, to answer and quickly.

卉
Hwui

A general name for plants, herbs, plants, vegetables; *wai*, flowers and plants.

委
Wei

Bending under a burden, to sustain, to bear; to resign, to send off; to confide, to put in charge of, to trust, to commit to; to depute, to delegate; deputed, delegated, commissioned on public service; a grievance, a wrong, injustice; the end, the really, indeed; *wai s'ín*, a deputed officer; *fung wai*.

get orders: 'wai sha' 'hò, very good, first rate; 'kí' 'wai, a corporal; 'wai ím' sent to examine goods; 'án' 'wai, first and last, the circumstances; 'wai k'am, to send the betrothing presents; 'wai huk, a grievance.

痿 Rheumatism or paralysis of the legs arising from dampness; numbness, or stiffness of the extremities; weak, lame, impotent, crippled; 'wai pí' no use of limbs, as from gout; 'yam' 'wai, loss of virility.

萎 A creeping cucumber-like plant, called 'wai' 'yui, having small white flowers; the roots are used; a momordica? leaves falling; withering, blasted, dried, wilted; rotten, dying; 'wai lok, plants withering; drooping, failing, as from illness; 'wai tsé' flowers drooping.

譏 To involve others, to implicate, to lay the blame on others; to repeatedly apologize and decline; to give over to another, to shirk one's duty; 't'ái' 'wai, to evasively excuse, to retract from an engagement; 'wai tsé' to ceremoniously decline; 'wai t'ók, to lay on another, to shirk off.

毀 To break down, to throw down, to level, as a house; ruined, destroyed, dilapidated, fallen; abolished; cast down; to vilify, to defame, to reproach, to slander; to deprecate calamities by prayer; to shed the teeth; 'wai p'óng, to backbite; 'ch'ák' 'wai, to

pull down; 'pat, 'kò'm' 'wai, 'shéung, you must not injure your body; 'oi' 'wai, sick from grief; 'wai lán' destroy it.

熾 Fire; blazing, flaming; bright, splendid; 'shí' 'wai, burned up.

虺 A large snake, with a huge head and small neck; 'shí' 'wai, a sea serpent; 'fuk' 'wai, viper.

尉 To press smooth; tranquil, at ease, quietly settled down; military officers.

Read 'wai, a soothing iron; 't'ái' 'wai' an ancient officer, like a lieutenant-general; 'wan' 't'ái' 'wai' a major.

慰 To soothe, to console, to comfort; to tranquilize the feelings; 'on' 'wai' to appease, to calm; 'wai' 'man' a visit of condolence; 'tí' 'wan' to mourn with; 'shau' 'wai' comforted; 'wai' 'nim' comforting reflections.

蔚 A large sort of southernwood; luxuriant, rank foliage; finely veined, close grained, as wood; numerous, as population; elegant, classic, as composition; 'sax' 'wai' beautiful, flourishing; 'wan' 'yan' 'wai' 'sui' people in numbers came forth.

蟻 The perfect ant with wings, usually called 'fí' 'ngai, or winged ants.

噦 To eruct, to belch; to keck, to retch; deep or retired parts of a mansion; wind on the stomach; 'wai' 'wai' voices of birds, tinkling of bells, rumbling of carriages.

薺^{Wei} A pot-herb, a sort of leek or garlic; to screen, to ward off; to rise, as vapor or clouds.

濺^{Wei} Deep, vast, like the abyss; name of a river in Honán; dirty, turbid; *wong wai* deep; numerous.

穢^{Wei} Plants growing in disorder, weeds; dirty, filthy, unclean; licentious, obscene, indecent, lewd; to disgrace, to defile, to debauch; *mo wai* overrun with weeds; *ú wai* dirty; *wai* *li* a stench, effluvia; *wai* *lün* *kung chung*, the harem in lewd disorder; *kái wai* to make a lustration in a house after a death; *ch'an wai* to weed; *ú wai* *pat*, *hóm*, noisy, intolerably dirty.

颯^{Hwai} The sound of flying, the clapping, rushing noise made by a flock of birds.

畏^{Wei} To fear, to venerate, to stand in awe of; to respect and dread; fear, awe; devotion, submission; the carefulness of fear and respect; *'ngo wai* *'k'ü*, I am afraid of him; *sham wai* very dreadful; *wai* *'shau wai* *'mi*, I wish to have nothing to do with it; *wai* *'ch'au*, bashful, retiring; sensitive to shame; *wai* *ts'í* afraid of the heat; *wai* *shuk*, shrinking, cowardly; *meng* *ts'í shang wai* afraid when they see him, as truants a teacher; *wai* *kü* apprehension.

喂^{Wei} A colloquial word. To feed, to rear, to give to eat; *wai* *ch'ü*, to feed pigs; *wai* *'tsai*, feed the baby; *wai* *'páu* *'k'ü*, give him all he wants to eat.

位^{Wei} To sit erect, as in a gateway; a place, a seat; a throne; a post, a trust, a dignity, a situation; to begin to reign, to enthrone; right, proper, what is correct; established, placed; the room which a thing takes up, the place it ought to be in; a classifier of gentlemen; *lang wai* to ascend the throne; *shat wai* dethroned; *lung wai* the dragon's seat; *shan wai* the shrine; *'ki wai* *q'ang* *'yau*, how many friends? *'mai teng* *ts'ong wai* engaged freight room; *chai kwai wai* *'k'ü*, put it back in its place; *hák wai* the guest's seat; *lit wai* you, sirs; gentlemen! *tái* *ts'í wai* a high situation; *sám wai* *yat*, *'tai*, three persons in one, triune; *tsot wai* reigning; a reign; *wai* *ts'z'* placed in order; *ts'uk wai* a nobleman.

爲^{Wei} For, because, wherefore; a motive, a reason; to help, to give; to receive, to suffer, a sign of the passive; reputed, reckoned, is esteemed; *hok wai* *'yan*, to study for others; *tái* *mo wai* surely there's no occasion for it; *wai* *cho*, why? *yan wai* because, on account of; *wai* *kwok* *chi* *meng* to risk life for one's country; *wai* *'ngo* *'k'í* *'tò*, pray for us; *mo wai* unnecessary, quite useless; *wai* *mat*, *sz'* *kon* *'lai*, what have you come for? *wai* *mat*, *'m* *'hò*, why will it not do? *wai* *cho* *'ü* *'ts'z'* why is this so?

胃² The stomach; the appetite, the digestion; the 17th zodiacal constellation, the three large stars in Musca Borealis; 'fán wai' turns the stomach; 'sp'í wai' the stomach; wai' mak the pulse in the right wrist; smò wai' 'hau, no appetite; 'sháng wai' to settle the stomach; 'hoi wai' to take bitters to excite the appetite; wai' 'fo shing' a morbid stomach; hū' wai' 'fo, to cool the blood, to remove bad humors; wai' 'ch'ung worms in the bowels.

渭² A large tributary of the Yellow River, flowing through Shensi, famous for its turbid waters; roaring, hurrying, as a torrent; perplexed.

蝟² A hedgehog, whose spines are said to be forked, and its skin stomachic; it is perhaps a species of tenrec, as it is likened to a rat in size.

謂² To address, to inform, to speak to, to report on something to a person; to say, to speak of; to send with a message; designated, refers to, termed; 'yau wai' to have a reason for, commendable, excusable; sham' smò wai' really inexcusable, speechless; of no use, unavailing; wai' 'chi üt, addressing him said; 'cho wai' what do you say? what do you call it? how is this explained?

箒² A besom, a brush, for which the next is used; wai' 'sing, a comet, also called lāk, 'ch'ā 'sing or sò' 'pā 'sing, i. e. a broom star.

箒² A broom made of the end twigs of the bamboo to sweep fields of stubble; a bamboo broom; 'yung wai' to sweep.

噓² A sweet, clear, low sound; harmony of flutes; wai' wai' 'sin, a sweet melody, as a concert of instruments.

慧² Perspicacious, intelligent, wise; clever, shrewd, quick-witted, subtle, ingenious, adroit, skillful; 'chi' wai' ready, discerning; 'yau wai' 'sing' he has a bright mind.

志² Rage, anger; to hate, to dislike; irritated at, indignant, angry.

惠² Kind, gracious, forbearing; benevolent, liberal, charitable; to show kindness, to give in charity; compliant, complaisant; to give, to concede; to adorn; benefit, grace, charity; presents; 'mung wai' obliged for your kindness; 'kin' wai' exhibit your kindness, i. e. pay your debts; 'shing' wai' thanks for kindness; 'yan wai' kindness, mercy; 'hū wai' mere show of kindness; 'kau' wai' continued favors; 'shing' mung 'hau' wai' thanks for your many favors; 'ling wai' I am obliged for the favor.

諗² To investigate; to discern; ingenious, full of plans and shifts, knowing, successful.

蕙² A fragrant species of marshy orchid, like a Habenaria, called 'lān wai' with many flowers on one stalk.

蟬² A species of insect, a sort of cicada or beetle, which lives only half a year.

衛

Wei

To escort, to go with and protect; to guard, to defend, to restrain; a military station, an outpost, a frontier town; an ancient feudal state, in south of the present Chihl and east of Honán; *wai* to protect; *hon' wai* to oppose, to withstand, as rebels; *shi' wai* the household guards; *ying wai* a garrison or cantonment; *wai' shung cün*, life-protecting pills; *wai' shau' fú*, a captain.

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Wái.

歪

Wái

Out of the perpendicular; aslant, askew, awry, distorted; depraved, wicked; *t'au wái*, a wry neck; *wái' tsui*, a wry mouth; *pán' wái sz'* to spoil a business; to live high and dissipated; *wái wái' mé' mé' tik*, crooked, tilted; *wái' fo'* a rascal; *wái' sam sz'* *ké'* a bad business, hurtful.

懷

Hwái

To cherish in the heart, to dwell on, to think of; to carry in the womb; to embrace, to favor; to come to, to return; to put in the bosom, to store up, to lay by; to remember, to cherish, as ill will; wounded feelings; private, selfish; the heart, the affections, kind thoughts of; the bosom, the lap; *k'ü wái' sz'* to seek selfish ends; *wái nim'* thoughts of, to long for; *wái' cyan*, to remember one; *hoi' kwo' wái' m' ts'ang*, has she

a child yet? *hoi' wái' ch' tung' 'yam*, throw off grief and recreate a little; *wái' ok*, to harbor ill will; *wái' 'kwai' t'ui*, to conceal a dreadful secret, to scheme rascality; *'kò wái' tak*, a beggar; *fong' wái*, to relax the mind; *wái' 'p'ò*, to carry, as a babe; *chung' wái*, the bosom.

槐

Hwái

A species of cassia, resembling senna (*Cassia sophora* and *Cassia alata*); the yellow flowers are used as a dye; *sám wái*, three cassia trees, *met.* high statesmen.

淮

Hwái

Even, equable flow; a large affluent of the Yellow River, which drains the provinces of Honán and Ngánhwui, emptying into it through the Hung-tshih Lake; *'lung wái' sim ün'* superintendent of the gabel in Kiángn in.

壞

Hwái

To spoil, to injure, to destroy, to ruin; broken down, fallen in ruins; dilapidated, ruined, injured, spoiled; rotten useless; *au' wái'* mildewed, sour, spoiled; *wái' kwat*, utterly depraved; *huk' wái'* or *lin' wái'* dissipated, vicious; *'mò' nan wái'* don't spoil that; *'t'ò wái'* a diarrhoea; *p'ò' wái'* broken down, ruined; *'ní wái'* *'ngo sz'* you have spoiled my affair; *wái' sui'* totally spoiled; *'t'ai' kan' ní wái'* I have watched you learning bad habits; *wi' 'kwai' kéuk, shik*, acts the rascal in everything; *mat, kòm' wái'* how came this spoiled? *lung' wái'* to misuse; *'ching wái'* to break, to mar.

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Wák.

畫 To draw a line, to mark; to line off, to divide by a line; **Hwah** to paint, to sketch a picture, to draw; to devise, to draw a plan; a mark, a line; *yat, wák*, one line; *'m tak, wák*, *yat*, not even, incongruous, not up to the mark; *'m ts'ang 'yan wák, ú*, he has no son yet; *tái' wák*, a heavy mark; *yat, wák, wák*, marks and lines; *pat, wák, kóm' tsing ch' handsome as a picture.*

劃 To carve, to engrave, to cut with a graver; to cut glass; **Hwah** to cut open; a graver, a burin; *wák, ch'oi*, mark it; cut it in two; *wák, p'o' t'í' p'í*, just scratched the skin open.

耨 The ripping sound heard when tearing the skin off the bones. **Heih**

浪 The sound and roaring of waves dashing and breaking on each other; name of a stream. **Hwah**

或 A place that needs defense; uncertain, doubtful; perhaps, if, perchance, it may be so; a certain person; when repeated means either, or; this, that; *wák, 'ché*, probably, perhaps; *yik, wák, hū' 'm hū' ní*, are you going or not? *wák, 'yan*, a certain one, somebody; *kán' wák, 'yan ch'í*, see whether there are any? *wák, 'wong wák, loi*, comes and goes, to and fro; *wák, m' teng'* not yet settled, doubtful. **Hwah**

惑 To lead in error, to delude, to blind the mind; to excite doubt, to lead astray, to unsettle other's opinions; suspicion, doubt; deceived, blinded; *'i wák*, suspicious of; to excite doubt; *'kú wák*, to deceive and inveigle; *shau' wák*, deluded, led astray; *mai wák*, besotted, befuddled; *mo wák*, instigated by the devil. **Hwah**

鰵 A sort of seal; in Canton, the *wák, ú*, or *wák, 'au*, is a species of perch (*Corvina grypota*) which is dried for stockfish. **Hueh**

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Wan.

溫 A river and district in Honán; warm, temperate, genial, tepid, lukewarm; placid, gentle, mild, kind; bland, soothing; to revive, as a passion; matured, acquainted with; *wan, wao*, benign; tepid; *wan, wao 'shí hau'* temperate weather; *wan, shū*, to review lessons; *wan, kú' 'chí san*, be thorough in what is learned, and then go ahead; *wan, 'páu*, filled and clothed; *chou, wan*, adversity and success; small talk, as about the weather; *wan, kau' ts'ing*, the old affection revived. **Wan**

煙 Smoke without any blaze, a smothered fire; soot; warm steam, vapor. **Yun**

Read *wan'*; to stretch things by a fire; to make a stiff thing limber or longer by heat

瘟 A pestilential or epidemic disease; a slight pain, giddy; *wan yik* a plague, a distemper; *wan wan tun' tun'* dizzy; blundering, as if sick; *wong wan peng'* plague take you! an execration.

氤 Vapor; the genial life-giving influences of nature; procreative aura or power.

縹 Interchanged with the last; raveled silk; confused; a dark red or purple color; hempen; *wan p'ò*, a tattered, or hempen robe.

鯁 A little fish, like a minnow, called *ts'in wan*, taken in shallow water at Whampoa.

云 To say, to declare; to speak; to move around; *kú 'ü wan*, the old saying is; *ts'pat, wan*, why don't you say so? *wan wan*, thus and so, this thing and that; &c., &c.; abundant; *yan wan yik, wan*, what is said, I will say; I'll not dispute it.

紕 Confused, raveled; mixed up, embroiled; *fan wan*, all in disorder.

耘 To weed, to remove nuisances from fields; to take away harmful things.

芸 Used for the preceding; a fragrant herblike rue or smallage; its leaves are thought to keep insects out of books; *wan chéung*, a perfume like benzoin, or sandarac; *wan ch'éung*, a library; a student.

雲 Clouds; fog on hills; a cloud; shaded, cloudy; numerous, like the clouds; a fructifying principle; *fsau wan*, the

clouds; *'mún ts'in wan*, the sky is overcast; *wan mò'* a fog; *wan ts'ai*, a scaling-ladder; *met.* literary promotion; *'mún mín' ts' wan*, sour-looking, morose from disappointment; *wan 'mò hok*, mother-o'-pearl shell; *ts' wan 'pán*, to "strike the cloudy board," i. e. to announce that mourners have come; the meal gong in a yámun; *wan ts'*, robes of priests; *wan 'ts'*, clouds and rain, to copulate.

魂 The soul, the spiritual part of the ghost, the ethereal manes, which ascends; *ling wan*, the spiritual soul — a foreign term; *wan p'ák*, the manes; *wan mung'* dreaming; *shat, wan*, lost your wits; *'yün wan*, to invite the spirit to return home; *süi wan*, the soul rejoining the ghost; *shat, wan ts'*, a sodomite; *ts'au shang wan*, to "hook live souls," to invoke ghosts.

勻 Equal, even, alike; a time; a little; *yat, wan*, once, on one occasion; *'ki wan*, several times; *'m sch'á tak, wan*, not rubbed on evenly; *'káu wan*, stir it up thoroughly; *'k'au wan*, mix them evenly or together, as molasses and water; *kwan wan*, equally divided.

畝 Cultivated land laid out in regular plats or fields; to till the land.

餠 A sort of pork balls, called *wan ts'an*, rolled in flour and boiled in soup of fat, soy and onions.

wung

穩 To tread out grain on the floor; to bind faggots of grass; firm, constant; trusty, sure; well placed, steady, immovable; to rest, to put down securely; repose, confidence; assured, implicit; *on 'wan*, quietly settled; placed securely; *tiú 'wan*, put it down safely; *'wan tong* out of danger, no fear now; *'m to 'wan*, not quite solvent, as a merchant; riskish; *tso' 'wan*, sit in the middle; *táp 'wan t' pò* stand firm on your feet; get good backers; *'wan p'o*, a midwife; *'wan 'wan chan' chan* good credit, as a firm.

嫗 An old maid; an old woman; I, the old dame. Read *wat*, a fat child.

搵 To place the hand on; to dip or thrust in the water, to immerse, as in a dye.

A colloquial word. To search, to look for, to hunt after; to seek, as for a lost thing; *'wan s'm kin* I can't find it anywhere; *'wan chéuk*, found it; *'wan p'at, d'im*, get me out another piece; *'wan kai* looking for employment.

尹 To hold, to grasp; to govern, to rule; to advance; true, faithful; dried meat used in offerings; *fú 'wan*, the mayor of Peking; *I 'wan*, a celebrated statesman, B. C. 1700.

允 To permit, to assent to; to promise; permitted, allowed; really, guilelessly, honestly; *'wan 'chun*, granted; *ying' 'wan*, liberty given; *s'm 'wan*, disallowed; *'wan hip*, to co-

operate, goodwill has been restored; *'wan hóp*, it is wanted just so; *shí pít, 'wan*, you'll certainly get it allowed.

狃 A tribe of Huns or Scythians, called *'him 'wan*, which was troublesome to the emperors of Chau.

殞 To die, to give up the ghost; to perish, to fall, to fail, to become extinct; *ts'ün ká 'wan mit*, the entire family is extinct; *'wan meng* to die. Interchanged with the next.

隕 To fall from a height; to roll down, to crash down; to fall or go into utter ruin; *'wan lok* to fall as a meteor; *'wan ü, sham ün*, to go to utter ruin.

愠 Suppressed anger, indignant feelings; wrath; *'wan' nò' angry*; *'wan' shik*, flushed with anger; *yan pat, chi d pat, wan* not to feel angry at men's slight—is to be a great man.

醞 Fermented spirit; liquor which has fruit soaked in it to give it flavor; *'wan' tsik* to ponder on, to excogitate, to keep in the mind.

藎 A sort of water vegetable; luxuriant; collected, assembled; profound, as learning; heaped, like plants when cut; to hoard; *'wan' kit*, irritated, oppressed at heart; *'wan' 'ü'ò*, the clumpy tussocky grass.

瞞 To guard carefully, to lay up, to conceal; to keep quiet; an orange color; a bow-case.

A colloquial word. To shut up, to catch, to entrap, to lockup.

to imprison; *wan' chū'* keep him fast; *wan' mǎi*, drive them in, as pigs for the night.

憚² Liberal, kind in feeling; to deliberate, to devise the best plan; sincere.

渾² A roaring, dashing torrent; the noise of many waters; turbid, foul, polluted; sordid, dirty; great; confused, blended; the mass, the entire, the whole of; *wan' ká*, my wife; *wan' shan 'láng hon'* my whole body is cold; *wan' t'in sk'au*, the heavenly spheres; *wan' chuk*, turbid; *wan' t'in*, undistinguished, formless, undeveloped.

Read *'kw'an*; to revolve; to circulate, as goods; to roll along in a continuous stream.

罩² A halo around the sun or moon; the obscurity of a fog; thick, as smoke; to condense; *wan' k'í* foggy vapors; *út, wan'* halo round the moon; *'tsau wan'* flushed from drink; *t'au hok, wan'* vertigo, dizziness.

運² To revolve, to turn, to move around or make a circuit; to go in an orbit, to gyrate; to travel around; to transport, take from place to place; a revolution, a circuit, a period of 5 or 10 years; constant use; length from north to south; turn, chance; calculations, a conjunction, as in a horoscope; what is done in succession, the course of nature; luck, lot, a run, times; *p'un wan'* to make certain as by recounting; *wan' ló'* a circuitous route; *yut, út, wan' shang*, movements of

the sun and moon; *wan' kéuk*, traveling expenses, freight; *wan' kau'* to take a coffin home; *wan' sho*, the Grand Canal; *t'in wan'* course of events; motions of heavenly bodies; *shang t'at' wan'* to get rich, highly prosperous; *'m 'hò sk'í wan'* hard times, unfortunate, as from sickness; *yap, wan'* had a turn of affairs; *wan' t'í' hap*, times; *t'í' wan'* nature or luck of land; *wan' yung'* one's usual expenses; the usage of words; *'mán wan'* succeeded at last, as an old student; *'yau t'í' shan wan'* somewhat ill, ailing; *tsz' wan'* times of one's horoscope; *shun' tsz' wan'* a lucky conjunction; to drink a cup around a table from the right; *slau sin wan' hán'* the conjunctions of a year.

鄞² A city in ancient Lú, now the district of Yunching in Shántung; a village in Shánsí.

混² A chaos of waters; roiled, turbid, muddy, as a torrent; foul, confused; mixed, ill assorted; dark, underhand.

A colloquial word. To make game of, to diddle; to trouble; *wan' tun'* chaotic; acting like a fool, muddled; *wan' meng*, a nickname; *ming wan'* to put off on, as bad money; *wan' chéung' tung sai*, a confounded fool; *wan' p'í' chéung'* a troublesome fellow; *mok, wan' ngo*, don't play off your fun on me; *wan' shai' kái'* in the turmoil of life; *'tá wan'* to confuse; *'nám 'nú wan' tsáp*, men and women mixed up.

濁² Like the preceding; confused; dirty, turbid; unclean, as animals; filthy, foul, like a sewer; a privy.
Hwan

恩² To disgrace, to dishonor, to distress, to bring reproach on; grieved, ashamed, mortified; to excite, to trouble; wan² kwan, to dishonor the prince.
Hwan

韻² Sounds which rhyme in their tones; an even and an oblique tone are not rhymes; the rhyming syllable; a line of poetry; the tone, the rhyme; a harmony, a musical chord; yam wan² a chord; ap wan² to make the rhyme; sp'ing wan² rhymes in the even tone; chak wan² oblique rhymes; t'ung tsz' wan² perfect rhymes; c'm hdp wan² a discord; unlike in disposition; hip wan² rhyming.
Yun

譚² Low jests, vulgar mirth, lewd allusions, scurrilous merriment; tá wan² to joke; wan² í, a harlequin dress, a masquerade.
Hwan

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Wán.

彎² To draw a bow; to bend, to curve; bent; curved, bowed; wán kung, to bend a bow to shoot.
Wán

灣² A cove, a bay, a winding bank; a bend, a corner; a low, sandy beach; an anchorage; to anchor, to moor; nám wán, the Praya Grande at Macao; wán wán hok, hok.

winding, serpentine, tortuous; wán cháp, or wán pok, to anchor; chün wán, to turn, as a corner; wán wán tik, rather bent; shá wán, a sandy beach.

儼² Ingenious, clever, expert, smart, nimble; wán 'tsz' a useful ready fellow. Not read in these senses.
Hwan

環² To encircle, to go around, to environ; to start, to look alarmed; wán 'ü, to surround; wán shk í 'hi, he started up and looked around.
Hwan

寰² A wall around a palace; the emperor's domain; a circuit; wán 'ü, the world; wán noi in the emperor's land.
Hwan

環² A ring, a circlet, a bracelet; to surround, to encircle, to ring; sám lín wán, a three-link ear-ring; í wán, an ear-ring; wán 'p'ò, to embrace; kau lín wán, a chain-puzzle; wán p'ái' girdle chatelaines or jingles; ts'un wán pat, tün' an unceasing revolution.
Hwan

還² To return, to revert, to come back; to restore, to give back, to repay; to regard, to look at, to give attention to; to look back; still, furthermore, even to this; now, forthwith, immediately; or; wán í' more are wanted; wán hi, to return home; wán cagan, to repay money; wán shan, to thank the gods; wán tsz' he is still here; wán 'shan, to return the blow; p'ái wán, to indemnify, to make good a loss; wán chung, to invite to dinner in return; chung

í 'lò, wán shí chung í nún' which do you like, the hard or the soft [eggs]? wán 'yau, there are more; shau wán, got them back; wán fán kwó' k'ü, he has been paid back; wán fuk, í fuk redyed clothes; 'yau fuk, í wán tsot' I shall have better luck next time; í tsing wán or p'í wán, to pay up in full.

環 An iron or gold ring; a ring, a link; wán wán, a door ring, by which to pull it.

鐵 Used for the preceding; a ring of iron; also a weight of six taels.

關 A market-place; the gate or wall leading into it; wán fúí, entrance to a market.

簪 To dress the hair in rings on the crown; a tuft, a knob; the rounded tops of mountains; í wán, a slave girl, a maidservant; wán wán, a lady's coiffure; shui wán, falling tresses.

頑 A simple, stupid person; immovable, impassable, obstinate, mulish; to push with the head, to butt; to play, to sport with, as a fool or a child does; wán p'í, doltish, incapable; kán wán, a sly rascal; 'yau mat, wán í'au, that is a silly sort of a play; wán 'shá, play, sportive dalliance; h'í wán, fond of play; wán 'kang, stupid; wán 'man, the rude people; wán lung' to play with, to toy with.

婉 Used for 'mín, 婉 to bear. Flattering, obliging, complaisant; trying to please, agreeable.

挽 To draw, to pull, as a bow; to lead, as a child; to carry on the arm; to draw back, to restore, to make good; wán ch'ung í lám, to carry a long-baled basket, i. e. to beg; wán ch'í to grasp; wán í'úi fang, to reform the degenerate age; wán 'yau p'ing, to carry the oil jar, i. e. to live at a stepfather's; í'm wán tak, úí, can not be restored, lost wholly; shau wán, take it in your hand; wán kái' to dress the hair; wán kái' to lay the hand on the bier.

輓 To drag a hearse, to pull a carriage; ropes to drag a bier; wán kó, songs sung by the hearse-men; tsai' wán, elegiac sayings; wán chuk' funeral scrolls hung in the hall.

繞 To wrap around, to bind, to tie up. Also read ún; a weathercock, a wind vane.

綰 Like the last; to sew, to hem; to tie, to bind together; to keep securely, to hold fast, to see that there be no loss.

鰓 The tench, (*Leuciscus idella*) with dark green fins, spinous ventrals and dorsals; hak, wán, (*Leuciscus piceus*) has no cirri, lateral line white; hak, shek' wán (*Leuciscus curriculus*) red-green finned tench.

宦 One who serves; an officer, a servant of the crown; ch'ung wán' one of the gentry; kún wán' officials; wán' kún or ím wán' an eunuch; wán' ká 'tsz' tai' of an honorable family; wán' 'nong, salary, perquisites of office.

waⁿ

患 Evil, trouble; distress; calamity, misfortune; grief, sorrow, affliction; sad, unhappy, vexed, distressing, fearful; to grieve, to sorrow for or with; *wán' peng'* a distressing malady; *p'í wán'* to escape from calamity; *wán' nán'* troubles, distresses; *chó wán' chí 'yau,* why do you lament it? *wán' tak, wán' shat,* hard to get it and hard to lose it, as money; *wo' wán'* calamities; *'yéung fú wai wán'* [like] rearing a tiger to make yourself trouble.

象

Hwán

To rear and feed domestic animals, to bait; to befriend, to give presents to, as if to get favor or kindness.

幻

Hwán

A trick, a sleight of hand; magical arts, sorcery; apparition, dream, vision; false, deceptive; to delude; *wán' k'ing* a trance, visionary things; *mung' wán'* dreamy, unreal.

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Wang.

'wang

宏

Hwang

The echoing noise in a large hall; wide, vast, extensive; ample; grand, as a prospect; *wang' 'ing,* very prosperous; *chó chéung wang' fát,* may we have good prospects, for a fortune; said by shopmen.

弘

Hung

Like the preceding; great; to enlarge, to act liberally; the twang of a bowstring; the flapping of curtains.

關

Hwang

The gate across a street; gate of heaven; the bar of a gate; wide, vast and vacant.

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Wáng.

wang

橫

衡

Hung

A cross-bar; transverse, crosswise, athwart, across; perverse, grim, unreasonable, mulish, disagreeing from others; the narrowest width; unlucky, untimely, unfair, disrespectful; to cross, to go athwart; *'tsung wáng,* agreeing and disagreeing; along and across; by fair or foul means. *'wáng' hon'* to look across, as at silk; *'lá wáng' 'kong,* to talk unreasonably; *wáng' ts'oi* unfair or unjust gains; *wáng' mún,* a side door; *wáng' lau,* flower boats; *wáng' p'ái,* tablet in a room, stretched along; *ká' lá' wáng,* lengthwise, lay it along; *wáng' wó'* an unexpected or great calamity; *'lá wáng,* place it across; *wáng' 'shau' 'mái* to buy underhand through another; *wáng' léung* measured across, as a lady's foot; *wáng' chong' 'ch'óng,* *tín' 'k'ám' p'í,* a long bed must stretch the coverlet — it's as long as it's broad; *wáng' páng' páng'* dogged, impertinent, put in wrong or crisscross, *wáng' 'shui' tò'* ferry-boats, *wáng' tak, tsai'* crabbed, impracticable; *wáng' fút,* the length and breadth; *wáng' 'shang,* a cross presentation at birth; *wáng' k'oo' 'sám' k'én,* he passed over three houses, *'pái' wáng,* spread them along, *'mái' 'kóm' wáng,* what makes him so uppish?

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C'oh

Wat.

屈, Bent, turned down; to stoop, to crouch; to kneel, to bend over; to submit, to give in to necessity; to adapt to circumstances; to invite to one's house; to subject; grievance, wrong; affliction; *nang wat*; *nang shan*, he can stoop or resist; *'chi put*, *shing wat*, the fingers can't count them—innumerable; *dai t'au wat*, *wat*, to stoop in walking; *ti' fong wat*, *chat*, a contracted, cramped place; *wat*, *sat*, to kneel; *wat*, *shiu chū p'ün*, to trice up by the hands and feet tied together; *wat*, *shan*, to bend to circumstances; *wat*, *hi'* crouching, meanspirited; *ün wat*, oppressed, forced; *wat*, *ká'* I invite you, Sir—i. e. you must bend to come to my house.

* **屈**

K'uh

Like the preceding; forced to act against one's will; to conceal; a stammering; to rumple.

* **鬱**

Yuh

Fragrant herbs used in offerings; bushy, close-growing trees; irritated, vexed; feelings which cannot be uttered; careworn, desponding; mildewed, putrid; *wat*, *hi'* repressed feeling; steam kept in, vapors smothered up; *wat*, *tsung*, flourishing, like a fine crop; *yik wat*, secret grief; *wat*, *'lú*, a door divinity, whose effigy is pasted on gates.

煙, Smoke; to close and fumigate it; *t* Yuh with brimstone; *wa* bleach, as straw; *wa* smoke the rats out holes.

苑, Used for 'On 苑, riant, abundant; 'tsz Yuh root, used as an exper

鵲, To fly swiftly; a wa Yuh which knows the time and appears to be a kingfisher; an oyster-catcher; *wat*, *'p'ong séung ch*, the oyster-catcher and caught each other, —erman profited.

鵲, A sort of turtle KUH pigeon, having a short perhaps a francolin; kind of kite or glider of war-boat; *wat*, *tat*, disgusting, filthy—a collo phrase.

核, The stony seed of Heh nodules in soft stone or hard ganglions in flesh; *'ngán wat*, the nuts lungyen; *t'ò wat*, pits; *yat*, *t'ò wat*, a scold a shrewd lad; *shang*, have a hard lump grow

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Wát.

挖, To dig out a hole with Wáh hand, to feel in a hole; a hollow a hole in a hill.

挖, To scoop out, to excavate Wáh to dig out a hole; to gouge dredge, to clean out; to

up, as an old grudge; *wát, í*, to clean the ear; *í wát*, an ear-pick; *p'á wát*, to scratch a hole; *wát, 'ngán tsing*, [like] plucking out my eye, I am so disappointed; *wát, yuk, í ch'ong*, to gouge out flesh to cure an ulcer — to have one's labor for his pains; *í' wát, sho páu*, you must fork out the money.

wah 轉 *Woh* A handle, a winch; a grain-striker; to turn round by a handle; to circulate, to move about. Read *'kún*; to rule.

滑 *Hwáh* Smooth, slippery, polished; glassy, glairy, soapy, sharp, knavish, oily, flattering, cunning; *lò' wát*, a slippery street; *lò wát*, an old stager, up to all the quirks; *wát, lut*, to slip off, as a thief; *wát, kwan*, a knave; *kwong wát*, shining, smooth; *mo tò' wát*, grind it smooth; *wát, shek*, soapstone.

猾 *Hwáh* A boneless animal which is fabled to get inside of tigers and gnaw them; crafty, tricky, deceitful; treacherous, lying; clever, artful, as children; to disturb, to cause trouble; *'káu wát* or *kán wát*, traitorous, false; *wát, ts'ák*, a slippery rascal.

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Wik.

yoh 域 *Yih* A frontier, a boundary; a place; a region, a country, a territory; lands, states; the borders of a grave; *sai wik*, western regions, states over

yoh WING.

the western frontier; *shing' wik*, Confucian groves; *tsid, wik*, remote regions.

緘 *Yih* A seam in fur dresses; to stitch, to hem, to sew fur garments.

罟 *Yih* A drag net having nine satchels woven in it, which is drawn along by boats.

賊 *Yih* A marine animal, fabled to spurt sand at people or bite their shadow, and so injure them; crafty; a masked enemy; *swai 'kwai swai wik*, plotting, traitorous.

闕 *Yih* The threshold of the door, not to be trod on; *umín wik*, the bar at the bottom of a door.

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Wing.

Wing. A colloquial word. To throw away as useless; to throw aside, to throw down; *wing cho' í' m í' lok*, heave it away! *wing máí yat, í' kok*, throw it into a corner; *wing, loi*, throw it away; *wing loi wing hū*, taking it up and throwing down.

榮 *Yung* Beams of the *'ng í' ung* tree: king-posts for turned up corners of temples; glory, fame, honor; splendid, glorious; beautiful, as flowers; prosperous; *wing wá*, glorious, famous; *yan wing*, honored, distinguished; *wing ts' ú*, to get married; *í' k'au wing 'fan yuk*, to seek fame yet be disgraced.

瑩 Lustre of gems; a pebble
like unto a real gem; bright,
Yung lustrous; intelligent.

永 Ever flowing water ; per-
petual, enduring, everlasting ;
Yung final, complete, as a cure ; dis-
tant, long continued, for ever ;
'wing tin' eternal ; yat, 'wing,
long days ; 'wing shai' (to
kwán) I've never had any prac-
tice ; 'wing 'chí, a final stop,
as to a cough ; 'wing pat, iú'
never want it ; 'héung 'wing
fuk, to enjoy eternal bliss ;
'wing pit, a final separation.

咏 } To sing or hum in a re-
詠 } citative, to chant or draw
 Yung } out the words; melody of
 birds; *wing² shí*, to recite
 verses; *syam wing²* to sing;
wing² t'án sighing and sing-
 ing.

泳² To walk under water ; to
Yung dive and seek under water ;
flowing, meandering.

穎¹ } A full head of grain ; a
穎² } spike of grain ; awn of grain,
 a sharp point as of a pencil ;
Ying } an awl ; a ring on a scabbard ;
 a fine critical taste ; *t'üt*,
*wing*¹ to stick through, as
 a pin through a bag ; and *wing*¹
 a ready pen—*met.* a well read
 scholar ; *wing*¹ 'ng² versatile.

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Wít.

A colloquial word. The creaking of a door ; to call ; wit, 'sing 'k'ü, call him to wake up.

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Wo.

Ko A crucible of earth goldsmiths; *ngan*, use-
ble for silver.

窩 **Wō** A nest on the ground; a hole; a hole, a grotto; a house; a den, a robbers' den; a nest of thieves; a shelter, to harbor thieves; to receive plunder; to harbor, as thieves; edible birds' nests; a receiver of stolen goods; *tsò' fán'* messes their fires eating; a place over the brazier; *kwai' wō*, a devil's nest; owl-hole.

禍 The Chinese Pandora
女 'nü wu, who is said to
Kwá repaired the heavens;
think it is Eve, other
her to be a woman

筒 A spool on a stand,
Kwá 'sz' 'tan, having sticks
four corners and the s
the centre; shallow tra
dám, bamboo trays; 'y
yat, wo wo, spread o
trays singly.

鍋 A deep boiler, for fry
鍋 sort of caldron for tryin
口 the rim or tire of a
 'nūn awo, a copper hea
 warm food; 'tū, 'fo a
 iron broadish.

𢵄 The strife on the ends
 fingers; usually pronounced
𢵄 *shau 'chí mō shō*.
 your fingers no marks,
 you let this slip and break

Koo 蝸 A garden slug; a snail; low, poor huts, or hovels; *wo ngau* a snail; *wo she'* my snail shell of a house.

00 倭 **Wo** The Japanese; Japan; *wo yan*, a Japanese; the name is used by them.

Read *úi*; a yielding spirit; *úi sch'í*, coming from a distance.

00 禾 **Ho** Growing grain, especially paddy and wheat; grain, corn; occurs for the next; the 115th radical of characters relating to grain; *kot, wo*, to reap rice; *wo 'mai*, paddy, grain; *wo 'ch'ung*, a worm like a Nereid, used for food; *wo 'kon*, rice straw; *wo 'miú*, rice in the blade; *tá wo*, to thresh grain; *yat, wo 'shang 'kau sui'* one stalk bears nine heads — in a good year; *hon wo*, to watch grain; *wo shuk' 'kòm t'au*, bent over like a head of grain; *wo kuk*, a paddee bird or ortolan.

★ **和** Harmony, union, concord, agreement, peace after strife; mild; kindly, agreeing with, as medicine; inclined to; to agree, to be at peace, to unite, to harmonize; to go with; to join, to accompany; to conform to; a preposition, with, to; *wo t'á shút*, speak to him; *wo m'í* well flavored; *wo yéuk*, a compact giving peace, a treaty; *wo shéung'* a Buddhist priest; *tsò' wo t'au*, to be a peacemaker; *yat, t'ün wo hi'* cordial harmony between them; *'kong wo*, to treat of peace; *wo ngán üt: shik:* a pleasant

countenance; *sam t'ím h'* *wo*, cordial and gratified; *ping wo*, mild, as food; *wo p'ün t'ok, ch'ut*, to make a clean breast, a cordial agreement; *t'án wan wo*, stir it to cool it; *wo í, í shai'* to sleep in one's clothes; *wo 'k'ü h'ü* go with him.

禍 A colloquial word. To waste a thing, to apply it uselessly; to throw away, as for a fine woman to wed a wretch; *wat, wo*, wasted, as energies or precious things; *wo 't'o*, to spoil an affair.

Also read *wo*; rotten, as eggs; *kai tán' wo ké* this egg is addled.

00 和 **Ho** To accord, to respond, as in singing; to conciliate; to mix up, to blend, as tastes; *wo' shí*, an anti-strophe; to respond, as in a refrain; *wo' fán*, to conciliate the barbarians; *wo' máis'* or *t'ü'wo'* to compound, as dishes.

★ **盃** Like the preceding; to mix and season, as a cook does; dishes for mixing food.

禍 Evil, misery, suffering, calamity, adversity, sorrow, judgment, woe, more especially those beyond one's control; unhappy, unfortunate; to curse, to injure; *wo' wán'* calamity; *pi' wo'* to flee from danger; *'yé wo'* to induce calamities; *ká' wo'* to implicate another for one's crimes; *wo' pat, tán shang*, calamities never come alone; *wo' pat, ün 'i*, sorrow is not far off; *chong' wo'* to meet an unlucky thing

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Wok.

wòk

獲 A sort of beast; to take in hunting; to catch, as a thief; **Hwòh** to get, to obtain; to receive; an epithet for a slave, like slut; *wok, tsú²* to sin; *tái² 'yau, 'sho wok*, he made large gains, has been very successful; *shá wok*, caught, as a thief; *shat wok, 'ngo sam*, he has just suited my wishes.

Read *wá²*; to strive to obtain.

獲 A measure, a marking-line; **Hwòh** to adjust by a line; to measure by a rod or line.

獲 To seize or grasp in the hand, to secure, to lay hold of. **Hwòh** Read *ú²*; to divide.

獲 To cut grain, to reap the fields; at harvest, a reaping; **Hwòh** *wan wok*, at the last extremity, distressed.

獲 Geometrical worms, which curl up and stretch out as they go; hampered, repressed, cowed down; *ch'ek wok*, a worm called a looper, or geometrician; to span with the thumb and forefinger. **Hwòh**

獲 A boiler, flat and without feet, like the segment of a sphere; a grave; *t'it wok*, an iron pan; *ni'úi fú wok*, you're smart enough to hoop a frying-pan; *wok, 'ch'án*, a shovel to stir up the frying food; *ch'é tái² wok*, to wheel a great pan—a feat of tumblers; *chü tái² wok fán²* to cook a great dinner; *wok 'tai kóm² hak*, black as a boiler's bottom. **Hwòh**

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Wong.

汪 A deep, wide expanse of water; vast, still, as great capacity; a lake; **Wáng** a pond; *wong, 'yéu* wide ocean; *'léung lu wong*, two deep tear eyes.

九 Feeble, weak; a with crooked legs, **九** emaciated, diminutive **Wáng** first is the 43d radical, tortured things.

黃 Yellow, ochreous, the of clay; the imperial **Hwáng** (the 201st radical) characters relating to *y wong fát*, an old man; *'hau*, a child; *tái² wong*, barb; *wong kéung*, tui *wong cho*, the Yellow *wong pò²* Whampoa; *'hün*, an earthworm; *ik wong*, yolk of an egg; *kéuk, kai*, a yellow foe—is a hanger-on; *won kwá²* a yellow tabard—to high officers; *ngá* ivory yellow; *wong shu* daverous, jaundiced; *wong shuk, shuk* sickly *wong sp'í*, the wha *wong sú*, a kind of he *wong ngau*, a domestic *wong syéung muk* wood.

潢 A lake having no outlet; a dyke; name **Hwáng** of a river flowing into the Gulf, the Sira-muren R. *wong*, the stars μ, γ, σ

in Auriga; *chong wong*, the cushion to lay jewelry in a box; *t'in wong yat, p'ai'* of the same imperial generation.

Read *wong'* to dye paper yellow.

wong 璜 A gem shaped like a semi-circle hung at the girdle, *Hwáng* called a half-signet.

瘡 The jaundice or icterus; *wong t'án*, the jaundice, but forms of dropsy are also included; *tái' wong shik*, yellow-skinned, jaundiced.

礦 The gang or ore of copper or iron; strong; *lau wong*, sulphur.

簣 The mouth-piece of the reed organ or *shang*; the reed of a flageolet; *wong hau cin*, gibbering, mumbling, as a witch.

鯨 The sturgeon, the species found in the Yángtze' kiáng *Hwáng* of great size.

皇 High, exalted, supreme, honorable, imperial; an autocrat, a monarch, a potentate, an emperor; heaven; to act right; *'wong tai'* the emperor, of whom there can be only one in the world; *wong shéung'* his Majesty; *wong hau'* the empress; *wong t'in*, high Heaven; often used like the petition, Good Heaven! *wong hau'* (or *'pi*) my departed father (or mother); *wong t'in shéung' tai'* the perfect high Shángtí.

鳳 The female of the Chinese phoenix, or *fung' wong*, a fabulous bird; *fung' wong mó' pò pat, lok*, phoenixes alight, only where jewels are

found; i. e. he only comes where money's to be made.

嗙 To sob; *wong wong*, bitter crying, wailing, as a child; *Hwáng* harmony of drums and bells.

徨 Hesitating; *'fong* (or *'p'ong*) *wong*, timid, irresolute, *Hwáng* going back and forward, as if one had lost his way.

惶 Fear, apprehension; tremor, respectful dread; *'kung wong* *Hwáng* afraid, trembling with alarm; *wong wong*, scared.

湟 A river in Kánsuh, a tributary of the Tá-t'ung and Yellow rivers, near Sining fú; *Hwáng* cold water; a turbulent torrent.

煌 A great blaze; splendid, bright, luminous, glorious; *Hwáng* a brick bed-place; *wong wong*, exceedingly brilliant; *fai wong*, shining bright.

獾 A dog.

篁 A field of bamboos; a grove of bamboos; a sort of bamboo with a white skin. *Hwáng*

蝗 The locust; *wong ch'ang*, the locust; *ch'á' wong*, the migratory locust — is a plague. *Hwáng*

隍 A dry moat or fosse around a city; an empty ditch; *shing* *Hwáng* *wong miu'* the palladium or municipal temple in every walled town.

遑 Leisure, vacant time; disengaged, indifferent; *pat* *Hwáng* *wong há' shik*, not even time to eat; *mok, 'kòu wák, wong*, I dare not have any idle time.

王 A king, a ruler, one who is looked up to by all; a title of emperors before the Tsin dynasty; royal, princely; imperial uncles and brothers; a regulus, a beg; *wong fú* a deceased grandfather; *kwan wong*, the prince; *wong íy*, emperor's uncles; *fún wong*, Tartar chiefs; *shik íyan wong* a mere bee-feater; *pá' wong*, a tyrant; *wong tó* the royal road, the path of honor; *fát wong*, Buddha; *shán tái' wong* a blackamoor devil in theatres.

枉 To rule with club law; to force; compelled; bad, illegal, not upright; crooked, awry, distorted; needlessly, to no purpose; *án' wong*, to implicate or accuse unjustly; *wong wat*, needlessly wasted; *wong ká'* you must force or humble yourself to come — a polite invitation; *'wong fai' sam kí*, lost all my pains; *'wong kú íyan shai'* you are of no sort of use in the world; *'wong tsok, 'síu íyan*, he has maligned him for nothing.

往 To go, to go away, to depart; to send by; formerly, gone, past; *'wong loi*, going and coming; *'yau loi' wong* intercourse with; *'wong min* or *'wong yat* formerly; *'wong fún*, gone and come back; *'wong wong sú' ts'z'* constantly so, it frequently happens; *'wong tsúí'* past offenses; *héung' wong*, hitherto; *cho' wong*, where are you going? *smó' wong pat, lí'* he makes money with everything.

王 To rule, to reign, to rule as a king; to rule; *Wong* a reign; *'yau wong'* it superabounds, more others of the same.

旺 The sun becoming brightening into full; *Wang* illustrate a house with rising, prospering; flourishing; good, in degree; *wong' séung* the shrine of Plutus; *ts'oi' léung wong'* prosper both in family and *chong' wong'* fat and *wong' uk*, to purify by rites; *wong' út*, business months; *king* flourishing, rising.

迂 To go about; to deceive; *Wang* *wan wong'* he was nearly scared to

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Yá.

咄 A colloquial word. A clamation of surprise or *ái yá*, whew! *ái yá, lé'* Oh! you hurt me! *sheng*, the cry of pain.

也 A final particle, difficult to translate, and serving to the idea and round the phrase after a proper name, in the vocative; a connective beginning a sentence, also, and, likewise, used before a negative, in a question, or implies an alternative; before the substantive verb *shí'* merely intensifies the expression; when repeated

with 'yau, means too, also; often used after verbs to arrest the attention; 'yá 'yau sho, 'yá 'yau mut, there were open places and also denser parts; 'kon' t'á 'hang 'yá pat, 'hang, is he willing or not? 'mí' 'chí 'yau 'yá, there's no such thing; 'pat, t'eng' 'yá 'yau 'ní, the consequences of neglect will all lie with you; 'shan 'kwai 'yá pat, 'chí, even the spirits don't know it; 'yá pat, 'kong 'yá pat, 'sé, he neither would speak nor write; 'yat, sé 'yá pat, 'ch'á, there is not the least error; 'yat, kin' 'sz' 'yá 'kò'm sam, I would willingly die if I could see him once; 'yá 'ch'á pat, 'to, you have nearly hit it; 'yá pá' is used after an assertion, like "that's all"; 'yá ts'ang, already; 'yat, 'yá, just alike; 'tái' pat, 'ho 'yá, it certainly will not be permitted; 'ho 'yá, why? what is meant? 'Sach 廿¹ } - Twenty; 'yá' sām, twenty-
'nia 廿² } three; 'kam yat, 'yá' 'kí, what
Jih } twentieth day of the month is it? 'yá' ts'au tsai, come between the twentieth and thirtieth days of the month; 'tá 'yá' 'pán give him twenty strokes; 'yá' 'to ko' more than a score.

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Yai.

吟 Read 吟; yes, it will do; let it pass.
f A colloquial word. Poor, inferior, as goods; ungarbled, in a bad condition; not to

ye

speak up, timid; 'ch'ái 'yan, acting silly, down in the mouth; 'yai fo' inferior goods.

曳¹ To trail, to drag after one; to leave a trace; to saunter, to drag the heels after; to take by the hand; 'ú'a 'yai' limber, flimsy, as crape; 'ú' 'yai' supple, like a rope.

泄¹ A tributary of the R. Hwái in Ngánhwui; to disperse, to spread abroad, to scatter; easy, leisurely, many; 'yai' 'yai' gently, gracefully, as a hawk's flight; numerous and busy, as workmen in a factory.
樞¹ A long oar. Read sít, a machine for adjusting a bow, or crossbow.

滴¹ Rough water; 'yung 'yai' the troubled or ruffled water; many, crowded, as people.

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Yák.

喫¹ To eat, to drink, to take food; to swallow; to suffer, to bear; a form of the passive; 'yák, 'kan fán' eating; 'yák, 'aong 'mong fán', tsò' 'Lau Sau' 'kung fú, eating the emperor's rice, and doing Lau Sau's work — a traitor; 'yák, 'wái' injurious, if eaten; 'tái' 'yák, 'shau' a great glutton; 'yák, 'hiú' 'mai, a rice-eater, a lazy fellow; 'yák, 'kan, urgent, necessary.

吃¹ To stammer, to stutter. Interchanged with the preceding; 'yák, 'fán' 'm' ts'ang, how are you?

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Yam.

*iumg*陰
陰

Yin

Obscure, dark, sombre, shady; the shades; the lesser of the two dual powers, the female or recipient in nature; matter quiescent; the inferior of two states or things in contrast, as the moon, earth, water, night, female, secret, shady, rear, private, &c.; to cover; *ts'ün' yam*, a moment; *k'wong yam*, time; *yam kán*, hades; *yam 'shau*, secretly, underhanded; *yam 'hi*, effeminate; *yam léung*, chilly, shady; *t'in yam*, cloudy; *yam kon*, to dry in the shade; *t'ai' yam*, the moon; *yam chat*, secret blessings; *tong yam*, declining, failing; *yam yam 'ch'am 'ch'am*, gloomy, dank; *yam tuk* to harm slyly, to injure; *há' yam*, the privates; *yam mat*, the female organs; *yam ling*, the departed spirit; *yam 'ying*, a shadow.

音
Yin

A sound of any kind; a musical note or tone; news, reply, order, an intimation; the 180th radical, relating to sounds; *ch'éung' nám yam*, to sing southron ditties; *shat yam*, speechless; *ái yam*, an answer; *'mò yam*, no sound, no reply; *yam wan* the initial and final in Chinese spelling; *pát yam 'tsai*, eight children playing as a band; *'pí yam 'ngo*, return me an answer; *yam sun* news of or from; *'tò yam*, local pro-

nunciation; *kái yam*, sweet sounds; *'hò ngá yam*, loquacious; a fine spoken man.

暗

Yin

The wailing, incessant crying of a child; dumb from sobbing or grief. *iumg*

愔

Yin

Tranquil, peaceful; *yam o yam*, harmonious; solemn, as slow music; still.

歆

Yin

To receive the savor of offerings, to accept the fumes of incense; to enjoy food, to relish; to desire, to extol; *yam sin'* to covet, to long for.

欬

K'in

To stretch, to yawn and gape; thoughtful, respectful; to respect, to reverence; that which is to be respected and revered; imperial, governmental; to consider as from or by the emperor; *yam ming'* a ukase; by order of government; *yam 'ch'ai*, an imperial commissioner; *yam ts'z'* a present from the crown; by royal grant; *yam fung'* respectfully received from the throne; *yam 'ts'z'* let this be regarded as from the throne; *yam 'tim hon' lam*, to designate academicians. *C'umg*

嶽

K'in

A high peak, shooting up on high; the peaks of mountains; gaping, yawning.

髧

T'an

Pronounced *tám'*, but used for the colloquial word tresses, curls on children; a fringe of hair along the crown; the hair falling on the forehead or cheeks; *lau yam*, falling tresses; *'chéung t'ong' yam*, a long fringe on the crown. *iac'm*

Also pronounced *yam*, a fringe or valance, ornamented carv.

ing under the eaves; a fathom; *man chéung* 'yam, a curtain round the tester; *yam* 'hau, the eaves; *ching yat, fuk, yam*, make a valance; *ki to yam* 'shui, how many fathoms deep?

ning 吟 Yin To hum, to sing; to repeat over, to say over quickly, to talk very fast; to sigh, to groan; mournful voices; *yam* 'shí, to hum poetry; *siu* 'hau *yam yam*, smiling and humming; *lün yam*, a concert.

The second is also read *kam*; closed up; shut, as the mouth; congealed, dormant, torpid.

zung 王 Jin The ninth of the ten stems, connected with water; great; to flatter, to adulate; *nau luk yam*, to lay a scheme.

ying 煙 Yin Luxurious, going about for amusement; theatrical, stage plays; debauched, lewd, obscene, lascivious; to commit adultery; *kán yam*, adultery.

ying 淫 Yin Interchanged with the last. The rising of water; to soak, to drench, to go to excess; to lust after; lewd, immoral, licentious; lewdness; excess in calculations; very, great, as faults; to incoach; a long time; *yam lün* debauchery and anarchy; *yam fung*, depraved manners; *yam tsz* 'mò *fuk*, there's no good got by excessive or superstitious worship; *yam yan* 'nū, to debauch people's wives; *yam* 'shū, lewd books.

ying 霪 Yin Excessive showers; to rain for more than ten days, long drenching rains.

飲 Yin To drink; to suck in, to draw in the breath; to rinse the mouth; drink, drinking; to receive, a sign of the passive; concealed, secret; *'yam pui*, take a glass; *lün* 'yam, drinking to excess; *'yam hi* drinking vessels; a chamber-pot; *'tsing yam*, please drink; *'yam kan* to have a cause for hatred; *chéung yam tá* 'pan, the village banqueter; *'yam san* 'p'ò 'tsau, to attend a wedding; *'yam páu shik tsui* he does nothing but stuff and swill; *t'ung yam yat, chéung* a mad drinking bout; *'yam* 'yá 'kún a tavern, a grogshop; *'yá yam*, good to drink.

Sometimes read *yam* to give to drink; *yam* 'má 't'au 'ts'in, he watered the horse, and threw down some oash.

妊 Jin Pregnant; *shan mui yam*, with child; *'yam yam*, to conceive.

恁 Jin To consider, to think, to dwell upon with satisfaction, delightful, glad some; thus, in this way.

紵 Jin To lay the warp of a piece; to weave, to make a fabric of cloth.

荏 Jin A kind of large oily bean, like Windsor beans; kindhearted, gentle, kind; *'yam* 'im, to and fro, a gradual advance; twisting, flexible; *shik, lai* 't noi 'yam, stern looking but kindhearted.

飪 Jin To season and dress meats very thoroughly; *'yam shak*, cooked through; *shak, yam*, done to rags.

衽
衽
Jin

The lapel or flap in front of a coat, buttoned under the right arm; the skirt; a single mat; 'tim 'yam p'ai' to make a cartsey; sz' 'yam ts'ai, the four points of the skirt are even; met. to indulge in four kinds of excess.

ing
莊
Jin

A colloquial word. To dip, to immerse, to rinse in the water; 'yam 'há, souse it in.

蔭
蔭
Yin

To shade, to overshadow, to protect, to shelter; shade; shadow; shady, cool; the hereditary care of the state; 'ché yam' to shade; pi' yim' to protect; tsáp, yam' to inherit a title; yam' shang, born to a title, nobly born.

任
任
Jin

Sincere, worthy of trust, sure; friendship, confidence; trusted, relied on; trust, office, a responsibility; to bear, to sustain, to execute, to undertake, to be responsible; that which is imposed on one; 'shéung yam' to enter on an office; yam' 'nt' as you please; yam' yung' to engage, to employ; yam' p'ang, to allow; yam' chung' responsible trust; lau yam' to detain in office; tsip, yam' to receive the office; in yam' in office; cún yam' former post.

賃
賃
Jin

To rent, to lease, to hire, to charter, said of houses, furniture, vessels; ch'ut, yam' to lease to another; tsò yam' to take on lease; chiú' yam' for rent.

鶯
鶯
Jin

A bird with a crest, likened to a woman's headdress; perhaps it is a species of hoopoe.

(688)

Yan.

因
Yin

A cause, a reason of, to take occasion; for, why, wherefore sake of, on account circumstances from often makes a participle of the following verbal absolute; as tive particle, then, ne so; 'yau yan, there son; yan mat, 'yé sz the cause? yan 'ts'z' to infer this from learn one from the other, why? yan cún, cause, reason, sympathy, to multiply; 3 shat, tai' to miss the the less; yan tik, sz' account of some business; yam, doubtless a reason; 'yau mat, y what were the circumstances or causes?

姻
Yin

A bride; connection, relationship on the side; yan ts'an, relation marriage—the phrase by a man; kit, shing fa to betroth, to have a wife; yan tai' your relative to one's son-in-law's father; uncles; yan ká tai relative's brother, said brothers of the last.

網
Yin

The elements; wan the genial, productive plus of nature, which forth things; the first means the male hemp.

ung 恩 Favor, kindness, mercy, grace; benefits, obligations; gracious, as from the emperor; kind, charitable, compassionate; to favor, to be kind to, to oblige, to enrich; to love, to be partial to; private, concealed; *shau' yan*, benefited; *yan ts'ing*, fond of, lust- ing after; *wong yan*, royal favor; *yan tak' ü pák, sing'* kind towards the people; *mong yan*, ungrateful; *yan ts'ung sch'au pò'* to requite evil for good; *k'om yan*, feeling grate- ful; *hoi yan*, to show favor, easy with.

ung 茵 The padded mats used on floors; cushions or mats in a carriage; a commodious seat; a tiger's skin cured to sit on; *yan sch'an ho*, a medicinal plant like marjoram; *ts'ò cū yan*, a cushion-like turf, a thick greensward.

裯 Used for the preceding; a mattress; lining of a garment; plaits of a garment; *lui yan á tso'* to sit on piled up mats, i. e. rich; *sch'ung yan*, doubled cushions.

駟 A piebald horse, spotted white and black, with brindled streaks.

壘 To stop up, to close; to raise an earthwork before a wall; to dam or turn a water- course; the second also means a mound within the city raised to overlook the enemy.

湮 To dam up, to dyke; to fall into the water, to be drowned, lost in the water; *yan müt*, drowned.

闕 The wall which surrounds the gates of cities inside; the gates of the inner wall; to stop, to shut off, to hem in; impeded, in straits, poor.

殷 An adjective denoting the highest degree of, as full, flourish- ing, complete; many; a full band; a name for part of the Sháng dynasty, a. c. 1401 — 1137; *yan shat*, trust- worthy; *yan ü'* a substantial family. Used for the next.

慇 Mournful, melancholy; *yan yan*, sorrowful; *yan shan*, anxiously diligent, trembling- ly careful.

禋 Worship made with sincere heart, a pure sacrifice made to heaven by the emperor; *yan tsz'* a sweet smelling sacrifice to the Highest.

忻 Joy, delight, happiness; gay, jolly, delighted, pleased at doing or getting some- thing; laughing, merry; *yan cin*, with pleasure, readily; *fün yan*, with joyful heart; *yan wai'* satisfied; *yan hang'* in ecstasy.

昕 The morn, the dawn, the sun rising in brightness; *ts' yan*, very early, too dark to see plainly.

昕 Joy; to be pleased; to see indistinctly; *t'ai yan' ngán*, to look at fixedly, as nearsight- ed people do.

贛 Similar to the next; to re- spect; to advance, to get on; a money girdle; a colleague; *yan sün*, to get a cause by bribery, to intrigue; *yan yü'* eventide.

寅
Yin

To reverence, to respect; a colleague, a fellow officer; the third of the twelve branches, from 3 to 5 A. M., denoted by a tiger; *yan shi*, in early morning; *t'ung yan*, a colleague; *yan pan*, to treat a guest well.

人
Jin

A man, a human being; a person; human, belonging to mankind; placed after many nouns indicates a laborer, an artist, a person engaged in a calling; the 9th radical of characters relating to humanity; *nam yan*, a male; *nü yan*, a female; *noi yan*, my wife; *tsün fú yan*, your wife; *yan 'ki*, you and I; *ká yan*, slaves, domestics, official retainers; *hò yan ká*, a good man; *tái yan*, a compellation like Excellency, given to officers above prefects; *'k'ü hai' tái yan*, he's a full-grown man; *'siu yan*, a boy, a waiting lad; *chung yan*, a midman, a broker; *yan shang 'm hai' 'kòu*, people in life don't act so [badly]; *shing yan 'chéung tái* he is now of age; *'in shang yan, 'in 'yéung yan*, heaven gives mouths, and finds food for them; *yan ts'oi* the animal strength, vigor; *yan t'í tsang 'k'ü*, people hate him; *hò 't'ai yan*, he likes to gaze at people; *'hi mang wai yan*, how can he look after another? *yan 'pan*, a man's disposition; *'í yan*, one's parents; *yan yan*, everybody, all; *yan shang t'ü mung* life is as a dream; *hán*

yan, an idler; *yan n* people; *fán' máu' 'y* to traffic in human b
Pronounced 'yan, in t
quial phrase tái' yan

仁
Jin

Humanity, regard for fulfilling one's social benevolent, kind, com-merciful; a kernel, paralyzed; a kernel, small seed; *yan tak*, kindness; *yan sam*, heart; *pat yan shan* exceedingly malevolent *yan*, unkind, unfeeling coming;—a phrase of application; *hang' ya* almond milk tea, an ex-*'kwo yan*, the meat of *'shau tsuk pat yan* and feet withered or se-*yan í 'lai chí sun* hu integrity, courtesy, v and truth, are the five

忍
Jin

Patience, endurance tude; able to sustain; to repress, to endure, to or support patiently; to to give way to, as anger severe, harsh, hardhe *'yan noi' patience*; *'y* to keep in one's anger *noi' há*, don't fret, wait; *'yan siu* to keep one's tenance; *hòu yim*, to one's feelings; *yan y* *sch'au*, to bear the disgr order to revenge the as a violated woman; *'tak chí' I can't bear it*

江
Jin

A stream in the south Shánsí. Also read 'nin; dy water; perspiring; ribly drunk, dirty and d

ying 隱 Yin Small, minute; retired into privacy; screened, covered, hidden, obscured, put away; private, secret; in private life, not in office; to keep out of view, to withdraw, to keep back; fixed, settled; sorry, sad; to compassionate; to lean down the head; 'yan tun' shán clam, to hide away in obscurity; 'yan chū' kō' kū' the sentence is elliptical; 'yan sz' a retired officer; 'yan mūt' unknown to fame; 'yan sz' secret; 'kwai' yan, to retire from active life; 'yan' shau, to refrain from; 'yan' yan shuk, shuk, undecided.

隱 Yin The hidden framework of a roof; 'yan kūt, a machine for straightening wood, perhaps by steaming and pressing it.

ying 蚓 Yin An earthworm, the lumbricus; 'yau' yan, a worm; also called *t'ung*, or earth-dragon.

ying 應 Yin A blister, a pimple, a boil; 'yan' ch'an, little sores, pustules.

ying 引 Yin To draw a bow; to lead on, to show; to induce, to point out, to precede; to introduce, to recommend, to bring forward; to seduce, to influence to wrong; confirmed, in for it, as a habit — for which the last is also used; to quote, as in proof; a halter for a cow; a prefatory notice; a fuse, a match; a measure of 100 feet; 'yan' shui, to lead on water; 'yan' shui ū' tseng, to draw water; 'á p' in' yan, a confirm-

ed opium-smoker; 'shéung' yan, besotted, victimized; 'yan' hi, an opium sot; 'yan' t'ò' to show the way, to lead on; 'yan' t'au, a leader, to take the lead, as in subscribing; 'hò' 'yau' yan, very entertaining, pleasant; 'chí' yan, to point at; 'p'áu' yan, match of a cracker; 'yan' fo, to light at; 'huk' yan, a tune; 'siá' yan, a recommendatory notice; 'yan' sin' a spy, a guide; 'tán' yan, to reform a sot.

瘥 Yin Used for the last, a sot, but erroneously; a disease or grief of the mind.

印 Yin A seal, an official signet, a stamp; a stain, a spot, a mark; to seal, to stamp, to affix the credentials; to print, to take off an impression; to trace, to write over a copy; 'tá' yan' to put a mark on; to chop, as dollars; 'k'ap' yan' to affix a seal; 'fung' yan' and 'hói' yan' to close and open the offices ten days before and twenty days after newyear; 'yan' shu to print books; 'chá' shui' yan' to act as generalissimo; 'yan' shik, red pigment for sealing; 'yau' yan' stamped, as dollars; 'yan' tsz' kák, to trace characters; 'yan' t'ong, the frontal sinus; 'yan' tsik, a dirty main; 'yan' chū' kú' pán, to reprint from the old blocks.

孕 娠 Ying Pregnant; 'wái' yan' with child; 'sz' t'oi' kwái' yan' a strange birth and illicit conception. The second character is used for the first, but is properly read shan.

胤² A succession of descendants, a line of posterity; heirs, generations, ages; accustomed, practiced; *Chiu' Hong-yan'* the founder of the Sung dynasty.

刃² A sharp weapon, a knife, a sword, the edge or point of a knife; sharp, strong, to cut, to kill; *ping yan'* warlike weapons; *'shau yan' k'i 'tsz'* with her hand killed her child.

仞² A measure of eight cubits or ten feet English; to fathom, to measure the depth of; full, to fill.

𩑦² Filled, stuffed, crammed, made solid; overflowed; *shat yan'* stuffed solid.

訥² Slow of speech, unready, hesitating lest he speak unadvisedly; to stammer, to speak with difficulty; cautious remarks; *yan 'ché k'i 'án 'yá yan'* the words of the humane man are well considered.

輶² To stop a carriage, to block a wheel; a chock, a catch; a length of eight cubits; *fát yan'* to remove an obstruction or catch, as of a windlass; to commence, to set agoing, to begin, to unstop.

韌² Same as *ngan'* 韌 tough; soft and flexible, but tenacious; *ngau pi'i kòm' yan'* strong as leather.

𩑦² To offer blood in sacrifice; to smear and sprinkle sacrificial vessels with blood; to consecrate with blood, as temples are; an offense, a wrong, a cause of quarrel between nations; a presage, a

pretext, a handle for a nail; to perfume one's oil when worshiped as a deity; to fumigate; to wrap a tiger's skin to wrap a person; *'hi yan'* to give cause; *'hi hüt, yan' chü,* or smear with blood; *kwik,* a slight, a pretext.

認² To recognize, to know so as to know it again; to acknowledge, to confess, to act as one knows.

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Yap.

泣² To weep, to shed tears; *huk, yap,* to cry silently; *hüt, k'ai 'song,* to weep loudly and knock the head; *shò' chong há'* tears come down her cheeks.

揖² To make a bow with hands on the breast, a salute; noise; a bow, a salutation; give way to, to cede, to sign, to yield; to bow in; *yap,* to make a bow; *ch' yap, pat, pái'* a low bow in worship; *'kung yap,* a formal bow, hands to the forehead; *uán yap,* to return a bow.

挹² Used for the last; to pour out, to pour out, to ladle out, to pour out, to transfer liquids; *yap,* to pour out, to pour out the wine; *tséung,* pour out the wine.

悵² Discontented, disquieted, looking sad and feeling lorn.

浥² Damp, dewy, moist, soaked; through; to steep, to soak; water running down.

ih

邑

Yih

A city, a place where many people assemble; a domain, a feudal state, a principality; a fortified camp; a capital city; a district or its walled city; a stoppage of the breath; the 163d radical of characters denoting places, contracted on the right of the primitive; *paí yap*, — *shing' yap*, my district — your district or town; *yap, 'tsoi*, the district magistrate; *shik, yap*, to eat the district, i.e. to enjoy the revenue from it; *'shau yap*, the chief district in a prefecture; *yap, ts'èung shang*, a *siúts'ái* graduate of the district.

吧

Yih

A sobbing, a catching of the breath; *sam yap*, a palpitation of the heart; *'ú yap*, a hiccup, asthmatic breathing.

hieh

翕

Hih

To reassemble, to unite, to collect; to rise up; to loll out, as the tongue; to revile, to slander; *wo yap*, in union; *yap, hòp*, joined; to reunite, as diverging streams.

滂

Hih

The noise of flowing water: running, gurgling, murmuring, as a torrent.

熠

Yih

Brilliant, splendid, glistening; to sparkle; *yap, iú'* shining, as fireflies; refulgent.

入

Jih

To enter, to go into, as a house, to penetrate; to become a member of; to enter a family; to recede from view; to receive, to take in; to put into; receipts, income; the 11th radical; *ch'ut, yap*, outlays and income; to go out and in, to and fro; *yap, 'hau*

fo' imports; *'hò yap, 'd'm*, easy of access, as a friend; *yap, tak, 'ngán*, agreeable, takes one's fancy; *'shau yap* received; *mò yap, ló'* not making any money; *yap, shuk* wishes to make your acquaintance; *yap, ch'èung*, to become a scholar; *yap, yé'* by night; *ngau' yap, 'm ngau' ch'ut*, he's stupid enough when he gets, but sharp when he pays out; *pat, 'éung yap*, discordant, incongruous; *'sham yap, chung' tí'* to penetrate the country; *yap, hū' lá*, go in; *yap, shò'* put it in account; *kú' yap, 'yan tsui'* to charge guilt on one; *'ni iú' yap, shong mé?* do you wish to learn this trade? *yap, 'fo*, a house-warming.

(690)

Yat.

ih

一, 壹, 弋

Yih

One; the first: the same, as one, alike; the whole, at once; a few; a, an; sincere, real, honest, perfect; to harmonize; to unite, to even, to make one or uniform; the 1st radical: *tai' yat*, the first, the best; *yat, tik, kòm' do*, only a very little; *yat, yat, ts'at, ts'at*, not to my liking, very ordinary; *yat, yat, nìng lai*, bring them singly; *yat, chik, hū'* go straight on; *ts'ung yat, 'i chung*, faithful to one [husband] till death; *yat, 'ha*, presently, in a minute; *fong smai yat, 'ha*, put them in one

place; *pat, yat*, unlike; *wák, yat*, make them alike; *yat, t'ong*, a horizontal row; *yat, kú' tsau' yat, kú'* a word is a word, there's no retracting; *ngáng' yat*, dead, stiff; *chün yat*, devoted to, single minded in the pursuit of; *mán' yat, p'á' yau*, most probably there is; *yat, yat, f' i' tsò'* do them all in order, methodical; *yat, wán yat, f' wán f'* let one be one and two two, the things are not alike; *yat, pò' pò'* step by step; *yat, tik, tò hai'* every single one has gone; *yat, tsung*, the whole; *yat, ts'ai*, at once; *yat, ch'ü' ch'ü'* *yan*, people of different places [have their peculiarities]; *yat, m' one taste, one feeling, pertinacious*; *yat, sam*, the whole heart; *yat, t'eng tsik, táp*, replied as soon as he heard; *pín yat, ko'* which one? *yat, loi, f' loi*, firstly, secondly; *yat, ting'* certainly; *yat, mín' yam, yat, mín' séung*, while drinking he was pondering; *hák, yat, t'ü'* scared him dreadfully; *hü' kin' yat, kin'* go and take a look.

ach

日

Jih

The sun; a day, daily, daytime; days, time; the emperor, his day, his reign; sorcerers; *yat, t'au*, the sun, in the sun, noontide heat; *yat, ti t'au*, daytime; *kam yat* to-day; *tsok yat* yesterday; *yat, yat*, every day; *pat, yat*, ere-long; *yut, lun*, the sun; *hau yat* day after to-morrow; *ming yat* to-morrow; *wong yat* a while ago; *shang yat*

a birthday; *ki' yat*, anniversary of a decease birth; *ni chan' hai' üt*, I am the head; *ko' tò 'yau sam ch yat*, every body has; *mat, 'yé yat, 'tsz'* what day? *chá' kat, yat*, a lucky day; *yat, yat* use; *yat, schéung*, lengthening; *yat, loh yat, tui' ts'in kam*, worth a thousand pieces; *chung' yat, yat*, daily; *ing worse*; *yat, tsik* [hoarding like] the months multiplying.

逸

Yih

To escape, to get let loose, to get loose; tire, as into quiet; to excess; ease, leisure, to indulge one's ease; per; kind, easy, careless; *hü' kwai 'yan yat* go and retired from action; *on yat* quiet leisure; pleasant retirement.

佚

Yih

Interchanged with Ease, leisure, repose, crime; sinful; luxury; tuousness; to omit, as *yam yat* vicious indu

洩

Yih

Overflowing waters; floods; *tong' yat* unrestrained, as a spend; *yam yat* licentious, in dissipation.

溢

Yih

Full even to overflow, still, as a full vessel; to flow, to run over; to abroad; a handful; *yat*, to extend, as into boring regions; to over; *yat, ch'ut*, an overplus,

measure; 'mò tak, yat, nothing over; yat, shò' the overplus.

(691).

Yau.

yauk 軼 Yih Racing of chariots; carriages rushing by; rushing into battle; to make an irruption, to invade. Used for the last.

ink 鷂 Yih The sea eagle or hawk drawn on the sterns of junks, to denote their swift sailing.

hick 銖 Yih A piece of gold in the Cháu dynasty weighing 30 taels; in the Hán dynasty 24 taels, and 20 taels in the days of Liáng.

hick 聒 Hih Sound reverberating and leading; a buzz of flies; a soughing among trees; a report going abroad; fat, yat, great, disproportional.

yöh 伶 Yih The arranging of musicians, a band of eight musicians, a player; yat, shang, a musician; graduates who could not be entered as siúts'ái, and are reserved.

(The three next are often read yik.)

yik 掖 Yih To throw one down; to sustain or support by the arm, to lead or raise up by the arm; side apartments, like retiring rooms; fú yat, to uphold; fung yat, scholars' robes; 'yau yat, to persuade and lead on.

yah 液 Yih Fluid secretions, as saliva, sap, sweat, pus, milk; thick dregs; ín yat, saliva; kò yat, rich juices; yuk, yat, the pearly secretion, i. e. pure water.

yuk 腋 Yih The armpit; the side; the part under the forelegs of animals; tsap, yat, shing k'au to collect fox's shoulder pieces to make a fur coat; yat, hú' under the arm.

in

憂 Yü Sorrowful, grieved, mournful, sad; thoughtful, anxious; to think of with sorrow; to act so as to bring disgrace; grief from neglect or dispraise; lowspirited, melancholic, nervous; grieving for parents' death; sickness of pregnancy; 'yau mún' sad, heartsick; ting 'yau, in mourning; — said by gentry; mat, kòm' 'yau sam, who do you feel so cast down? 'yau yan shau shau, afflicted, disappointed; tám yan, to sympathize with, to condole with; mò 'yau, had no sorrow; pat, 'yau, careless of grief caused to others; kák, yé' 'yau to borrow trouble; 'm 'yau 'm 'hò lok, don't fear they'll not be good; 'm chí 'yau, stolid, indifferent to sorrow; 'yan 'yau, concealed grief.

優 Yü Abundant, extra, excessive, an overplus; satisfied, tranquil, joyous; leisurely, easy, unconcerned; to excel, more than able for or competent; supererogatory; to trifle, to play, to dally; to be on free terms with; 'yau yan, comedians, play-actors; hok, yan, very learned; 'yau yan 'yau cū, enough and more than enough; 'yau lüt, capable and incapable, too much or wanting; 'yau 'lai s'ung toi' to treat with extraordinary politeness; 'yau 'yau, to enjoy one's self.

耨
Yü

A harrow to turn in the seed; to harrow in seed, to cover seed when sown.

休
Hió

To cease, to rest from; to desist; to resign; to repudiate; a negative, don't, stop, let that alone, don't trouble yourself; to praise, to commend; to felicitate; to forgive, to let off. A colloquial word. To move off, as a table; to tighten, as a waistband; *yau ts'ai*, to divorce a wife; *yau sik*, to rest from; *yau chí* to remove from office; *shai' pat, kon yau*, I swear I'll not forgive you; *kau' sz' yau ts'ai*, don't rake up old scores; *yau káu' ts'á tsau 'hiú*, don't let him escape; *kò yau*, to request leave to resign office; *yau yau*, to retrench, to give up; *yau 'shau*, to desist from work; *yau hoi*, to move off; *yau fú* to hitch up the trousers.

咻
Hió

To call out, the confused cries of a crowd; the shriek of pain.

庥
Hió

Shade, shelter; protection, kindness from superiors; to protect, to sustain; a place for sheltering; *sham yau*, divine care and assistance; *shing' yau*, imperial or celestial kindness; *chung yau*, your great favor.

狻
Hió

A powerful beast, said to devour tigers; *p'i yau*, a ferocious monster; [valiant as] lions, said of troops.

鵂
Hió

An owl; *ch'i yau*, a horned owl, regarded as a bird of evil omen.

鵂
Hió

Name of a certain wa a fine, high spirited s

丘
K'io

A low hill, a hill hollow-top hill; a lev for worshipping, a high to collect; great, en plat of land; the i name of Confucius, fo the first only is used; a *fong yau*, round and places for adoring heav earth; *sám yan*, hills immortals; *yut yau*,

邱
K'io

Used for the prece tumulus; *yau 'lung*, mound; a wasteful d work, which gives tro others, a useless toil.

蚯
K'io

An earthworm; *yau a worm; it makes hum crawls.*

鹿
Yü

A doe, the female stag or of any other de

呦
Yü

The bleating or cry of *yau yau*, the baying o ing of deer.

幽
Yü

In a ravine or shady dark, shady; solitary; retired, far back, deep, from view; obscure, rious; the shades; the gone to the shades; to be sent into retireme rusticate; *yau 'ngá*, el retired and tasteful; *ch'i* to deliver spirits by m *tsai' yau*, to appeas ghosts; *yau 'kwai*, yo of darkness! *yau óm' tsai' yau fung*, a gus blows burning paper c about; i.e. an object of s *yau sham*, wild, deep

mal : *yau mún*, gates of hades; the pylorus; *yau kú*, in retirement.

游 The scollops on the edge or end of a flag; a fluttering of flags.

遊 To ramble, to roam, to walk, to take a jaunt, to idle, to saunter; to travel incog., to go about for information; to go on a circuit; voyaging, traveling, absent; *yau ún* to take a play-day; *káu yau*, a friend, a chum; *wan yau* *sp* *fang*, to go on a begging trip, as priests do; *yau wan*, wandering, uneasy ghosts; *sp'ò sât, ch'ut, yau*, an idol taking an airing, a procession; *sin yau*, dead; *yau yau*, rambblers, idlers; *yau 'tsz'* traveling merchants, or scholars; *yau kik*, or *yau 'fú*, a lieutenant-colonel; *yau 'shau hò chán*, the idler loves leisure; *ts'ing yau*, to follow about, as a teacher.

游 A tributary of the R. Hwái; to float, to drift, to swim; used for the last, to travel, to rove, to go abroad; to go with the crowd; to take pleasure in, to enjoy one's self; satisfied, self-pleased, an air of content; *yau man*, lazy people; *yau yau tong' tung'* dissipated; *yau yau tsz' tsoi'* at one's ease.

由 The antecedents of a thing; a preposition, through, by, from; a way, a means; cause, instrument by which a thing is done; from or by permission of; to let, to permit; at

liberty; to enter by; to pass through, as the hands of; to follow; to serve of; *pat, ch' k'í yau*, I don't know the reason; *yau 'ts'z' mún tsun* go in at this door; *yau dñi*, heretofore, from the first; *tim loi yau*, why was it so? how came it about? what were the reasons? *md loi yau*, there really was no reason for it; *yau tak, 'k'ü*, let him alone; *yau tak, 'ngotsz' pin'* let me do as I like; *yau tsoi' 'ní*, it lies with you; *king yau 'ai ch'ü'* it will pass by here; *sün yau*, a cause; *yau 'ts'z' 'i dñi*, from this to the next, hence, therefore; *yau t'in pat: yau yan*, it depends on heaven, not on man; *yau yau 'pái pò* let them put them as they like; he lets people turn him round as they like; *yau sheng chí' ó* from Canton to Macao.

油 A branch of the R. Pá, which flows into the Yángtsz' east of Wúcháng in Húpeh; oil, fluid grease; paint; oily, unctuous, greasy; fat, shining, sleek, glossy; easy, gliding; thick weather; cordial, agreeing; to oil, to paint; *chü yau*, lard, pork fat; *yau 'tsüi kwong kwan'* an oily tongued rascal; *fú shang yau*, or *ts'ing yau*, ground-nut oil; *ch'á yau*, tea nut oil, *múi kwai' yau*, attar of roses; *pok, cho yau*, essence of peppermint; *d'ung yau fúi*, chunam for calking; *ngau yau*, butter; *yau ts'at* oil paints; *lok yau wok* to fall into the oil caldron — in

bell; *shang ts'oi' yau*, sweet oil; *yat, ch'ing yau*, a jar of oil; *shek yau*, petroleum; *'mang'fo yau*, naphtha; *yau kòm' wát*, smooth as oil.

鼬
Yá A kind of weasel or ferret, of a yellowish color, which destroys rats; perhaps a polecat.

柚
Yá A pumelo or shaddock (*Citrus decumana*), called *luk yau* or *yau 'tsz'* a pampelmouse.

蓀
Yáú Luxuriant, as vegetation, plants growing thick and abundantly.

攸
Yá To go on the water, to dart through the water; a place; a relative pronoun, what, that which, who; a euphonic particle; *fuk, 'yau yau kwai*, whence the felicity comes; *yau in*, instantly, cheerfully; *séung' yau*, to seek a son-in-law.

悠
Yá To think of, to grieve for; discontented at, mournful, sorry; boundless, remote; to go far; leisurely; *yau yau*, vast, as heaven; prolonged, perpetual; *yau yau chí lun'* common talk; *yau tsoi*, think over it.

洄
Yá Water flowing along with rapidity.

泗
Tsia To swim; *yau 'shui*, to swim in the water; *yau kwo' hoi*, to swim across the river; *'ngo 'ui yau*, I can swim.

僇
Yá A suspicious monkey; a lapdog, a puppy; doubtful, suspecting; still, even; as if, like, alike, rather, same, resembling; thus, so; used for

the next; *yau in m' teng'* it seems unsettled; *yau 'ch'é*, still further; *yau 'tsz'* a nephew; *yau 'yau*, still more are to be had; *yau ü m' k'üt*, it looks still undecided.

猷
Yá Similar to the last; a scheme, a plan; a drawing; to plot, to contrive; to draw, to make a likeness; a rule, a way, a mode of action; cheerful; *ká yau*, a fine plan; *mau yau*, a plan; *tái' yau*, a great scheme.

齧
Yá A bad smelling plant; stinking, fetid plants; the heavy smell of rotten wood.

蟪
Tsia The larvæ of a beetle; *yau, ts'ai*, long and white grubs, which eat trees, to which a graceful neck is likened.

蜚
Yá Used with the last; ephemeridæ, flies which collect about offal; *'sau yau*, dung flies.

輶
Yá A light carriage, like a curicle or chaise; light, trifling; *tak, yau sü mò*, virtue light as a feather; *yau í*, a trifling present—said in depreciation.

尤
Yá Extraordinary, remarkable, exceeding; singular, strange; odd, differing; an adverb of comparison, very, excessively, still more; to exceed, to surpass; to dislike, to resent; *hán' yau*, to surpass one's example; to go beyond, as in crime; *yau í* surprisingly odd, very singular; *yau mat'* a beautiful woman; *pat, yau yan*, don't hate people; *yau sham'* vastly more or greater.

疣
Yá A protuberance, a gathering, a swelling, a tumor; ganglionic swellings in the neck.

說 A fault, a crime, an error: wickedness; *ok, yau*, guilt, crime.
Yá

虻 Occurs used for the last in the name *Ch'i yau*, a prince in the days of Hwángtí; worms in the belly, and also read *ái* in this sense.
Yá

褰 Elegantly dressed, embroidered garments; the blade of grain springing up; easy, quiet enjoyment; plenty. Also read *tsau* a sleeve.
Yá

郵 A post-house; a place for getting relays of horses and sending on dispatches; lodge for watching fields; to err; very, exceedingly; *yau ch'ün*, a post for transmitting letters.
Yá

柔 Wood that is pliable, easy to bend; easy, flexible, not stiff; complaisant, condescending; bland; compliant, meek, soft, gentle, mild; fawning, flattering; tender, as budding plants; to show kindness, to be gentle with; to cause to submit, to subdue by kindness; *yau ün*, mild and easy; *yan ün yan*, to act benignly to strangers from afar; *kong yau ping tsai* to temper severity with kindness; *yau yéuk* soft and weak.
Jau

揉 To bend, to make pliable, to twist, to work about, to contort; to make wood supple by heat; used for the last; to subdue, to bring under; *lán yau*, to twist in pieces.
Jau

肉 The step of a brute, which makes a roundish hole, as a fox's paw; the marks of a paw: the 114th radical.
Jau

蹂 To tread, as a beast; steps of animals, foottracks, traces; to tread over; to dampen grain to free it from the chaff; to winnow; *yau lun* trampling of animals; oppressive, harassing exactions; *yau ts'ín*, to trample down, to tread in the mire.
Jau

朽 Rotten wood; decayed, putrid, putrescent; failing, rotten, forgotten, out of mind; *yau lán* decayed, as wood; *yau pai* stinking, offensive; *yau ts'oi*, unserviceable, a useless officer or man; *tak, yau pat, yau*, his virtuous reputation will not be forgotten; *yau muk, pat, ho tiú*, rotten wood can't be carved.
Hiu

黝 A dark green, a sort of invisible green color; to smear and blacken.
Yá

優 Relaxing from labor, and taking one's ease; grief; sorrowing.
Yá

有 To have, to possess; to be, to be in possession; often forms the past tense; in replies is equivalent to yes, I have, it is; to attain, to get; farther, and, also, more, in addition; *yau sam lok*, much obliged; thank you; *yau hán* not many; *yau mò ní*, are there any or not? *yau mat, ch'ut, ch'ek*, I'll see what pluck you are of; *yau shan ká yan*, or *yau ká tong* a man of substance; *tái yau chí nín*, a very fertile year; *yéung yéung* to *yau*, we have all sorts; *mí yau*, not yet; *tsz yau*, self-originating, is of itself; *shü*

'*yau*, there are few such; '*yau* *ts' doi*, I came purposely; '*sz' shang* '*yau ming*' life and death are determined; '*yau sz*' engaged, busy; '*yau shi*, sometimes; '*shap* '*yau sám*, thirteen; '*yau shò*' there are not many; '*yau tsi*, rather, somewhat, only a few; '*yau mat*, '*ki cho*, how many have I? i. e. only a few; '*yau peng*' sick; '*yau ts'ü* '*chi*' amusing, entertaining; '*ni* '*yau* '*mò*? '*yau lok*; have you any? Yes.

友
Yü

A friend, a companion, an associate; attached to, fond of; to be friendly with, to unite cordially; to blend; to cotton with, to act as a friend; fraternal, hearty, friendly; friendship; '*sam* '*yau* '*kú* '*yan*, fond of the ancients; '*tsau yuk* '*p'ang* '*yau*, a mercenary friend; '*shü* '*yau*, a school-mate; '*lò* '*yau*, an old friend; '*ü* '*yau*, a fellow member; '*hò* '*yau*, a good friend; '*liu* '*yau*, a fellow-officer; '*yau tò*' rules or intercourse with friends; '*mong nín* '*yau*, friends who disregard disparity of ages; '*káu* '*yau*, filial and fraternal regard.

隔
Yü

A hole in a wall, a square window; a lattice, with sliding doors; to lead on, to instruct, to bring up; '*ch'ung* '*yau*, a window; '*yau man*, to instruct the people.

誘
Yü

To speak to pleasantly, to advise; to allure, to entice, to draw on; to animate, to encourage; to tempt, to mislead; '*yan* '*yau*, to entice, to lead

on, usually to evil; '*yau wák*, to seduce, to tempt; '*ts'un ts'un shin*' '*yau*, to lead one gradually into good practices; '*kung*' '*yau*, to befool, to dandle.

爰
Yü

Used for the last; reason, right; just, proper; to lead in the path of rectitude; '*yau* '*ti*, place where Wan Wang was imprisoned.

莠
Yü

Useless grass among grain, like the panic grass; tares, darnel, weeds; riffraff of society; vicious, mischievous; '*má* '*hi* '*chung* '*yau*, weeds form the horse's salary; '*yau* '*án*, vile words.

尙
Yü

An ancient sacrificial vessel, made with a cover and a bail, to hold fragrant wine.

酉
Yü

Ripe, matured, finished; ripe, mellow, as grain for making spirits; elegant; satisfied; the tenth of the twelve branches, represented by a cock; the 164th radical of characters relating to liquors; '*yau* '*shi*, hour from 5 to 7 p. m.; '*yau* '*ü*, the 8th moon.

爇
Yü

To collect fuel to make a sacrificial pyre.

幼
Yü

Young, tender, growing, immature; small, delicate; youthful, under ten or twelve years; to treat kindly; '*yau* '*ntn ké*' a lad, a mere boy; during my youth; '*yau* '*tak*, '*tik*, rather small; '*yau* '*sai*' delicate, fine, pretty; '*yau* '*hok*, scholars, young pupils; '*kch'an kòm*' '*yau*' fine as dust; '*yau* '*tung*' fine, smooth, as a polish.

ed agate; *'chéung yau'* old and young; *yau' nūn'* smooth, sleek and soft.

右²
Yá The right hand; on the right; to honor, to give the precedence to, as it once was the place of honor; to encourage, to aid, to support; high, honorable, noble; strong, violent, high tempered; a second in rank or command; *yau' shau*, the right hand; on the right side; *lit. yau'* as above written; *and ch'ut, k'i yau'* no one could excel him; *fan fū' tso yau'* ordered the attendants; *'léung yau' á'* both of us to the right! — a street cry; *yau' lai*, to the right! *tso' yau'* let this come to the right of your seat—used in letters; *yau' tó' t'ung*, a lieut.-general.

佑²
Yá To aid, to help, to protect, to succor, to lend a hand to; *cho' yau'* to aid kindly.

祐²
Yá Divine protection; assistance, care, and kindness of the gods; to protect, to shield, to assist, to defend; *'pò yau'* protection of superiors; *shan yan mak, yau'* secret blessing of the gods.

又²
Yá An old form of the hand; a conjunction, more, also, further, moreover, and, and then, still again; in a higher degree; before a negative, answers to but, not yet; placed between two verbs, it makes the former a present participle; the 29th radical; *kam 'mán yau' and üt* there's no moon to-night too; *yau' loi ú shüt*, still you are talking nonsense; *má' liú*

yau' tá, tá 'liú yau' má' he rails and then beats, and then beats and rails again; *tso' yau' pat, on*, as he sat, he was not at rest; *yau' 'yau*, there are more, or another; *man' koo' yau' man'* asked and asked again; *yau' loi lok*, there you are again! *yau' shí'* still again; *yau' loi tsò' mat*, what have you come again for? *yan' 'láng, yau' lok' 'ü*, it is cold and rainy too.

宥²
Yá To be indulgent to, to forbear with; lenient in punishing; to relax, to give scope to; to tolerate; to encourage; crimes of ignorance; a permanent benefit, a far-reaching advantage; *shé' yau'* to forgive; *yau' tsái'* to remit a punishment; *sün yau'* a mitigating cause; *sám yau'* three extenuating reasons; *k'i wai sün yau'* I beg you to excuse the faults — a polite phrase.

侑²
Yá Used for the last; to encourage guests to eat by music; to do the honors of a table, to urge to eat, to wait on; *yau' tsau*, to take wine with; *yau' shik* to invite to eat; *'t'o' yau'* to invite an ancestor to accept offerings.

囿²
Yá A park, an inclosure for animals; an aviary, a menagerie; a walled paddock; a limited acquaintance with; a superficial knowledge of; inclosed, confined, restrained, pent up; *luk, yau'* a deer-range; *'ts'ín yau'* a partial knowledge of; *sün yau'* gardens and parks.

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Yé.

耶
耶
Yé

An appellation of a father; an interrogative particle, usually in regimen with 'hí; 'yé 'sú, Jesus, called in the West, according to Kángh's Dictionary, the Savior of the world; 'shí' 'yé 'fí 'yé, is it true or false? 'ts'z' 'hí 'ü 'kan' 'yan 'ts'ing 'yé, how can this accord with human feelings? 'kwo 'pat, 'lok 'yé, am I not pleased? 'ho 'yé, what does it mean?

椰
椰
Yé

A cocoanut; 'yé 'tsz' a cocoanut; 'yé 'shui, cocoanut milk; 'yé 'yuk, cocoanut meat; 'yé 'hok, cocoanut shells; 'yé 'á 'sò a coir broom; 'yé 'fá 'tsan, toddy; 'lung 'fung' 'fá 'yé, a cocoanut pulp halved and carved with a dragon and phoenix; 'yé 'ts'oi' a cabbage.

耶
Yé

Name of a place, 'long 'yé, in the promontory of Shántung, new part of Ts'ingchau fú.

鄧
Yé

A celebrated two-edged claymore, called 'mók 'yé, from its maker's wife.

爺
Yé

A father, a sire; a title of respect given to officers and gentleman; 'á' 'yé, father! 'yé 'néung, my parents; 'pák, 'yé, an uncle; 'kung 'yé, a grandfather; 'lò 'yé, Sir; your honor; 'sz' 'yé, scholars, a private teacher or secretary; 't'ai' 'yé, style of address for district magistrates; 'tái' 'lò 'yé, your worship, said to prefects; 'yé 'mún, officer's servants; 'shiu'

野
Yé

'yé, a young gentleman; 'chau 'yé, noblemen under a duke; 'woong 'yé, a prince royal.

Wastes, neglected places outside of a city; a moor, a common, a wilderness, a desert or wild; savage, wild; uncultivated, as plants; rustic, rude; 'yé 'yan, a clodhopper; 'yé 'shang, wild, growing spontaneously; 'yé 'tsai, a bastard; 'lò 'yé 'tsai, a cute chap; 'yé 'ngoi' savage wilds; 'yé 'sing' a wild disposition, skittish, reative; 'yé 'fá 'héung, fragrance of wild flowers; 'yé 'mí' game flavor.

A colloquial word. A thing, an object; any topic or subject; twenty; 'mat, 'yé, what? what is it? 'ní 'kong 'mat, 'yé, what are you talking about? 'hò 'yé, a good article; 'kiú' 'tsò' 'mat, 'yé, what's this called? what does he want me to do?

冶
Yé

To fuse metals, to melt; to compound or alloy; a furnace; a smelter, a foundry; bedizened, false glitter; 'siú' 'yé, to melt; 'yé 'tséung' a fuser of metals; 'iú' 'yé, mincing, bewitching, as a woman; 'yé 'yung 'fui' 'yam, meretricious arts incite to lust.

惹
Yé

To provoke, to irritate, to stir up, to excite; to produce, to elicit, to bring down on one; 'yé 'wò' to bring evil on one's self; 'yé 'fo 'shiu' 'shan, to take fire to burn one's self; 'yé 'ti 'tsò, to contract dirt; 'yé 'sz' to make trouble; 'yé 'ngo 'séung 'sz' it sets me a thinking.

yae

諾

Jé

夜

Yé

Respectful language; a word used in assenting or replying; *ch'éung* 'yé, a profound bow.

Night, after daylight; late at night; *chau* 'yé day and night; *kam* 'yé to-night; *tsok*, 'yé last night; 'hò 'yé very late; *chang* 'yé abroad late at night; 'yé 't'oi, the night terrace, the grave; 'm tak, 'yé 'yé 'sün 'siú, we can't have the lantern feast every night! 'yé 'mo, a night prowler, a thief; 'shing 'yé the whole night; 'kò'm 'yé so late now! 'yé 'pat, 'shan, never stops, even night don't stop him; 'ngái 'liú yat, 'yé up the whole night; 'yap, 'yé by night, as at work; 'm kák, tak, 'yé it will not keep over night; 'yé 'kán, in the night; 'yé 'mán hak, late, dark; 'chá 'yé a night patrol; 'yé 'lín 'héung, *Pergularia odoratissima*.

(693)

Yéuk.

iak

約

Yoh

To bind, to cord up; to bind by contract, to agree; to retrench, to moderate; to spare, to restrict, to economize; to restrain; to stoop, to bend down; to cause to submit; a confederation; a promise, contract, or agreement; a treaty, a compact; an association of streets; also in a restricted sense, a single neighborhood; agreeing with, engaging; poor, reduced; to divide, as in arithmetic; brief, condensed;

tá' 'yéuk, for the most part; *lap* 'yéuk, to make an agreement; 'yéuk, *mok*, *luk*, *pák*, *ko* about six hundred; 'yéuk, *sun* a promise, a solemn engagement; 'héung 'yéuk, a village council-house; 'yéuk, *ting* 'k'ü 'loi, he agreed certainly to come; 'yéuk, *tán*, the contract; 't'ü' 'yéuk, to withdraw from a contract; 'pü' 'yéuk, to violate a contract; 'fü' 'yéuk, to go or do as was promised; *pat*, 'yéuk, 't' 'ung, to meet undesignedly; *shat*, 'yéuk, to forget an engagement; 'ch'ü 'cü 'yau 'yéuk, the tide is trustworthy, —is like a compact; 'k'á' 'yéuk, a mortgage or deed of sale.

躍

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Yoh

To hop, to jump; to leap for joy; to sport, to frisk, to gambol; 't'ü' 'yéuk, to leap about; 'cü 'yéuk, *lung* *ma*, the carp has leaped the dragon gate — rapid advancement.

沸

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Yoh

To boil, to dress, to cook in soup; to wash, to cleanse out; boiling, bubbling; 'sho 'yéuk, to open and clear, as a sewer; to enlarge.

禱

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Yoh

Sacrifices offered in the spring season; a poor, mean sacrifice.

筩

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A reed or pipe with three or more holes, resembling a flageolet; the first is the 214th radical of pipes; a measure of 1200 grains of millet, two make a *hòp* or gill. Also used for the next.

鑰

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A key; a bolt or catch of a door; to enter, to go in at; 'Yoh 'yéuk, *shí*, a lock and key; 'tsau 'yéuk, a sort of tankard.

籲 } To invoke, to importune,
籲 } to cry out in supplication,
 Yoh to implore; to groan with
 pain; *fū yéuk*, to call on;
yéuk, 'tò, to pray to; *'han*
yéuk, to urgently invoke.

諢 } To trifle with, to jest with,
 Hioh to play; to mock, to ridicule;
 to make sport of; *hi' yéuk*, to
 laugh at; *yéuk, yéuk*, trifling.

鑠 } To melt metals, to fuse or
 Lih found; to urge; impelled, as
 by a multitude; handsome;
 lustrous, shining, as gold.

藥 } Medicinal herbs; medic-
 Yoh cines, physic; compounds,
 preparations; to heal, to give
 medicines to; medical; heal-
 ing; *yéuk, ts'oi*, medicine;
yéuk, k'at, apothecaries; *pat,*
'ho kau' yéuk, incurable, unre-
 formable; *yéuk, fong*, a pre-
 scription; *sáp, yéuk*, priming
 powder; *hòp, yéuk*, to put up
 medicines; *yéuk, sing*, nature
 of medicines; *yéuk, 'yan*, a
 disguise given with a dose;
yat, tsai yéuk, 'shui, a liquid
 potion; *yéuk, kuk*, a free dis-
 pensing shop; *yéuk, ts'oi p'ò*,
 a physic shop; *kwan shan*
yéuk, a preparation of differ-
 ent qualities of physic, import-
 ant and inferior; *shing' yéuk*,
 an excellent remedy; *'lò 'shū*
yéuk, ratabane; *chap, yéuk*,
 to compound a prescription;
yéuk, 'tsau, medicated spirits;
shang shuk yéuk, raw and
 prepared drugs.

若 } To select plants; to accord
 Joh with, to follow; according to,
 as, like; then, as to; a con-
 junction, if, perhaps, should

it be, supposing; denotes the
 second personal pronoun, the
 person spoken of; a euphonic
 particle; *yéuk, tū*, if, a
 since, it seems; *yéuk, tū do*
 if he come; *yéuk, hai' tai*
swai kún, if I should become
 an officer; *pat, yéuk*, the be-
 way; *yéuk, sman tsak, 'hi*, a
 to the people, they are pleased
'yau yéuk smò, to possess a
 if not having; *séung yéuk*
 similar, probably; *'t'ong yéuk*
 if; *yéuk, tsz' 'sho loi*, where
 did you come from? *yéuk, ich'*
pat, k'ap, if you are late you'll
 not catch him; *yéuk, 'lò yéuk,*
yau' of old and young [scores
died]; yéuk, üt, some one said
 so, it was said.

郡 } A feudal state, now the town
 Joh of Iching hien in Siángyáng
sú, in the north of Húpeh.

箬 } The cuticle of the bamboo;
 Joh a kind of grass, (*Arundo?*)
 whose broad leaves are woven
 into hats, or made into shoe
 soles, or used to line tea-
 chests.

弱 } Weak, feeble, languishing,
 Joh not strong; delicate, pliable,
 slender, fragile; ruined, des-
 troyed, decayed; *yéuk, kún'* a
 young man; *'ün yéuk*, no
 strength; *yéuk, chat*, a weak
 constitution; a lady, a female;
yéuk, 'shui, a fluid between
 air and water, found in fairy
 land; *chan ching, shán yéuk,*
 he is really very weak; *cháng*
mat, ik'ung yéuk, what's the
 use of quarreling? let's try
 our strength; *yéuk, pat, shing*
i, too weak to carry a coat.

zak 蕩 ^{Joh} A sort of rush, like a flag, of whose tender plants, mats can be woven.

niak 虐 ^{Nioh Yoh} Unfeeling, tyrannical, harsh, cruel, fierce; to maltreat, to oppress; natural calamities; *yéuk man*, to tyrannize over the people; *ts'án yéuk* inhuman; to ravage.

瘧 ^{Nioh Yoh} Fever; fever and ague; febrile complaints; *yéuk tsat*, an intermittent or remittent fever; *'mau yéuk* hot fits; *'p'an yéuk* ague fits.

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Yéung.

rang 央 ^{Yang} In the midst, as of night; the middle, the centre; the half; to finish, to conclude; wide, ample; *yéung k'au*, or *yéung 'múi*, to request, to intercede for a favor; *chung yéung*, the centre; *mí yéung kung*, a seraglio in the days of Hán.

殃 殃 ^{Yang} Misfortune, punitive calamity; a visitation, a judgment, a punishment, a retribution; to punish, to disappoint; unhappily, unluckily; *tsat yéung*, a sickness; *tsai yéung*, a calamity; *kong' chi pák yéung*, visited him with many calamities; *yéung tsun' pít*, *ch'éung*, prosperity will come after the judgments are done.

秧 ^{Yang} The blade of grain; shoots, young plants; *ch'áp yéung* or *shí yéung*, to transplant rice shoots; *'lá yéung*, to bind shoots; *sát yéung*, to sow for shoots.

rang YÉUNG.

決 ^{Yang} Moving clouds; rapid, habbling, as a current; agitated; wide; *yéung yéung*, vast, as an ocean; violent, as a wind; *wai 'shui yéung yéung*, the wide and open sea.

鶯 ^{Yang} The female of the mandarin duck; *woong yéung*, a yellow macaw; *án yéung 'ngá*, two sorts of roof tiles, the flat and semi-cylindrical.

揚 ^{Yang} To raise and dash, as waves; to splash; to display, to spread out, to extend widely; to publish abroad, to render famous, to make known, to divulge; to raise, as the voice; to open, as the eyebrows; to stare, as at news; *yéung shing*, to cry out, to raise the voice; *yéung fán*, to make sail; *yat yik yéung*, now a loss and then again; now down, then up; *ying yéung* [brave as a] fluttering eagle; *'hoi pat yéung po*, no waves were on the sea [in Wan Wáng's day]; *yéung pín*, to flourish a whip; *yéung ch'ut ngoi* to tell people; *yéung ch'an*, to raise a dust, to bluster; *yéung yéung tsx' tak*, everything to one's wish.

颺 ^{Yang} Similar to the last; driven about by the wind, tossed; whirled; sailing along; winnowed; *yéung tin*, loud, hasty words; *p'o' yéung*, winnowed in a fan.

陽 ^{Yang} The rising sun; the clear shining sun; serene; to dry in the sun; *yéung kuk*, the place where the sun rises, the orient.

楊 The willow; *yéung 'lau*, the willow; *yéung mui*, a tree which produces a fruit like an arbutus (a Myrica ?) *yéung mui ch'ong*, a bubo; *yéung t'ò*, the sweet carambola; *yéung shü*, a sort of alder or banian; *wong yéung muk*, a sort of boxwood.

煬 To roast, to scorch, to warm, or dry at the fire; opposite a fire; to refine, to assay, to melt and purify, as wax; hot, blazing, vehement.

瘍 Wounded, sore; a wound, an ulcer, a sore head; *lán' t'au yéung*, a scald head.

痒 Same as *yéung 癢*; and used for the last. An itching; to itch; to scratch, to titillate.

陽 Lofty, clear, manifest; the greater of the dual powers, matter in motion; the pure, ethereal, subtle parts of matter; the superior of two things in contrast, as the sun, heaven, day, male, open, front, sunny, light, &c.; the male member, virility; *tong yéung*, in the sun; *t'ai' yéung*, the sun; *tün yéung*, the 5th of the 5th moon; *ch'ung yéung*, the 9th of the 9th moon; *tsik yéung*, the declining day; *yéung mat*, virile member; *chong' yéung*, an aphrodisiac; *fü' yéung t'oi* gone to the land of dreams; *wan yéung*, hamadryads; *yéung kán*, this world; *ts'z' yéung*, to depart this life; *yéung 'shau*, the palm upwards; *yéung fung' yam wai*, to agree openly and secretly (or afterwards) oppose.

羊 A sheep, a goat; animals of this sort, as the gazelle; to saunter, to roam; *min yéung* or *yéung mé*, a sheep; *shán yéung* or *'ts'ò yéung*, a goat; *yéung 'tsai* or *kò yéung*, a lamb; *yéung mò*, wool; *yéung 'pi*, a shoulder of mutton; *yéung 't'ái*, a hind quarter; *ding yéung*, a gazelle; *yéung 'tsau*, a sheep and a jar of wine — are wedding gifts; *yéung lán*, a sheep-cote; *'kon min yéung*, to throw dice.

佯 To feign, to simulate; false, unreal, pretended; a feint, a ruse, a dodge; *yéung wai pat' chí*, he pretended not to know; *yéung tsui'* appeared to be drunk; *yéung kw'ong*, made believe he was mad.

洋 Two small streams in north of Shántung, also a stream in the southeast of Kánsuh; the ocean, the sea; vast, broad; overflowing, extensive; foreign, from over the sea, European; *yéung 'hoi*, the wide sea; *ngoi' yéung*, the outer seas, beyond the coast, outside the Bogue; *yéung min'* an offing, a roadstead; *yéung fo' p'ò* a shop to sell foreign goods; *sai yéung*, Portugal, Portuguese; *mán' 'li ch'ung yéung*, over the wide ocean; *tung yéung*, the eastern sea; Japanese; *yéung 'tsz' kong*, the Yángtsz' kiáng; *yéung ín*, opium.

徉 To ramble, to rove; to wander, to stray, as a sheep; *Yang séung yéung*, to take exercise; to stroll.

Yang

壤 *zang* Soft, loamy, fat soil; mold, humus, earth, soil; land, place, earth, region; a hill, a mound; good, loveable, as a fine child; confused, disorder; an ancient game; *k'oi' syéung*, cover and ground, i. e. heaven and earth; *'ngai syéung*, an ant-hill; *d'ung syéung*, of the same place; *noi' syéung*, *ngoi' syéung*, the inner and outer limb, as in an eclipse; *yuk syéung*, a rich soil; *d'in há' syéung syéung*, the crowds of people in the empire.

攘 *Jáng* To push with the hand; to poach; to appropriate, to take possession of, to seize, to retain by force; to reject, to exclude; to bare, as the arms; to embroil; to stop; *syéung tūt*, to seize by force; *syéung p'í* to bare the arms; *ūt syéung yat, kai*, [only] poached one hen a month.

漾 *Jang* Name of a river in the eastern corner of Sz'chuen; running, sparkling water; dew falling in drops; muddy water; *líng ló' syéung syéung*, heavy dew.

穰 *Jang* The culm or stalk of grain; luxuriant, as a field of grain; abundant, fruitful; *syéung fuk*, good fortune.

禳 *Jáng* To fast and pray in order to avert calamity; to deprecate evil; *syéung sing*, to intercede with one's star for better luck; *syéung wo'* seeking to avert woe.

鬢 *áng* The hair in the utmost confusion; disheveled, uncombed.

快 *Yáng* Discontented, uneasy, dissatisfied, not at rest, restive; *'yéung 'yéung sam*, fastidious, disgusted; *'yéung ín*, self complacent.

鞅 *Yáng* The martingale; trappings on a bridle; a halter; a trace to draw a cart; to tie, to halter; used for the last; *'yéung 'chéung*, embarrassed, as when carrying a burden; harassed by cares.

映 *Yáng* The sun past the meridian; to shine on; to reflect, as an image; to favor, to countenance; the sunlight, the glare, the bright light; a reflection, an image; open, apparent, all in sight; to show, not to keep out of view; *yat' syéung*, the sun shines on you; the afternoon; *'yéung yat*, to expose in the sun; *'yéung ch'í'* a reflection; *'yéung sūt*, the reflection of snow; *'yéung 'ch'ūn ch'ū'* to try to show off, as one's ornaments; *'yéung 'ngán*, [the glare] shines in my eyes.

挾 *Yáng* To beat, to whip with a strap. A colloquial word. To shake, as a cloth; to dust, to clear from dust; *'yéung kan 'tseng*, shake it clean; *'yéung ts'ik kuk*, to shake the corner of the mat, i. e. to lose a wager.

仰 *Yáng* To look up, to look towards heaven; to look to a superior, to regard with respect, to admire; to think of kindly; to command a subaltern, to transmit orders to an inferior; to wait on, to rely, to trust on; *'yéung mong'* to expect, to

long for; to look up at; 'yéung pat, kw' ai' ü t'in, not ashamed when looking up, i. e. conscious rectitude; 'yéung t' sz' chí, in a brown study, puzzled.

癢
Yang To itch, to scratch an itching place; a sore, an itching; a desire to scratch; 'm kwán t'ung' 'yéung, of no importance, not worth a scratch; 'hò chan 'yéung, it itches; sò 'yéung, to scratch.

養
To nourish, to rear; to bring up, to provide for, to support, to maintain; to take care of one's self, to take relaxation; to keep alive, to tame, to improve, as a breed; to raise, as plants; to educate, to bring out, as parts; aliments; a support; a cook; used for the last, to itch; 'yéung shang, to nourish one's health; 'yéung yuk, to rear, as young; 'yéung shan, to refresh the spirits; 'yéung ngán shan, to rest the eyes; 'yéung hau, to support; 'yéung chán hon' to maintain indigent persons; 'm 'yéung tak, chü' not enough to live on; 'yéung tak, shuk, tame; 'yéung ngán, to grow full faced; t'an 'hau 'shui 'yéung ming' to support life by swallowing the spittle, i. e. living on a pittance.

養
Yang To attend on one's parents; to feed animals; kung 'yéung' fú' mò, to support father and mother; kò' chung 'yéung' to retire from office to attend on one's parents.

漾
Yang A river in the south o Kánsuh; water in commotion rough water; large, vast deep; waves, ripples; tong 'yéung' chí kin' vague, crude motions; jú 'yéung' roughened into waves.

樣
Yang A rule, a pattern, a muster; manner, style, way, mode; 'yéung' 'yéung' sz' every sort of business; tsò' ní 'yéung' ching' sün' it will do if made this way; tsò' mat, 'yé 'yéung' which way shall it be done? 'm 'ts'z' 'yéung' unlike the pattern; mò 'yéung' a guide; 'tsau 'yéung' lost its shape; ch'ut, fú 'yéung' to draw a pattern; chü' 'yéung' chü 'ün, cook another dish like it, i. e. make another, or do it again; chong mò tsok 'yéung' to put on airs, to mimic, to pretend.

釀
Niáng To make spirit from boiled glutinous rice with yeast cakes, to brew rice spirit; to stuff, as a sausage; to fill with stuffing; to foment sedition, to breed disturbance; 'yéung' 'tsau, to distil spirits; 'yéung' wong kwá, a cucumber stuffed with meat; 'yéung' chü 'ch' éung, pork sausages; 'yéung' shing tái' wán' to cause calamity to a state.

讓
Jáng To cede, to give place to, to give up, to yield, to recede from one's rights, to waive; to prefer others to one's self; to reprove, to wrangle and scold, to recriminate; complaisant, retiring, courteous, yielding, kind; him 'yéung' humble; séung 'yéung' há' give in a

little [and let us pass]; *tsau²*
yéung² fán, cede the room a
moment, a porter's cry; *yéung²*
kwo² ngo, let me have it;
yéung² wai² to give up a seat;
to vacate the throne; *'m hang*
yéung² yan, discourteous;
yéung² k'ū sin hang, let him
take the precedence.

yang 恙² A worm that gnaws men's
Yáng hearts; nervous, out of sorts,
melancholy, chagrined, low
spirited; indisposed, ailments,
sickness, complaints; *p'it dot*
smò yéung² have you been well
since I saw you? *'p'ò yéung²*
to nurse one's self; *tsūn yéung²*
or *kwai² yéung²*—*tsin² yéung²*
your ailment — my malady.

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Yik.

ink 益² To pour in more, to aug-
Yih ment, to increase; to benefit,
to prosper, to advantage; ad-
vantageous, beneficial; full,
superabundant; restorative,
strengthening, as a tonic;
more, in a higher degree; the
42d diagram; *li² yik*, interest
on money; pecuniary advan-
tage; *'hò tái² 'yau yik*, very
great advantage; *yik, ká 'hò*,
much better; *'yau 'sūn mò yik*,
injurious without the least be-
nefit; *yik, mò cūn*, a pill good
in pregnancy; *'m ts'ang*
'ts'ing yik, kwo² I've not yet
asked your name; *'ts'ing yik*,
to ask for more; *yik, 'ūn í*
yik, pok, the further [from the
sages] the more degraded.

抑² A conjunction, or, either;
Yih moreover; further; to press
down with the hand, to settle;
to stop, to cause to desist, to
keep back, to keep down, to
abate; to rule; to keep one's
self possession, to repress, to
restrain; handsome; *yik, yik*,
careful and reserved; *yik, wák*
or else; *yik, wat*, grieved, de-
sponding; *yat, yik, yat, yéung*
now depressed and then en-
couraged; *yik, chí*, and is it
known?

鴝² Same as the *yat*. 鴝² or
Nih ship-bird; they conceive by
looking at each other; a goose;
yik, yik, the cackling of geese.

億² A hundred thousand, a lakh
Yih or ten myriads; quiet, repose
of mind; to supply and make
quiet; to contrive, to calcu-
late; to guess, to bet; *yik, tok*,
to plan, as a money-making
scheme; *yik, chiú² chí chung²*
millions of people.

憶² To recall, to bring to mind,
Yih to recollect; to think upon, to
reflect on; *yik, 'hi* to recall
to mind; *yik, chéuk*, recollect-
ed it; *yik, nim²* or *sz² yik*, to
think upon; *pat, fuk, k'í yik*,
forgot all about it.

憶² A tough wood suitable for
Yih making bows, a sort of ash or
alder.

臆² The breast, the pit of the
Yih stomach; the flesh on the
breast; the heart, the bosom;
the thoughts, the opinions, the
feelings; *yik, k'ín* my opinion;
chung yik, the breast, the
desires; *shau wai² mún yik*,
heart filled with anxiety.

Yik

亦¹ A conjunction, and, also, too, moreover; likewise, further; an adversative particle, as not; *cū mō yik¹ 'ho*, either will do; to have it or not; *yik¹ hai²* that is also; *yik¹ hōp, tō² 'h*, that is also right; *yik¹ tō chēuk²* that will do too; *yik¹ pat, pit, man² yik¹ pat, 'kōm cū*, don't ask, for I dare not tell.

奕¹ Large, great; abundant, flourishing; adorned, beautiful; in order; enduring, as generations or a family; used for the next; *yik¹ yik¹ sad*, gloomy; *yik¹ ip*, an old family, many generations.

弈² Confounded with the last; game of chess; handsome; a curtain; *pok, yik¹* to play at chess; *yik¹ ts'au*, the Philidor of China, who lived B.C. 450.

易¹ The mutations or alternations in nature, as of the sun and moon; the theory of combinations and permutations, exhibited by diagrams; to change, to exchange, to barter; a market; lots; *mau² yik¹* to trade; commerce, trade; *kung p'ing k'au yik¹* to exchange fairly; *Yik¹ King*, the Book of Changes; *puk¹ yik¹* to cast lots; *yik¹ kwá²* the diagrams of the permutations; *yik¹ ts' tsak, kái cū*, 'twill be the same if we change places; *pín² yik¹* to sell; *pat, yik¹* immutable.

燭¹ Bright, as flame; clear, brilliant, splendid; Also read *sik*, dry.

蜴¹ A small species of spotted lizard or est, called 'ts'ò *clung*, or grass dragon, fed to larks.

弋² To shoot; an arrow, having a thread tied to it; to seize, to take; a perch or roost; black; the 56th radical; *yik¹ syéung k'ong*, a river in the northeast of Kiangsi; *yik¹ pat, shé² suk*, don't hit sleeping birds when hunting.

翌² Interchanged and used for the next, in the phrase *yik¹ yat*, to-morrow.

翼² Wings of a bird; sails of a ship; flanks of an army; side horses; a counsellor; to assist, to support; to shelter, to brood over, to defend; to-morrow; leisure; cordial; vigorous, daring; *yik¹ yik¹* respectful; flourishing, affluent; quite at ease; *'ū yik¹* wings; adherents; *'chéung ts'ai mō yik¹* his feathers and wings are full grown, said of a boy at 16; *ch'áp, yik¹ snán fí*, you'd find it hard to get away, if I should give you wings — said to a thief; *'mō yik¹ 'shéung t'in*, you can't fly without wings; *p'ok, yik¹* to clap the wings.

翊² Like the last; wings; ready to fly; to help; *fú yik¹* assistants, counsellors.

役² Persons sent to guard the border; feudal or government service; sent on service; to serve, to minister to; official underlings, hangers-on at offices, policemen; a servant; to put in rows; *ch'ái yik¹* a police-runner; *yik¹ 'sz'*, to employ, as a servant; *há² yik¹*

Yik

Yok

lowest menials; *shan yik*, occupation; *shai yik*, underlings who are bought; *yik yik*, incessant, as labor; *chang yik*, to go to the wars; 'ni tsò mat, *chik yik*, what employment have you?

yòk 疫₂ A pestilence, a contagion, an epidemic, a distemper; a disease that has something supernatural in it; *wan yik*, a plague; *chuk yik*, to expel a plague; *p'ik yik t'án*, an amulet against contagion.

yak 罌₂ To be on the lookout for, to spy, to be on the track for criminals, to peep; to lead on; *yik yik*, pleased, lively.

擇₂ To like, to be pleased, to rejoice in, to have joy of; happy, contented, pleased.

斃₂ To dislike, to put away, to discharge, to weary of; to put an end to, to finish; to suffice; to destroy, to enjoy; *mò yik*, not to tire of, to relish. Also read *t'ò*, to smear.

射₂ Similar to the preceding; an ancient officer, a sort of fugleman or drill sergeant.

繹₂ To draw out, or unravel silk; to get a clue; to state in order, to lay before, to explain, in which it is like the next; continued without intermission; long; great; at the last extreme; to exhaust; the utmost; *ch'au yik*, to get the clue; to unravel or extricate an affair.

譯₂ To explain, to make clear; to interpret, to translate; to make parties understand each other; to transfer from one language to another; to tran-

yak YIK.

scribe; an interpreter, a translator; *ch'ün yik*, to interpret; *fán yik*, to translate; *yik ch'ut, hon' man*, to translate into Chinese; *yik kún*, an official translator.

驛₂ A post for the government, a place where couriers rest or exchange; a hostelry; a post-house; a stage; a courier; to praise, to extol; uninterrupted, incessant; *lok yik pat, tün'* uninterrupted, never done, as cares; *yik chám'* a post, a stage; *yik má meng'* fidgetty, always in a hurry; *yik kún*, post-master; *yan 'ün yik*, the hotel of the Siamese envoys at Canton; *yik t'ing*, a way-side rest-house.

印₂ Interchanged with the last; a fleet horse, a racer, a post-horse; *yik má*, a post-horse.

逆₂ Rebellious, seditious, illegal; contrary, opposed, contumacious, refractory; against one, as the tide; to resist, to disobey, to oppose; to go to meet, to encounter; to receive; to report on; to reckon on, to know or calculate beforehand; *'ng yik*, disobedient, willful; *fán yik*, to rebel; *yik chi*, knew beforehand; *wáng yik*, outrageous, rude; *yik chang*, perverse; to go backwards; *pat yik*, mulish, obstinate.

鵲₂ The medallion pheasant, (*Tragopan satyrus*) called also *t'ò shau' kai*, or cock that ejects the comb.

鵲₂ Small plants or grass with ribbon like marks on the leaves.

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Ying.

*ying*英
Ying

Flowers without fruit; foliage; flourishing, luxuriant; excellent, superior, beautiful, eminent, having high talents, brave, noble-minded, adhering to virtue; a tassel; name of an ancient state in west of Ngán-hwui; a word used for England; *ying chung*, a hero, a manly, noble person; *ying k'í* disinterested, one who helps the weak; *ying shek* the limestone used in rock-work; it occurs in Yingteh district; *ying ts'oi*, superior parts; *kwá ying*, a salad of vegetables used as bitters; *ying shang ying 'tsz'* a hero's son will be a smart man; *ying wá*, beautiful, comely; English and Chinese; *pák shek ying*, quartz crystal.

瑛

Ying

The lustre of gems, the polish of stones, as of crystal; *'tsz' shek ying*, rose quartz.

應

Ying

That which is proper and right; suitable, ought, should be; that which is likely to take place; *ying tong* or *ying koi*, ought to be, proper; *'m ts'ang ying shing*, I have not promised you; *ying tak*, suitable, due, belongs to him; *'pán ying hai' kóm tsò* that's the proper way to do it; *pal ying*, unsuitable; *ying 'chám 'sz'* worthy of decapitation; *ying 'li hai' kóm*, propriety requires it; *ying 'cháu ngan*, a balance still due.

膺

Ying

The breast; person to strike; to sustain to take upon one, to a surcingle; stoppage of breath; *mán ying chi* hard to fulfill a high *k'ün k'ün fuk ying* it carefully to one's to a precept. Also re to answer, to response

鷹

Ying

Accipitrine birds; the hawk, the owl; *shí* the eagle; *máu á á* a barn owl; *má 'y* osprey; *má ying*, eagle, applied to Prussia, from their royal

嬰

Ying

An infant, a babe, a child; a new baby to rush against; to threaten; entangled, hampered, restrained male ornaments; *yi* baby; *yuk ying ts'* orphan asylum, foundling hospital.

櫻

Ying

To take in the hand; dacious, provoking; against, as a sword; to provoke, to excite of; to confuse; *mok 'ki* don't be foolhardy.

櫻

Ying

A cherry; *ying ts'ò*, *ying*, a red cherry; *ying 'han*, cherry lips.

櫻

Ying

A fine pebble; neck ornaments, gems or jewelry from the neck.

瘰

Ying

The goitre; a venereal glionic swelling on the a tumor; *hú ying*, rigid veins in a tumor; *hi* a glandular swelling, swells when in a passion

纓 A cord or throat-band to tie a hat; the dyed hair which covers an officer's cap; tufts, tassels, fringes, or pendants on a bridle; tassels once worn on the breast; *ying mò* fringed summer hats; *chung ying mò* winter or summer official hats.

蔓 A vine which produces berries; *ying yuk*, a wild grape, or a plant like it; *kam ying kò*, a sort of sugar candy.

鸚 A parrot; *ying mò*, the macaw; *ying mò shò*, the buccinum or nautilus shell; the name is applied to many shells.

迎 To go out to meet, to receive a guest; to occur, to meet, to receive; to calculate, as a day; a meeting, reception, an interview; *shal ying*, to lose an interview; to omit going out to receive; to miss a visit; *ying tsip*, to greet one; *ying ts'an*, to escort a bride in.

仍 According to, as, as before, again; in consequence of, in imitation of, just, so, thus, in like manner; *ying kau* as of old, as customary; *ying sin* or *ying fuk* repeating, still, again; *ying hai* still is; *ying shéung* 'wong 'pi, still he goes there.

盈 A full vessel; full, completed, replenished, overflowing; fullness; arrogant, audacious; filling, increasing, as the moon; to overpass, to stretch beyond, more than enough; *út ying*, full moon; *ying 'mún* full; complacent pride, self-satisfied; *ying k'út*, waxing, wan-

ing; *ying shuk*, exceeding or insufficient, as one's expenses and receipts; *tsú' ok kún* *ying*, his iniquities are full.

楹 A column, as of a palace; a pillar which upholds the roof; a support; a kind of tree, the heart-wood is red, the outer grayish like beech.

刑 Punishment by officers; to castigate; legal punishments, torture; penal, criminal, as laws; inimical to, destructive of, said of one's destiny or the elements; a law, a constant practice; to sacrifice victims; *ying pò* Board of Punishments; *ying sun* to put the question; *yung ying hak* 'k'ü to intimidate by threatening punishment; *ká ying fat*, to inflict punishment, as a bambooning; *hang ying*, to decapitate; *yan ying*, to whip one through the streets; *dam ying*, at the execution ground; *fi ying*, cruel, illegal torture; *kung ying*, castration.

形 A thing perfectly formed; to form; a figure, a form, a body; a law, a statute, which should be fixed; perfect, fixed.

形 Form, shape, figure, appearance, contour; material, bodily; manner, visage, air; site, aspect, a landscape; an apparition; to imitate, to give form to; to appear, to make manifest; to show, as the bones when lean; *ying yung*, the countenance; *ying 't'ai*, the person, substance of; *ying sha* the outline, as of hills; aspect, as of a grave; the ap-

pearance of a country; *ying* *ká*, geomancers; *mò ying*, invisible, spiritual, immaterial; *ying yung chí*, to shape; *ying ying séung tít* body and shadow encouraging each other—very poor; *ying tán*, alone; *chí ying kóm' pok*, thin as paper; *cün ying chí'ut*, in his original shape appeared.

型
Hing

A mold of earth; an example, a formulary, an ensample; to mold, to be an example; *tín ying*, a law, a precedent.

研
Hing

A whetstone; a square or oblong stone for sharpening tools.

邢
Hing

An ancient principality, now Hingtái district in the southwest of Chihli.

銅
Hing

An earthen vessel resembling a skillet or tripod, used to contain broth when sacrificing to ancestors.

繩
Ying

A house-fly; *met.* a turbulent fellow; *ú ying*, a house-fly; *ts'ing ying*, a blue-bottle fly; *ying fá*, a spider which jumps on flies; *ying t'au mí lí* petty gains like a fly's head.

塋
Ying

A tomb, a burial-ground; *fan ying*, a cemetery; *sín ying*, the family graveyard.

熒
Yung

The sparkling brilliancy, as of an illumination; dim, twinkling, shimmering; a doubtful, intermitting light; to illuminate; *ying d'oi*, a volcano; *ying wák sing*, a twinkling star; *t'eng' ying*, to hear indistinctly.

營
Ying

To dwell in a market; to lay out, to measure; to cast about, to scheme, to plan, to

attend to business; to travail in a business, to seek a living; to build, to erect a dwelling; a cantonment, an intrenchment, a camp; military; the infantry, troops of the line, the army; *king ying*, to deliberate; to seek a living; *king chí ying chí*, he measured and built it; *kwan ying* or *ying 'ng*, the army; *ying sun*, an outpost, a guardhouse; *'tso ying*, the left wing; *ying shang*, a livelihood; *yap ying*, to enlist; *ying p'un*, a camp; *sz' ying* (or *'ying*) *p'o*, a virago, a bannerman's wife; *cháp ying*, to encamp; *mò ying*, military officers; *t'au ying*, to surprise a camp; *ying shat*, to build a house; a star near Aquila; *tá t'ám' ying p'un*, to spy out a camp; *ying mau*, to trade.

縈
Ying

To wind, to tie around, to roll up; to go around; *ying 'iú*, to tie up; *ying úi*, to go back and forth, confused.

螢
Yung

A glowworm, a fire-fly; the luminous insects in wood; *ying fo*, a fire-fly; *fú 'ts'ò wai ying*, glowworms proceed from rotten herbs.

凝
Ying

To congeal, to freeze, turning into ice; to coagulate, to turn; frozen, stiffened; fixed, finished, determined, settled; collected, abundant; *ying kú* stern, rigorous; set, unaccommodating, adhering to old usage; *ying kít*, to freeze; *ying shan 'ün shí* to look afar with fixed gaze; *ying shí*, much happiness.

yung 贏 'To bud, to expand, to start forth; to fill; erroneously used for the next; *yung shuk*, to expand and contract; *yung shé* a famous belle.

(This character is usually read *yeng*.)

贏 *Ying* Gain, profits; abundance, overplus, superfluity; to win, to conquer, to beat, to excel; *'ngo yeng 'ni shū*, I've won and you've lost; *yeng sái* to win the wager; *yeng tsüt*, to take the prize from all; *yeng 'tò 'k'ü*, I've beaten him; *yung shuk* overripe; *'k'ü yeng kwò* 'ngo, he is superior to me.

滄 *Ying* The wide ocean, the circuit of the seas; a place in Tsí, now Hokien sú in Chihli; *yung chau*, fairyland.

𦵏 *Jing* The pattering of the pestles when pounding a mud wall; *yung yung*, many, a crowd.

𦵏 *Ying* A declivity in the contour of hills; an abrupt precipice; a defile, a ravine, a gorge; a place in Húkwáng.

影 *Ying* A shadow; a picture, an image of a thing; a vanishing appearance; *yung 'héung*, shadow and echo; *met.* attention to, obedience; *'yau tik*, *yung 'héung*, some inkling of him, something that sounds like him; *yat*, *yung*, a shade; *yat*, *yung wá* a daguerreotype; *yung shé* to counterfeit or forge, as a label; *fú*, *yung*, a mason's finishing board; *and* *yung tsik*, no trace left; *wák*, *yung*, a painting; *táp*, *yung*, to palm off, to pass for another person.

ying YING.

映 *Ying* Same as 映 *'yéung*, and most commonly read as that character is.

應 *Ying* To answer, to respond, to fulfill, to come up to expectations; correspondent, answering to; correlative, proportionate, retributive; a lot, a number; *táp*, *yung* to reply; *yung 'm* answering to, as a prediction; *yung 'm déung fong*, a specific, a good prescription; *yat*, *fú*, *yung 'tong* the whole lot together; *yung 'king* orders, behests; *kung yung* to entertain a high officer; *tsip*, *yung* to reinforce, to support, as in battle; *yung 'tsip*, familiar intercourse; *yung 'kwán* to get a quick response; *'kung shing séung yung* the echo answers, i. e. people of kindred tastes, birds of a feather; *yung 'kwó* promised.

認 *Jin* Also pronounced *yan*. To know well, to discriminate between; to recognize, to know again; to confess, to acknowledge; a mark, a criterion; *yung 'tsú* to confess guilt; *'yau shik*, *yung* he has a mark to know him by; *yung 'shik*, *'k'ü*, I recognize him; *yung 'm chan*, did not know it certainly; *tám yung* a surety; to enter into recognizances; *'m yung 'ni tsò 'p'ang* 'yau, I know you no longer as a friend; *yung 'chü* *'k'ü*, have an eye on him, as a thief; *yung 'shat*, *'ni tik*, I recognize this well; *yung 'm ch'ut*, I am not sure whether I know it.

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Yui.

Shac

梭 A low thorny bush, which produces fruit shaped like an ear-pendent; a hazle-nut or filbert?

蘆 The stamens or pistils of a flower, the pointals; plants growing finely; flowers in a spikelet, opening one after another; a leaf bud; *met.* virginity. A colloquial word; sap, juice; pus, ichor; *fāt*, 'yui, buds starting; *fā* 'yui, the pointals of a blossom; *shek*, 'yui, lichen; *ā p'ín* 'yui, the drippings of opium.

Yui A colloquial word. The motion of a duck's head when seeking its food in the water; wriggling, squirming.

蚊 A mosquito, a gnat; a venomous snake; *man yui* mosquitoes; *ying yui* flies which gather in swarms over the water.

汭 A branch of the R. King in the SE. of Kánsuh, near the town of Hwátung.

睿 Perspicacious, clear-minded, astute; the divine or superior intelligence of sages; sagacious, profound judgment; *yui* 'chi' intuitive wisdom; *shing* 'yui' divine perception.

芮 Rocky plants, short, alpine herbs; growing, shooting, budding, as plants; fine, delicate; a bank, a brink; a feudal state, now Juiching in the SW. of Shánsí.

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紫 Pendent twigs, weeping plants, fringed flowers; hanging ends or fringes, as of a cap band; a flag; *yui* 'pan, the fifth moon; a musical tone; *'wai yui* knot grass.

銳 Sharp-pointed, lanceolate, acute; acuminate, peaked, conical; zealous, ardent, subtle, courageous, valiant; quick-witted, keen, cunning; small, trifling, insignificant, as a spear's point or an offense; *'tsim yui* acute, sharp; *'kau yui* talkative, detracting, pert; *yui* 'lí sharp edged; *shut*, 'yui' dull; chopfallen, crestfallen; *yui* 'hi' hasty, ready for a fight.

縷 Fringe on a cap; lappets or a throat-band of a cap; female head pendants; to bind.

裔 The skirt or tail of a robe; the frontiers of a country, an extreme point; descendants, posterity; *'kau* 'yui' or *'miú* 'yui' the family of an ancestor, the persons descended from one; *tik*, 'yui' direct descendants; *'tsü* 'yui' name extinct.

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Yuk.

郁 An ancient region, now in the SE. of Kánsuh, and SW. of Shénsí; an ancient town in Shántung; elegant; *yuk*, *yuk*, *'fan fan*, brilliant, pompous; *'man yuk* fine, ornamental.

A colloquial word. To move, to shake, to joggle; to move rapidly, to quiver; *'mai yuk*,

t'oi, don't joggle the table; *yuk*, 'shau 'chi, to talk with the fingers, to shake the finger at, to reckon with the fingers; *yuk, tung* to shake; *yuk, yuk*; 'hi, moving about, is not dead; 'mò *yuk*, 'shau *yuk*, *k'uk*, don't fidget so; don't you touch me.

yōk

玉 Like the last; accomplished, beautiful; colored; brilliant; elegant, said of a polished gentleman; *yuk, yuk*, flourishing.

昱 The light of the sun, the sun shining out in its full strength.

煜 The brightness of fire; glorious, shining, blazing; the lustre of a good name; to flourish, as a reputation.

wok

毓 To nurture, to bring up a son, to educate a child in good habits; used for the next; to rear, to raise; *yuk, dun*, to give birth to a fine son.

wōk

iōk

沃 To water, to irrigate; to bathe, to wet, to soften by water; to enrich, to mollify; to cleanse; *met.* to reform; fat, fertile, rich; abundant, luxurious; *yuk, yéung*, loamy soil; *yuk*, 'shau, to wash the hands.

wok

鑒 To wash with silver or gold; to plate base metal; to overlay with finer metal, as the ornaments of a harness.

iōk

菓 A sort of fruit, called *ying yuk*, 'ti, a fruit like a plum.

澳 Same as **澳** 'ò, and also pronounced 'ò; a steep cliff or bank; a cove, a bay, an inlet.

玉
Yuh

A gem, a precious stone, a valuable mineral fit for the lapidary; beautiful, delightful, precious, valuable; gemmeous, pearly, gemlike; to perfect, to bring about; best; the 95th radical of characters relating to gems: perfect, of the highest grade—applied to gods and the emperor; happily, pleasantly; used for your; *yuk, 'nū*, your daughter, a lovely girl; *yuk, shek, k'ü* 'fan, stones and gems all consumed together, indiscriminate destruction; *yuk, shing k'ü sz'* to complete the affair; *yuk, t'ò* or *yuk, keng* the moon; 'kam *i yuk, shik*, fine clothes and sumptuous fare; *meng' k'ü i yuk* trouble you to take some steps; *yuk, shek* jade, prehnite; *yuk, 't'ai*, yourself; *ping ts'ing yuk, kit*, limpid as an icicle and pure as a gem—integrity or chastity; *yuk, k'ü, kung*, temple of the Yuh-hwáng Shángti; *yuk, p'ü*, open [this letter] yourself; 'kam *yuk, k'ü, sam*, a pure and good man; *yuk, sit*, broken gems; white sugar; *sit, yuk* a book of antitheses.

肉
Juh
Jau

Flesh, the meat of animals; the pulp or meat of fruits; fat, fleshy; corporeal, fleshly; the 130th radical, contracted in composition; the rim of a cash or ring; *k'wat, yuk* brothers and children; *shang yuk* or 'chéung *yuk* fleshy; in flesh, in season, as fish; *fú' yuk*, sloughing flesh; *yuk, slau*, a tumor; *yéung*

yuk, mutton; *yuk cūn*, meat balls; *yat, t'au shau' yuk* a lump of meat — a dolt; *'m yap yuk* does not chill one through, as a vernal breeze; you don't spend your own money; *'mò mat, shang yuk* no advantage to me, I've no profit in it; *tong' 'k'ü hai' shuk yuk* look on him as a piece of cooked meat — as a rich man; *yat, shan yuk* fat, obese; *kon 'shui yuk* clear meat, not water-blown; *shin' yuk* the flank pieces; *chü yuk* pork; *ngau 'tsai yuk* veal.

獄 *Yoh* A prison, a jail; harsh, hypocritical; *yuk k'* a jailer; *yuk tsut*, a turnkey; *tün' yuk*, to decide criminal cases, jail delivery; *kām yuk* a prison; *lok t' yuk* to go to hell; *tü' yuk* to break out of prison; *'tá lok 'kau ch'ung t' yuk* he deserves the deepest hell; *ngau t'au yuk tsut*, lictors of Pluto.

辱 *Juh* To disgrace, to dishonor, to insult, to bring reproach on; to pour contempt on, to rail; to shame, to defile, to debauch; degraded, disgraced, shamed, dishonored; *yat, fān sau yuk* berated him roundly; *shau' yuk* insulted; *wat, yuk* to submit to ignominy; *yuk tak, 'ngo kòm' 'kwán hai'* scolded me harshly; *'yan yuk* patient under obloquy; *yuk lam pat' yap*, demean yourself to come to my town; *tím' yuk, 'ngo*, he disgraces me; *yuk kwok*, dishonored his country.

溼 *Juh* Damp, wet, moist; hot and reeking; fat, rich, savory; a certain river; *pat, yuk* poor, meagre, as fare.

緝 *Juh* Adorned, beautified with many colors; ornate, elegant, pretty, gay; to adorn; ornament.

蓐 *Juh* Suckers, shoots, herbs or sprouts springing up again; a rush for making mats; silk-worm frame; thick; *'má yuk* straw for horses; *chuk, yuk* a fungus on the bamboo.

褥 *Juh* A thick, stuffed mat; a mattress, a cushion, a wadded seat; a child's dress; *yuk, 'tsai*, a small mattress; *'p'i yuk* coverlet and bed; *'má yuk*, cushion of a saddle; *t'ang, ss' yuk* mattress stuffed with rattan shavings; *tsín' chéung yuk* spread on a mattress.

欲 *Yuh* To breathe after, to wish for, to desire, to long for; to covet, to seek ardently; to love; aspirations, desires; passions, inclinations; lust; desirous of, about to be, ready, on the point; *ss' yuk* private ends; *ün' yuk* to wish; *ts'ui sam 'sho yuk* it is what I desired; *i' yuk 'kòm tsò'* I wish it to be so; *yuk, 'wong yuk loi*, undecided as to going; *tséung yuk hū'* I was about going; *yuk, ts'uk, pat, tát* haste will hinder you.

慾 *Yuh* Inordinate desire, covetous; concupiscence, appetite, lust; lascivious, lustful; *shi' yuk* unrestrained desire; *yuk, 'fo*, lust; *yuk, 'kan*, to fondle lovingly; *yuk, ts'ing*, passions.

yok

浴
Yuh

To bathe, to make ablution, to cleanse; to purify, to correct the mind; used by some for baptism; to fly up and down, to warp, as insects do; *muk yuk* to wash clean; *yuk yat d'ing*, an arbor for seeing the sun rise from the sea, at the Po-lo temple; *yuk shat*, a bathroom.

育
Yuh

To bear; to nourish, to rear, to support; to bring forward, to make to increase; to bring up, to nurture; to educate in virtue; *'yéung yuk* to support; *yuk tak*, deep regard for virtue; *yuk ts'oi*, to educate the talented; *fát yuk mán' mat*, [God] produces and rears all things.

養
Yuh

Used for the last; to nourish; to sell; *yuk mán'* to sell. Also read *chuk*, congee, gruel.

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Yun.

'Yun. A colloquial word. The liver; *chü 'yun*, a pig's liver.

zang

潤
Jun

To moisten, to wet; to enrich, to fatten; to benefit, to increase; moist; rich, fat; glossy, shining, sleek, in good liking; *yun' chák*, fertile; to do good to, to enrich; *fú yun' uk, tak, yun' shan*, wealth adorns the house, virtue the person; *yun' pat*, a douceur for writing; to drink to the success of a candidate; *yun' sam 'yéung ngán*, to comfort and fatten the heart — with good living; *tau' fú yun' yel-*

low bean curd cakes; *yun' fán 'há*, moisten it again; *yun' wát*, smooth and lustrous; *fán yun'* it has turned about to be warm and muggy.

閏
Jun

An intercalary month; *yun' üt*, the intercalary month; *yun' yat*, an intercalary day — a foreign phrase; *yun' shau'* a birthday in a leap month.

瞞
Jun

To blink the eyes, to sparkle, as when pleased; nervous twitching of the eyes or flesh.

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Yung.

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雍
Yung

Harmony in purpose or sounds; union, concord; at peace, agreeing; to protect; *yung chí*, to appease, to gladden; *yung yung*, affable, easy of access.

鸛
Yung

A sort of sparrow; similar to the last; *yung yung*, the cry of geese, the agreeable harmony of birds; *yung hòp*, pacified.

廩
Yung

In harmony; *p'ik yung*, a sort of college or gymnasium in the capital, where government pupils were taught.

滙
Yung

A side sluice or waste-weir of the Yellow River, which having overflowed the banks, flows into it again.

癰
Yung

An ulcer, a boil, a swelling like an abscess; an offensive running sore; *pú' yung*, a carbuncle on the back; *shün yung*, to suck a sore, — a lickspittle; *yung tsü*, a slug-gish ulcer.

養 Breakfast, an early meal; dressed or cooked food; to prepare food; *yung sün*, breakfast and dinner; *yung yan*, a cook.

翁 Plumage on the neck, a ruff, neck feathers; flying; an old man, venerable from his beard; a graybeard, a term of honor; *lò yung*, an old gentleman; *t'ong yung*, a term of honor for the chihien; who himself also so calls the prefect; *tsün yung*, your respected father; *yung kú*, my husband's parents; *ká yung*, my husband; *ts'an yung*, parents of wedded children so address each other; *pák t'au yung*, a white-cap thrush; an old man; *ü yung sát*, *'mong*, the fisherman casts his nets; *hò san yung*, to congratulate a bridegroom.

翁 The lowing of cattle, the low grunt of cattle; *yung yung*, the hum of insects.

Read *yung*, a colloquial word; rotten-ripe, over-ripe; *làn' syung yung*, soft from ripeness.

庸 To employ, as servants; constant, common, usual; meritorious, deserving; laborious, toilsome; kind, cordial, pleasant, accommodating; unmannered, rude; how? labor paid instead of taxes; *syung ts'oi*, ordinary capacity; *p'ing yung*, common, not of the best sort; *imò yung*, no occasion for, unnecessary; *syung ok lau' lüt*, worthless and bad; *syung hòp* if, for example.

傭 To hire, to engage one's self as a laborer, to serve for wages, hired. *young*

Read *'chung*; equal, of the same rank; to treat alike, impartial; to do, to use; *syung chung*, engaged as a laborer; *syung syan*, workmen; *ká syung*, domestics; *má' ts'oi' syung*, a green-grocer.

墉 A wall, a rampart; a defense thrown up, a redoubt, a mud wall; to build adobie walls; *syung ts'ung*, to build a wall.

鄖 A small feudatory in the Chau dynasty, now the prefecture of Wei-hwui in the N. E. of Honán; a place among the southern barbarians.

鑄 A large bell.

慵 Lazy, indolent, easy-going, dilatory, careless; *yung 'làn*, negligent.

容 To find a place for; to receive kindly, to bear with, to endure, to tolerate; the way in which one receives things; manner, air, habitual conduct; face, countenance, attitude, looks; a screen before a privy; perfumed amulets; *syung máu'* the presence of a person, form; *ngán syung*, visage; *nán syung*, or *pat syung*, inexcusable, unendurable; *syung shü'* to be lenient to his faults; *páu syung*, contained in; affable, patient; *fá syung*, pretty, as a girl; *siú' syung*, simpering; *syung sat*, in easy circumstances, just enough, a competency; *syung náp* to contain;

to behave towards; *chan yung* a portrait; *yung tsung* careless about, indifferent to; *shat yung*, to blush, suddenly disconcerted; *yung f' easy*; *'m yung tak, 'k'ü kw' I can't suffer his misdeeds longer.*

格 The bastard banian; it is worshiped for longevity; the wood is used for chopping blocks; *yung shü' kung*, banian with long rootlets.

溶 Water flowing full and gently in its banks; a leisurely manner; to fill.

鑄 A mold or matrix in which metal is cast; die for coining; the melting-pot; to smelt, to fuse metals; to influence, to transform, as by doctrine; *yung fá' to melt*; *yung chü' to mold, to cast*; *'t'in yung t'í lán' all in ruins, gone by the board*; *'ch'é lán' yung yung*, spoiled, pulled to pieces—a colloquial phrase; *yung sai' or tsin' yung chiü*, fluid, quite melted.

蓉 The Hibiscus; *fú yung fá, Hibiscus mutabilis*; *'fú yung*, the poppy; *tsui' 'tsau fú yung*, maple-leaf Hibiscus.

茸 Plants growing luxuriantly and thick; *chung yung*, thick utterance; *luk yung*, harts-horn; *yung káu*, deer's horn jelly; *yung 'tan*, the base of the horn; *yung p'in' the horn shavings*; *uní yung*, stag's horns.

彤 A worship which is daily or continual, as to ancestors; *yung tú shí' a concubine of Hwángti.*

戎 A weapon, arms, an implement of war; soldiers; military; a war chariot; large, great; thou, you; to assist; to pull out; an ancient region, in the NW. of Yunnan; *yung chong*, troops drawn out, the army; *yat yung t, [easy as putting on] a suit of armor*; *'ün yung*, a general; *yung ch'ung*, tribes in Turfan.

絨 Floss, fine silk like wool; a nap; punk; down, fine silky hair or feathers; egret on plants; woolen cloth; *'tá yung hün*, to work chain embroidery; *yung sin' p'd' a flax and thread shop*; *'hó yung t'au*, fine and close, as a fur; *'fo yung*, punk; *yung ch'et*, a silk winder; *'to do yung or t'in ngo yung*, pilot cloth; *ts'et yung*, kerseymere; *'sü yung*, flannel; *tá' yung*, broadcloth.

絨 The fine down on birds; *hok yung*, the down of storks, used to stanch blood.

嘴 The motion of a fish's mouth when breathing; the gasping of a fish.

顯 A large head; a dignified, serene presence, portly and imposing, yet benign.

融 Vapor rising up, the steam of melted things; melted, liquefied, thawed; blending, mixing, combining, harmonizing, interpenetrating; high and large; clear, bright, intelligent; *yung ao*, blending; pleasant temperature; *yung ú' kún' t'ung*, well versed in, I made it wholly my own.

濃 A colloquial word. Strong, as tea or tobacco; thick, close together; 'ngai kòm' yung, thick as ants; yung mat close, tangled, as bushes; yung koo' t'au, too strong, as tea; yung yai' very rich, as soup; 'ch'á yung tó' kíp, tea is so strong as to be bitter.

甬 Bubbling, as of a fountain; bursting, as of plants; a measure often 'tau or pecks; middle, constant; 'yung tó' the raised or main path to a hall; in which sense it is also written **壩**.

俑 A human puppet with springs; a human effigy formerly buried with the dead; tsok, yung an inventor; 'yung yan, a human effigy.

蛹 The pupa or chrysalis of the silkworm; an aurelia, a pupa; kán yung, the silkworm cocoon; 't'ó yung, a singing grub

踊 To exult, to leap for joy; to stamp; to excite by leaping; 't'í' yung, to jump; yung géuk, to skip for joy, highly pleased; p'ik, yung, to beat the breast and stamp, for sorrow.

壅 To stop with earth, to close up, to dam; to obstruct, to hinder, to prevent; to heap earth to plants; to conceal from; yung sak, to shut, to block up; yung shéung' to prevent superiors knowing it; tó' ló' yung tsai' road is quite blocked up; kán shan yung pai' a bad officer hides the truth.

擁 To embrace, to hold or clasp to the bosom, to carry in the arms; to tuck up the dress, as in running; to screen, as the face; to conceal from; to gather around, as a throng; to push forward, to crowd; yung shéung ts'in, to crowd those before; tsai yung, crowding, as in a full street; yung tsung' crowding behind, the rear urging on; yung p'ò to hug; ts'in fú hau' yung, those in front are crying out, and the rear is crowding.

臃 To swell; swelling, swollen; yung chung, fat, puffy, bulging out; also a boil, a swelling.

冗 Scattered, gone home, dispersed, as officers off duty; furlough allowances; an occupation, a calling, affairs, duties; hurried, confused; having no fixed residence, gipsy-like; yung shik, a sinecure; fún yung, much business; kwai' yung, your duties; yung kán, supernumeraries; tsin' yung, my affairs; yung fai' needless expense; kung yung, public matters; dau yung tó' ló' wandering, houseless vagrants; tsuk yung, low, mean duties.

湧 Water welling up in a spring; bubbling; rising up, protruding; an affluent of the Yang-tsz' kiáng in the north of Húpeh; t'ám yung, phlegm rising in the throat; yung ch'ut, rising up, issuing; yung kon tseng' rinse it clean — a colloquial phrase.

100ng 勇 Bravery, courage; fearless, brawny, intrepid, courageous, daring; to advance fearlessly, to resist manfully; *chong* 'yung, bold; 'yung 'mang, valorous; 'yung sz' a brave, a daring fellow; 'siá 'yung, hasty, ready to fly into a passion, touchy; tai' 'yung; undaunted valor, truly brave; 'tá k' 'yung, to exhibit prowess, strong, as at lifting; 'yung lik, very strong; 'yung 'kóm, imprudent daring; 'fan 'yung 'héung' ts'in, the bravest take the van.

備 A lane, a small alley in a town; a path going up to a stairway.

yung 用 To use, to employ, to serve of; to cause; exercise of a thing; use, efficiency, serviceable; using, availing; by, with, by means of; commonly, generally; expenses, outlays; the 101st radical; fai' yung' necessary expense; yat' yung' daily bread; mò yung' unserviceable; 'm chung yung' useless; 'm kau' 'shai yung' does not meet expenses; 'mò

mat. yung' ch'ü' not well suited; 't'ung yung' in common use, is generally understood; tsek, yung' handy, usefully; yung' pat, 'sé, written with a pen; yung' sam, carefully, cautiously, heedful; 'ni yung' 'chiú m' have you breakfasted? yung' tak, 'chéuk, employed properly, it is fitting; yung' 'wong chiú, thrown away; yung' ts'in, commission; gung' kai' to use care, wary; 'm 'hiú yung' 'yan, ignorant of human nature; 'tái' 'há yung' common articles; for general use; 'm 'hóm yung' not worth using; 'm 'shau' yung' indisposed; pat, 'shing yung' more than can be used; pat, 'hóm lók yung' an inefficient officer; 'ngo san' yung' 'k'ü, I put confidence in him; 'hò pin' yung' very useful; yung' 'pin 'shéung 'yan, to injure others with one's money; mò yung' k' 'yan, a worthless fellow; shi' yung' a trial experiment; 'é 'wai mò yung' regarded as useless; shi' shi' 'ü' yung' in constant use.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Notes.—It will be convenient for the student to make a note or mark near the headings of the sections to show that there are corrections in the Appendix.

(55) **tsak** Chik.
 隻 This character is constantly contracted to 只 in Canton.

(83) **tsoung** Ch'ung.
 龍 } The second form of this character is the most correct.
 龍 } Ling² 'ch'ung, your concubine; tak, 'ch'ung, to win [a husband's] love.

抗 To leap, to jump.
 Ch'ung A colloquial word. At once, altogether; to push, to hit; ch'ung' ts'an, to run upon, to thump against; yat, ch'ung' sam 'tau yau, I don't know why he is all at once so very angry.

(84) **Chut.**
 紕 This word also means obstructed, bent; withdrawn, as money from circulation; ts'oi yung' 'chi chut, obstructions in the way of trade.

(87) **E.**
 唉 A tone, a whine; é é sheng, the whining moan of a sick child. Also pronounced ngé.

(89) **Fai.**
 癰 Pimples, small boils; sores from heat; ts'fai² or fai² 'tsz' prickly heat. *fe*

Fák.
 A colloquial word. To whip; to beat with a flat board; to beat up, as eggs or jelly; fák, kon tseng² thrash it clean, as a carpet; fák, 't'ung, the tub into which grain is thrashed.

(91) **Fan.**
 纈 A light red, produced by a trine immersion in the dye; Hiun a scarlet tint. *hiin*

粉 The white pus of sores; fan lau, the sloughing from tumors. *fung*

份 An old form of 彬 pan. The proper sound in colloquial is fan², though sometimes read 'fan. It is the same word as 分² when used as a noun. *ung*

憤 Under this character, for 'fan kit, read 'fan kit. *fung*

噴 This character is also pronounced 'fan and fan' as well as p'an'. *ping*

(92)

Fán.

fan

鼯 A paw of a plantigrade animal, as a badger; *hung fán*, a bear's paw, which is esteemed a delicacy.

(94)

Fát.

fah

發 Cold; to open sluices, to let water in over fields, for irrigating them.

(95)

Fau.

wa

蚱 A kind of grasshopper or cricket; *fau chung*, a sort of green locust; *met.* many children.

(96)

Fí.

ve

泥 Diverging streams; a river in Ngánhwui running into Lake Ch'áu by Lúchau fú.

肥 As a verb. To fatten; fattened; to advantage one; *chat, kú' fí 'kí*, he only thinks of benefiting himself.

Fít.

A colloquial word. To whip, to spank, to punish.

(97)

Fik.

呖 Read *ít*; wrangling, noisy. A colloquial word. Seems to be a mispronunciation of *fat*; *fá fá fik, fik*, fickle, inconstant, fitful, never finishing anything.

(98)

Fing.

Fing. A colloquial word. Confused, tangled; *fing kám' lín'* all in disorder, as one moving; touzled, as hair.

Fing'. A colloquial word. A slap with the hand; *tá' pa' fing'* a smart slap.

Fing'. A colloquial word. To vibrate, to swing, to dangle, as the end of a rope; to sprinkle; to snap away; to shake off, as ink out of a pen; *fing' kwo' dai*, yerk it (as the cue) forward.

The character **拚** has no authority; it is read *pan'*; the hands rapidly moving.

(99)

Kou

Fo.

窠

K'o

A hole; a nest in the ground or a cliff; a nest of clay; a burrow; a roost of pheasants; *'shü 'niú d'ung fo*, rats and birds in the same nest, i. e. all villains in that place. This is sometimes pronounced *wo*.

(101)

hwong

Fong.

The last three characters under this syllable Fong are often pronounced Kwong.

恍 Interchanged with **慌** *fong*.
恍 Wild, mad, fluttered; disturbed, unable to collect one's thoughts; *fong fat*, half crazy.

幌 A curtain; an ornament for the head; a gust, a whirl of Hwángwiud; *'shü 'fong*, a screen to shade a schoolroom.

hwong

- (103) **Fú.**
- 肱 The shoulder-blade, the thigh bone; a skeleton; *fú dò d'au*, the skull of a dead man.
- 潯 A river in the southwest of Chihli, the *Fú t'ò cho*, flowing into North Lake, and thence to T'ientsin.
- 郭 The outermost wall beyond the citadel; the suburbs, the purlieus of a city.
- 剗 To cut open; to rip up, to kill; to hollow out; to hew timber, to cut down; *fú sam* to make a clean breast.
- 怗 To think upon with pleasure; pleased, gratified with, as a friend.
- 穉 is the same as 穉; 稈 is also the capsule or pericarp of a seed, the calyx of a flower.
- 箍 Also means a faggot; *yat, fú ch'ái*, a faggot or bundle of firewood.
- 玦 Is the same as 玦 *fú*; it is probably a veined jasper.
- 芙 A flower; *fú yung fú*, the *Hibiscus mutabilis*; *o fú yung*, the poppy.
- 颼 A gust of wind; the wind blowing downwards; *fú fung* a storm.
- 俛 Interchanged with 頽 *t'iu* in the senses of hanging down the head; to look down; to condescend, to examine into.
- 富 The phrase *hok fú ché* should be *hok fú 'ng ché*.
- 跣 The instep of the foot, where sandals are tied; the toes; *fú chü* stocking overalls used by soldiers.

- (103) **Fúi.**
- 灰 As a verb, to turn p faint, to sink from amazement; *sam fúi*, the heart turned to ashes, disheartened.
- 虺 The second is used *ch'ung*; a large spider; *shui fúi*, a pent.
- 續 Is the same as 續 *fú* the thrums left out in ing; red colored thread.
- 頤 To wash the face.
- (104) **Fuk.**
- 福 For "wealth, virtue the list of five blessing "honor, posterity;" to some discrepancy respecting the particular blessing included in the five.
- 複 A wadded or lined garment, doubled; the second; *Fuh fuk*, again, repeated.
- (105) **Fún.**
- 懽 Interchanged with 懽 It is also read *kún* sad, ed, as one is for wan bosom friend.
- (106) **Fung.**
- 豐 Is the full form of 豐 latter is the least used.
- 風 The noise or roaring water or waves; floating Read *fán*, in the phrase *fán* an easy, even sound

(108)

Há.

ia
ry
Is also a word of regret, an exclamation of dissatisfaction. The leaves of the water lily. Also read *ká*; green growing rushes or sedge.

(113)

Hám.

ya
In a figurative sense, bitter, distressing, hard to bear; *shau kwán' chám 'fá*, he has long been used to hardships.

(115)

Hán.

long
Should be changed to 關; the first is read *long*.

(116)

Hang.

hang
A puffed belly; *p'áng hang*, a swelled belly, one distended by wind.

hang
Temporary, for the present; *hang ying*, a movable or flying camp.

Read *hang'* in colloquial. Tense, taut, drawn tight, as a drum or umbrella.

(119)

Háp.

Kiah
A butterfly; *háp, tip*, a small butterfly, such as the cabbage or sulphur butterfly.

yah
See *ap*. To join pleasantly, to harmonize; blending, united; to instil into; imbued, pervaded with; *seung háp*, agreeing, agreeable; *háp, ü man sam*, the people generally feel it.

(121)

Hau.

he
An iron arrow, the barb of a dart, which has feathers on the shaft.

Hau' A colloquial name for a weaver's reed or slaie.

Hau' A bank or tumulus, used to make fire signals on; mile stones, a half or a whole league apart.

(124)

Héung.

hang
Perhaps this should be 餉. Occurs used for a plat of land of six 'mau in size, military lands given to soldiers.

(125)

Hí.

ye
Same as 僞 *chái*, but read *Hí* in the phrase *shíu hí*, ominous.

(127)

Hín.

Hien
A curtain drawn over or around a carriage to keep the sun off; the curtain of a sedan.

(129)

Híp.

All the characters under this syllable are more frequently heard pronounced *híp*, than *híp*.

hip is also read *sz'*.

hip should be 協 *híp*. The former means to fold; to pull,

hip draw, to drag.

hip is another form of 協 *híp*.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

(131) *can* **Hiú.**
蹠 To walk high, to lift up the foot; to prance; *sz'* 'yau *hiú* K'iau *hi*, extraordinary; ominous, there's something strange in it.

(123) *in* **Hò.**
號 A day, but applied only to the foreign month; to call; *hò* Háu *u'ung*, a speaking trumpet.

(135) *ok* **Hok.**
段 A skein or hank of raw silk, generally only a skein or knot.
學 Often used as an adjective, like, similar; *hok* 'ni 'kòm tsò' do it as you do; *hok* *shik*, 'ni *ko* learn it like this.

(136) *an* **Hòm.**
韃 Impeded, hard to get on; *hòm* *o*, a bad fate, passing through troubles; lost money. K'an

(137) *in* **Hon.**
看 Colloquially. To look after, to see to; aspect, meaning, similarity; *hon* 'ch'á *lai*, bring tea; *tsok*, *yan tsz'* *hon* it has the meaning of the character *yan*.

(138) *ng* **Hong.**
頰 To fly or dart down, as a bird; the neck, the throat. Hang Read *hong*; the neck of a bird.

(139) **Hòp.**
合 Occurs as a classifier about, as at boxing; a rot as in fighting; a turn, a trial *sí hòp*, a trial of strength

(141) **Hü.**
去 To throw off, as cloth distant from, as one pl from another.

(148) **f.**
依 A colloquial word. We just; *f* *lá*, well then, supping, if he likes.

施 A clothes-horse; *f* *í*, a rack for clothes, which the sex must not use together.

擬 Interchanged with **擬**. To compare, to assort; doubtful, suspicious of each other. Read *hò*; stupid, foolish. Read *f*; to usurp, to incroach.

議 To consult, to talk about council, to decide on the course; to arrange; to blame to select; rules, laws; deliberation, consultation; *kung* 'a public conference; *shí* 'ma *pat*, 'i, the people must not discuss [politics]; 'i *lun* 't deliberate upon; *mín* 'i, personal consultation; *pok*, 'to refute, to call in question.

施 To go by the side of the road; 'i 'í, walking, going 'i *nam*, going south.

剗 To cut off the nose as punishment, now quite disused if not illegal.

(164)

Ká.

kia

架

Should be written 枷 the former being pronounced *ká* though the two are sometimes interchanged.

(155)

Kai.

kie

偈

Should be written 偈. It is also used colloquially for a hinge, a pivot, a joint of the body; *kwaat*, *kai*? a joint.

(156)

K'ai.

蠶

A locust; *k'ai*? *chung*, a large grasshopper.
Read *kai*? a sort of frog.

K'ak.

A colloquial word. Uneven, interrupted; *lak*, *k'ak*, difficult, not smooth; *lò*? *hò lak*, *k'ak*, the road is very rough; *kong tak*, *lak*, *lak*, *k'ak*, *k'ak*, to stammer, to hesitate.

(163)

Kan.

新

Once used for 斤, but now usually means an adz or ax to trim wood.

(171)

Káp.

踏

To stumble; to hesitate in speaking; for, instead of; *káp*, *hau*? to fall backwards; *án ts'in ting*? *tsak*, *pat*, *káp*, consider well your words, and you will not hesitate.

Kiah

甲

The last word under this character should read "mail-clad bannermen," instead of "cavalry."

(175)

Kau.

白

This is also applied to bowls, to deep and broad dishes; *ngá* 'kau is a name for sellers' water bottles.

(181)

Kí.

Kie

占

To divine, to seek counsel of genii; the willow twig a child uses to write charms; *ts'ing* *ki*, to ask of the gods; *fú* *ki*, to prepare a charm.

鎖

An implement of husbandry like a hoe, called *tsz*? *ki*, and made of iron.

Kí

鐵

A barb on a hook, or an arrow; a fluke; *tsu* *ki*, a catch, a spring, as in machinery.

Kí

怒

Angry with, enraged against; jealousy of a woman; jealous; *tsò* *ki*? jealous of.

Kí

跪

To kneel on all fours; to feel dread; awe struck, discomposed; *k'ing* *ki*? to kneel with folded hands, as before the emperor.

Kí

菱

A variety of the Trapa or water caltrops, with three or four points; *ki*? *sho*, caltrops and nelumbiums.

(182)

K'í.

K'ie

椅

Interchanged with 犄, fierce. A kind of ox with diverging horns; *k'í* *kok* to help each other, as in a battle.

(190)

Kín.

見

A colloquial word. To temper; *kín* 'shai, to harden iron, to temper tools.

(196)

Kít.

傑

A colloquial word. Excellent, well done; to raise higher; *kít, tsok*, finely written.

(197)

Kiú.

撬

Kiáu

To pry up, to raise with a lever. A colloquial word, and often pronounced 'k'íú. To wind around; 'kiú *pín*, to coil the cue around the head; 'kiú 'sin, to wind thread.

轎

This character is properly read *kiú* though also pronounced 'k'íú.

嗽

Kiáu

To call, to cry after; to roar; a classifier of horses, from their neighing; *kiú' kiú'* a deep tone.

(200)

Kò.

犒

K'áu

To reward; to give extra pay; 'kò *sz'* to reward victorious troops; 'kò *ngau*, cattle given as rewards; 'kò *kung*, extra pay to workmen.

(201)

Koi.

核

K'ui

Unusual, strange; to present; *koi mat*, rare, uncommon articles.

咳

K'ui

To cough, to hack; to belch; to call aloud; 'k'oi 'king, a little while.

(207)

Kong.

崗

網

抗

is a common form of 岡, a hill.

should be 綱, the first being read 'mong.

A colloquial word. Obstinate, willful; *kong' keng ke' yan*, an obstinate fellow; *kong' lui*, perverse.

(212)

Kü.

据

Ka

The grip of the hand between the thumb and fingers; a hand diseased, restrained, or embarrassed; stiffnecked; imperturbable, supercilious, prim; *kat, kü*, embarrassed, as for want of funds.

炬

K'u

A link, a torch made of old bamboo cables cut up, commonly called 'fo *chi*, or fire twigs.

堤

Ku

An embankment, a dyke to confine water; *chuk, kü* to build a bank.

The three characters 具, 遽, and 竇 on page 184 should all be read *kü* and not *kü'*.

(213)

K'ü.

尙

K'u

A crooked back; a hump-back, a curved spine; 'k'ü *chéung*, an old man bent over with age.

胸

K'u

Pork cut in strips and dried in the wind; 'k'ü 'fü, curled bacon, jerked cutlets of pork.

嶇

K'u

A rugged or peaked mountain, a steep ascent; 'k'ü 'k'ü, a rough road.

(216)

Kuk.

Kuk. A colloquial word. To excite, to swell, to start up, to irritate; *kuk, yat, shan* *kon'* wrap yourself up to get a sweat; *'pi 'k'ü kuk, wai' ngo,* he has greatly angered me; *kuk, tai' p'au sei,* he looked very glum.

kok 局. Also an office or headquarters where people assemble to manage public affairs.

(219)

Kün.

Kwae 道. To run away, to escape from; to turn round, to step off; to revolve; *fát, pat, 'ho 'kún,* he cannot escape the law. Also read *ün'*.

Koon 館. As a verb; to lodge, to rest at.

(220)

Kung.

hiin 供. A colloquial word. To eat much, to eat to satiety; *shik, tiú' kung,* had a plenty, eaten to the full; *'tá tiú' kung,* to have a fight, to try a bout.

(221)

K'ung.

ku 讀. Read *kün'*. To scheme for, to seek, to undertake. *Hiuen* Read *wing*; far; to go to a distance.

A colloquial word. A bunch, a cluster; *yat, k'ung tsiú,* a bunch of plantains; *yat, k'ung shü' ip,* a branch of leaves; *yat, k'ung fá,* a clump of flowers.

(222)

Riöm Küt.

ki 挾. To dig, to rake; to pluck out, to gouge; to snatch; to play with the tassel of a bow; *küt, 'ngán,* to gouge out an eye.

ki 潑. Water bubbling up; an islet or bank formed by labor in a stream, for placing a house on; a river in Shansi.

ki 鯽. A sort of ray or skate, whose flesh is like pork; a spotted fish like a bream, in which sense the character is read *kwai'.*

(223)

Kút.

All the characters under this syllable are read *k'üt.*

ki 鵠. A species of crane; *ts'ong kwoh, küt,* the black crane; it has red cheeks.

(226)

Kwai.

ki 度. A pantry, a cupboard for keeping provisions in.

(241)

Kwok.

ko 國. As a verb; to maintain the dignity of a state; *sho 'i wai kwok,* how can the majesty of the country be maintained?

(245)

Lai.

lae 掄. A plectrum for thrumming a guitar; to snap the strings; to snap asunder, to twitch; to guide, as a helm.

(250)
Lám.

Read *lám*; to walk fast.
A colloquial word; see *NÁM*.
To overpass, to skip; to leap over; an interval; *lám' yat*, every other day; *lám' ch'ut*, *amún' hau*, he went out doors; *lám' kò*, to step high; *tái' pò' lám'* give a good leap and cross it.

(252)

Lán.

Is used in writing foreign words; as *Hó lán kwok*, Holland; *fút lán yan*, flannel; *fát, lán sui*, France; *ngá lán' mai*, cochineal.

Read *lán*; a jargon, an unintelligible talk.

Is also applied to a hong; *lán' mé*, the river front of the hong, the water side.

(255)

Lap.

Lap. A colloquial word. To repeat, to reiterate; *lap tap*, 'kong, a needless repetition; *lap lap t'í* a little ailing; *lap lap tap tap*, dirty, sordid, begrimed.

(259)

Lau.

A scrofulous swelling on the neck; running ulcers of long standing; 'lò 'shū lau' gangrenous ulcers, thought to proceed from eating rats; *kòm ting chí lau* syphilis, buboes, piles and scrofula [are external ailments].

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(263)

Léung.

A colloquial word. A tube used to dye dark red; *sh léung*, a brown dyestuff, use instead of gambier; *shū léung kòm' d'au*, ugly as a potato. Read *long*; a kind of rust or sedgy grass; *long' tong* scammony or cumfry, whose seeds are said to craze people

Lek.

A colloquial word. To rip open, to cut flesh apart; *lek hoi pin*, cut off a slice.

Under *Lak*, is pronounced *lek*, when meaning shallows a roadstead; *shá lek* Macao Roads; *yat lek, t'í* a heaped bed or row, as in a garden.

(265)

Lik.

Interchanged with 𪛗 meaning the hollow legs of a tripod. The quill or stem of a feather a quill.

(266)

Lím.

Read 't'ím, to lick with the tongue. A colloquial word. To lick the chops after eating; to long for; mouth watering, lickerish, liking; 'lím d'ung t'ing, to covet money.

Used as a medical term, to repress, to neutralize; *mí' sūn sing' 'lím*, acid tastes are neutralizing, i. e. they repress heat; 'lím máí, to take up, as a skirt.

(268)

Ling.

Ling or *Leng*. A colloquial word. A fender on ships; a buffer; *t'o leng*, hang the fender; *k'ü hai t'o leng*, he is a hanger-on or an extra hand.

鈴 } A mountain sheep; an argali or chamois, whose horns
鏢 } are used for medicine; *ling*
鏢 } *cyéung kok*, chamois horns.

鏢 } Wooden lattices or bars in
鏢 } windows; beams over doors,
鏢 } a plate under the eaves.

(273)

Lò.

囉 } Verbosely; *lò cháu*, talkative,
囉 } wordy.

老 } Is used in a metaphorical
老 } sense; inert, not zealous, lack-
老 } ing spirit, backing out.

潦 } A heavy rain; water col-
潦 } lected in the streets from rain;
潦 } an inundation, a torrent; to
潦 } soak, to macerate; *chéuk*,
潦 } *pi shang 'lò*, he swilled the
潦 } bottle like a torrent.

路 } A colloquial word. To pour
路 } from one vessel into another, to
路 } decant; *lò yat, ch'ing syau*,
路 } to pour out oil from a standard
路 } jar (i.e. in order to save weigh-
路 } ing it).

(274)

Loi.

來 } Is occasionally put in for
來 } rhythm; as *shap, loi pá kung*,
來 } ten and more bows; *yat loi*
來 } —*p loi*, now because—there-
來 } fore; *t' loi loi*, common, not
來 } fine.

(276)

Long.

'Long. A colloquial word. To rinse, as the mouth; to rub around in the water; *'long kon tseng* rinse it clean, as a plate; *'long fan*, to make thin fritters by rolling the griddle.

望

An unauthorized character. A bank raised around a field, a raised field, a plateau or terrace; *tung 'long*, a village near Fá-tí.

(277)

濾

Lü.

濾 } To filter, to strain liquids
濾 } through a cloth; to cleanse,
濾 } to wash; to purify; *lū 'shai*
濾 } *do*, a straining cloth.

(281)

戮

Luk.

戮 } A colloquial work. To
戮 } scald, as a fowl for plucking;
戮 } to steep in boiling water; *luk*
戮 } *ü chuk*, a kind of fish soup,
戮 } congee and fish, chowder.

(283)

變

Lün.

變 } Handsome, beautiful, as a
變 } female; to long after, to love;
變 } attached to; *'ün lün*, elegant,
變 } graceful.

變 } To mince meat, to slice it
變 } into thin strips; a fish's maw
變 } or stomach cut into strips.

(286)

Lüt.

Lüt. A colloquial word. To gobble up, as a goose or duck.

Lüt. A colloquial word. To (331)
bare the arms or legs; *lüt*
k'ün, to roll up the sleeves.

(294) *ma* **Mán.**

漫 Probably used for **漫**; *lán*
mán large clusters of flowers.
An unauthorized character.

(299) *mau* **Mau.**

貿 To barter, to exchange, to
trade, to deal; to do business,
to carry on commerce; *mau*
yik trade, commerce; *mau*
mau obscure vision,

瞽 To look down intently at,
as nearsighted people do;
dim, indistinct vision; dis-
heveled, confused, as hair.

(308) *mih* **Mít.**

攙 To strike; *mít* *sít*, irregular,
awry, distorted, not exact, not
cut square.

穢 Blood, gore; the nosebleed;
to smear with filth, to defile;
ú mít, defiled, desecrated,
polluted.

(311) *mo* **Mò.**

嫖 The fourth concubine of
Hwángtí, B. C. 2600; plain,
ordinary; *mo* *yat*, *yéung*
ugly as Mú-mú.

酩 Drunk; *mo* *t'ò*, overcome
with liquor, dead drunk.

旄 The horse hair attached to
halberds and spears, long and
usually dyed.

Nái.

奶 A colloquial word. Used
for *tái* in the term *nái* *shui*
lò, a pilot; *nái* *máu*, one who
refuses to confess his debts.

(328) **Nap.**

滑 Also means indisposed,
ailing; *nap* *ki yat* out of
sorts for some days; *nap* *yau*,
the oil sticks, as in a watch;
met. a general atrophy.

Read *yap*; dark and damp.

(331) **Nát.**

鈞 Also means to fire a cannon;
nát, *p'áu* to touch off a can-
non.

Read *náp*; to sharpen wood
as for a handle; to hammer
out iron, to point it.

(332) **Nau.**

綳 A colloquial word. Sleek, *人*
smooth; *yau* *nau* smooth,
fine, as furs; *shik*, *cháuk*, *hò*
nau its color and lustre are
fine, as a gem.

(337) **'Ng.**

悟 Is sometimes used for **悟**
obstinate, which is the same
as the two given below. A
sort of deer; to oppose, as two
oxen; *tai* *éng*, a collision, a
rencontre.

The two characters **悟** and **選**
should be transposed to the
top of the column.

(339)

Ngai.

nie

鯨
f

A hairy marine animal, probably intended for a species of seal or lamantin; *ik'ing ngai*, the male and female whale; *met.* a violent oppressor, *e. g.* a Verres.

狻
f

A fabulous beast, called *tsun' ngai*, like a lion (some say a horse), which can go very fast.

(350)

Ngat.

扞

A colloquial word; see *Ar.* To stuff in, to fill a crevice; to move in a socket, to work to and fro; to fret and rack; *ngat, 'mún*, stuff it full; *ngat*, (or *at*) *shat*, push it down hard; *ngat, sat*, stingy, giving a little.

Ngé.

Ngé. A colloquial word. A low tone; *ngé ngé sheng*, a grumble, indistinct muttering.

(362)

Ní.

呢

A word used for woollens; *tái' ní*, broadcloth; *'siú ní*, Spanish stripes, habit cloth.

(366)

Ning.

獐

Ning

Hairy dogs; fierce, savage looking; repulsive, like the guardians of temples; clamor, like the baying of dogs.

伎

To shake; *ning' t'au*, to refuse by shaking the head.

(367)

Níp.

Níp. A colloquial word. Lean in the face, lantern-jawed; to press down, to squash, to make thin; *shang tak, níp*, he has become so poor; *kam' níp*, to press flat.

(370)

No.

按
No

Pronounced both *no* and *na*. To roll, as when making a pill between the hands; *no so*, to rub and clean, as the hands.

(371)

Nò.

倣
Ná

Great strength; to exert, to put forth the strength.

næ

Nui.

餓
Nui

Famished, destitute, hungry; famine; putrid fish; *'nui á*, destitute, neglected, as an orbate spirit.

(384)

Om.

吟
Ngáu

To snore; *óm mak* to be silent; to give no answer, as one who is very sleepy.

(385)

On.

安

Sometimes used colloquially. To substitute, to use or put for, as a character for a colloquial sound; *on shí' on fí*, to make up a story, to fib; *on tsok, mat, tsz'* what character will you put for it?

(387) *no* Pá.

筴 A very spinous species of bamboo; a fence; *pá dí*, bamboo wattles.

把 In colloquial; over, upwards, an excess; *kó' pá üt*, a month and more; *shap' pá yat*, upwards of ten days; *pák, 'pá ngun 'tsz'* over a hundred dollars.

(391) Pái.

澎湃 The sound of a raging torrent, dashing waves; *p'áng pái'* the roar of waters.

唄 In the Budhistic books (i. e. in Pali), to praise, to recite prayers.

(398) Pán.

扳 should be written **板** on page 355.

辦 To go on with, as an execution; *pán' á'* proceed! said to the headsmen; *tái' pán'* the lingering punishment.

(401) P'ang.

綳 A cloth for carrying infants pickapack; to fasten, to bind, to strap up.

朋 Under this word, transpose "with" and "*p'ang*."

(407) Pau.

坯 A swelling; spotted, flaking off, as a damp wall. This character is read *pau*, but colloquially spoken *pau'*.

(411) Pé.

‘Pé. A colloquial word. The reeling of a tipsy man; *hang tak, 'pé 'pé 'há*, reeling and staggering, as he goes.

(412) Pí.

匕 A spoon or ladle, with which sacrifices are taken out; a stiletto; the 21st radical; *'pi 'chü*, chopsticks.

蓖 A medicinal plant, *pi 'háí*, used as a diuretic; *pi má*, the castor oil plant; *pi má* **皮** *syau*, the oil used in making stamping red ink.

痞 A constipation in the bowels; weak, dizzy; stoppage in the urethra; *'pi 'mún*, constipated.

(415) P'ik or P'ek.

劈 A colloquial word. To meet one suddenly; *p'ek, mín' chong' kín'* abruptly met face to face; *p'ek, hung ts'au chü'* grabbed him by the collar.

(418) Ping.

浜 A sluice or creek into which boats can be run; a sort of wet dock for repairing boats.

(419) P'ing.

泮 A cave on the seashore, where the waves rush in; a certain stream; *pang p'ing*, roaring of surges or torrents.

(422)

Piú.

fian
驃 A cream colored-horse; a brave, fleet charger; *piú k'i*, a general in chief.

(423)

P'íu.

z
標 A chrysalis; *song p'íu siú*, the chrysalis of insects which are covered with a woolly envelop, as a mantis; *hoi p'íu siú*, the cuttle fish bone.

(425)

P'o.

boo
蓼 Luxuriant vegetation; *p'o so* or *p'o p'o so so*, exuberant; *p'o ho* peppermint.

pio
跛 Lame in one foot, leaning on one side as if lame; to walk awry. See *Pai*.

(426)

Pò.

pick
鋪 A stingray or skate; *pò 'lò*, a spinous ray; *uong 'tín pò*, a reddish brown ray.

范 should be written 拖 on page 287.

(429)

P'ok.

仆 This is more often pronounced *p'ok*, than *fú*, as given on page 61; *tín p'ok*, slipped down; *kéung p'ok*, fell down stiff, as if dead.

(432)

P'ong.

ong
傍 See *'song 仿* which is also read *p'ong*. To run by the side of a carriage; *p'ong uong*, perturbed, agitated.

Pòp.

Pòp. A colloquial word. To blister, as lacquered ware; to raise vesicles; a thumping, rapping sound, as under a boat; a rap; *pòp pòp sheng*, a knocking.

(433)

P'úi

hae
旂 A pennon or streamer attached to a staff above the large flag; to join on to a streamer; *p'úi p'úi* streaming and flapping like a pennon.

(461)

Shái.

Shái. A colloquial word. A final particle, referring to tastes, denoting intensity; *tám shái*, flat, unsavory; *shái shái tik*, how rough it tastes!

(473)

Shau.

an
首 Also used as a classifier of stanzas of poetry.

手 Also used as a classifier of quires or half quires of paper, as much as is folded at once; a handful, a lot, such as can be carried in the hand; *'mái yat*, *'shau áp*, bought a lot of ducks; *yat*, *'shau 'kí to chek*, how many are there in a lot? — as of eggs.

Shau

售 To sell, to part with, to dispose of; to restore, to pay back; *ch'ut shau* to sell out; *shau' ká* the price of an article; *chün shau* to change hands.

(451)

Sáp.

鞞 Children's shoes; a hide shoe, like a slipper; a sandal, such as the Japanese wear.

(465)

Shan.

蜃 A huge frog, a marine animal which can change its shape, or comes in the rain; a mirage or water-spout? *shan' kéung*, the mirage land, a term used by the Lewchewans for their country.

(475)

Shé.

余 should be 余 the first being read *shé*, a surname.

畚 Something to bring fire, as tinder.

Shé Read *shé*; to cultivate to till; Yú a field under tillage two years.

射 A colloquial word. A time, a payment, an issue; *fan hoi* *shé* 'ki to shé' how many times (or places) do you divide it into?

(484)

Ship.

泄 This character should be 涉, the first being read *sít*.

(493)

Shuk.

課 To arise, to get up hastily; to draw up, as the garments; to draw together; *shuk, shuk*, decided, stern, peremptory; *shuk, ín*, to draw around one, as a dress. Read *tsik* in the Fan Wan.

(509)

Song.

頰 A colloquial word. A dialect, a patois; *pak, 'song*, the Peking dialect; *kong 'Kwong 'song*, he talks the Canton patois.

(513)

Sui.

𪔐 A colloquial word. The crop of a fowl; *'hò tá' kó' sui* her crop is full; *ngó' sui* an empty crop.

(516)

Sün.

鐫 To cut or engrave letters on wood; to cut, to chisel; *Tsiuen sün' k'ap*, to degrade or reprimand an officer; *'t'ü sün'* to cut characters, to carve.

(517)

Sung.

從 To alarm, to arouse, as by a remonstrance or warning; *Sung sung 'yung*, to stimulate to action, to excite.

(524)

Tai.

梯 As a verb, to mount, to go up; *'t'ai shán chong 'hoi*, to mount hills and voyage upon the seas, i. e. to trade.

(544)

Tau.

竇 A colloquial word. A rendezvous for thieves, a store-room for plunder; *wai tau' 'hau*, to beset a lurking-place; *ts'ák tau'* a den of thieves.

(573)

Tong.

tong

檔

A colloquial word. A row of characters written horizontally; 'sé sām tong' write three.

(603)

Tsím.

tse

魔

A prince of demons, at the sight of whom ogres and vampires flee; used as a charm.

(620)

Ts'ò.

'oan

噪

The noise of a crowd; a clamor, a disturbance; 'yan to 'kú ts'ò' a great hallooing.

(613)

Tsít.

tsih

捷

Handsome, elegant; a female officer, called *tsít, cū*, a sort of palatial housekeeper.

(653)

Tün.

t'c'

斷

A colloquial word. By, as in buying; *tün' kan māt* sold by the catty.

(656)

T'ung.

t'ung

獐

A sort of dog; *t'ung aiú*, a name given to a tribe of the *Miäutsz'* in Kweichau, because they were savage like dogs.

(657)

Tüt.

Tüt. A colloquial word. Tapering, conical, to a point; to taper off; *fan tüt*, a conical barrow or grave.

(661)

wae Üi.

會

To compare accounts; *ü' kai* to reckon with, to settle. Sometimes read *'k'ái*.

(663)

wae Ün.

剗

To pare, to cut off, to scrape or thin; *'ün yuh' t' ch'ong*, to cut out a piece of flesh to cure a boil, i. e. to make additional damage.

(687)

Yam.

飲

A colloquial word, see 蘸 *chām'*; to dip; *'yam lāp' chuk*, to dip candles; *'yam shi' yan*, dip it in the soy.

瘖

Dumb from disease; an ailment which renders one unable to talk. Also read 'dm in Canton.

(688)

zung Yan.

紉

A cord, a single thread; to thread a needle; to tie together with threads.

(696)

yung Ying.

嶸

Conspicuous, as a peak; mountainous, high; *cháng Yung'ying*, preëminent, famous, as a statesman.

(700)

yung Yung.

涌

To inspirit, to exhort; *'sug yung*, to stir up, to exasperate.

LIST OF THE 百家姓 PAK-KÁ SING,
OR
FAMILY SURNAMES OF THE CHINESE,
ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

晏 ¹ An	招 ¹ Chiú	方 ¹ Fong	侯 ¹ Hau	伊 ¹ í
區 ¹ Au	趙 ² Chiú	房 ¹ Fong	後 ¹ Hau	齣 ¹ í
查 ¹ Chá	晃 ¹ Ch'íu	符 ¹ Fú	鄉 ¹ Héung	嚴 ¹ ím
柴 ¹ Ch'ái	莊 ¹ Chong	扶 ¹ Fú	向 ¹ Héung	閻 ¹ ím
翟 ¹ Chák	朱 ¹ Cha	庫 ¹ Fú	郗 ¹ Hí	冉 ¹ ím
湛 ¹ Chám	諸 ¹ Chū	富 ¹ Fú	何 ¹ Ho	燕 ¹ ín
陳 ¹ Ch'an	儲 ¹ Ch'ü	傅 ² Fú	賀 ² Ho	葉 ¹ íp
周 ¹ Chau	褚 ¹ Ch'ü	伏 ¹ Fuk	韓 ¹ Hon	姚 ¹ íú
巢 ¹ Ch'áu	祝 ¹ Chuk	封 ¹ Fung	康 ¹ Hong	姚 ¹ íú
車 ¹ Ch'é	竺 ¹ Chak	豐 ¹ Fung	匡 ¹ Hong	家 ¹ Ká
卓 ¹ Ch'éuk	束 ¹ Ch'uk	鄧 ¹ Fung	杭 ¹ Hong	賈 ¹ Ká
章 ¹ Chéung	終 ¹ Chung	逢 ¹ Fung	項 ² Hong	計 ¹ Kai
張 ¹ Chéung	鍾 ² Chung	馮 ¹ Fung	許 ² Hú	薊 ¹ Kai
昌 ¹ Ch'éung	仲 ² Chung	鳳 ² Fung	禰 ¹ Hün	稽 ¹ K'ai
支 ¹ Chí	充 ² Ch'ung	夏 ² Há	空 ¹ Hung	解 ² K'ai
池 ¹ Ch'í	花 ¹ Fá	奚 ¹ Hai	紅 ¹ Hung	金 ¹ Kam
植 ¹ Chik	費 ¹ Fai	黑 ¹ Hak	洪 ¹ Hung	靳 ¹ Kan
詹 ¹ Chím	樊 ¹ Fán	咸 ¹ Hám	熊 ¹ Hung	簡 ¹ Kán
程 ¹ Ch'ing	范 ¹ Fán	衡 ¹ Hang	孔 ¹ Hung	耿 ¹ Kang
鄭 ¹ Ching	霍 ¹ Fok	幸 ² Hang	闕 ¹ Hút	汲 ¹ K'ap

9
人
亻

份 ² Fan	𠂇 ² K'ü	𠂇 ² Ts'z	併 ² Ping	𠂇 ² Li
伐 ² Fát	估 ² Kú	似 ² Ts'z'	佩 ² P'ei	例 ² Li
伙 ² Fo	伶 ² Ling	佟 ² T'ung	𠂇 ² Sau	侶 ² Lá
伏 ² Fuk	你 ² Ní	余 ² ū	使 ² Shai Sz'	𠂇 ² Mín
伊 ² í	佞 ² Ning	位 ² Wai	使 ² Sz'	𠂇 ² Mò
价 ² Kái	倣 ² Nò	佚 ² Yat	侍 ² Shí	俄 ² Ngo
伋 ² K'ap	伯 ² Pá	佑 ² Yau	佻 ² T'íu	便 ² Pin
伎 ² Kí	伯 ² Pák	倂 ² Chau	伙 ² Ts'z'	便 ² P'in
企 ² K'í	佖 ² Pí	侈 ² Ch'í	侗 ² T'ung	保 ² Pò
件 ² Kín	佖 ² Pí	侏 ² Chū	侑 ² Yat	信 ² Sun
伉 ² K'ong	倅 ² P'ing	侃 ² Hon	侑 ² Yau	侵 ² Trám
忤 ² 'Ng	佈 ² Pò	依 ² í	侑 ² Yéung	俏 ² T'íu
伍 ² 'Ng	伴 ² Pún	佳 ² Kái	例 ² Ying	俗 ² Tsuk
𠂇 ² P'í	伸 ² Shan	佶 ² Kat	倝 ² Chan	促 ² Tr'uk
任 ² Yam	佗 ² Shé	𠂇 ² Koi	俎 ² Cho	倝 ² Tsau
休 ² Yau	低 ² Tai	供 ² Kung	俘 ² Fú	倝 ² Tsz'
仰 ² Yéung	体 ² T'ai	𠂇 ² K'út	倝 ² Fú	𠂇 ² ū
佔 ² Chím	但 ² Tán	恤 ² Kwik	倝 ² Hai	倝 ² Yang
住 ² Chū	佃 ² Tín	例 ² Lai	俠 ² Háp	倝 ² Ch'ing
佇 ² Ch'ü	佻 ² T'ó	佬 ² Lò	倝 ² Hí	倝 ² Ch'uk
佛 ² Fat	佐 ² Tso	來 ² Loi	倝 ² I'n	倝 ² Ch'èung
伺 ² Ho	作 ² Tsok	倝 ² Mau	倝 ² K'au	倝 ² Chí
伽 ² K'é	伺 ² Tsz'	倝 ² Pák	倝 ² King	倝 ² Chik

倣 Fong	修 Sau	偏 Pik	傾 K'ing	屏 Shán
俯 Fé	倏 Shuk	偏 P'in	儻 Lau	儻 Són
倅 Fung	倏 Shuk	倏 Sz'	儻 Luk	儻 Sz'
倅 Hang	倏 Sin	倏 Tat	儻 Mán	儻 T'an
倅 Hau	倏 Sz'	倏 T'au	儻 Ngò	儻 Tséung
倅 Hung	倏 T'ik	倏 T'ing	儻 Pi	儻 Ts'im
倅 f	倏 Tò	倏 Ts'au	儻 Shéung	儻 T'ung ¹³
倅 K'at	倏 T'ong	倏 Tsò	儻 Sín	儻 Chín
倅 Nau	倏 Tsé	倏 Wai	儻 Ts'im	儻 Hún
倅 Ko	倏 Ts'in	倏 Wai ¹⁰	儻 Ts'ui	儻 f
倅 Ka	倏 Ts'ong	倏 Fái	儻 Yung ¹²	儻 Ká
倅 Kú	倏 Wo	倏 Fú	儻 Fan	儻 Kéung
倅 Kún	倏 Chak	倏 Háu	儻 Hán	儻 Kím
倅 Kún	倏 Ching	倏 Kít	儻 Hí	儻 King
倅 Kwat	倏 Hau	倏 P'ong	儻 Hí	儻 Kói
倅 Léung	倏 I'n	倏 Sán	儻 Iú	儻 Nung
倅 Lun	倏 Ká	倏 Sau	儻 K'íu	儻 Oi
倅 Mún	倏 Ká	倏 T'ong ¹¹	儻 Ká	儻 P'ik
倅 Ngai	倏 Kai	倏 Ts'ò	儻 Liú	儻 Tám
倅 P'ái	倏 Kái	倏 Chái	儻 Lun	儻 Tsau
倅 Pi	倏 Kín	倏 Chán	儻 Ngai	儻 Tsai
倅 Pi	倏 K'ít	倏 Ch'ún	儻 Puk	儻 Tsun
倅 Pái	倏 Ngau	倏 Kan	儻 Sang	儻 Wán
倅 P'ái				

9 人	億 ¹⁴ Yik	儿 ¹ Yan	入 ² Yap	八 ¹ Pát	門 ¹ Kwing
10 人	億 ¹⁴ Ch'ái	兀 ² Ngat	內 ² Noi	兮 ¹ Hai	有 ¹ Mò
11 儿	億 ¹⁴ Ch'au	兀 ² Lí	全 ² Ts'un	公 ¹ Kung	冊 ¹ Ch'ak
12 入	億 ¹⁴ í	元 ¹ ūn	兩 ² Léung	六 ² Luk	冉 ¹ I'm
13 八	億 ¹⁴ Mò	允 ¹ Wan	兪 ² ü	共 ² Kung	甲 ¹ Ts'át
13 門	億 ¹⁴ Pan	兄 ¹ Hing		共 ² Kung	再 ¹ Tsai
	億 ¹⁴ Tsun	兆 ² Chiú		兵 ¹ Ping	冑 ¹ Chau
	億 ¹⁴ ü	充 ¹ Ch'ung		其 ¹ K'í	冑 ¹ Mò
	億 ¹⁴ Ch'ung	兕 ¹ Hung		具 ² Ku	冑 ¹ Ha
	億 ¹⁴ Shéung	光 ¹ Kwong		典 ¹ Tin	冑 ¹ Min
	億 ¹⁴ Lui	先 ¹ Sín		兼 ¹ Kím	
	億 ¹⁴ Piú	克 ¹ Hak		莫 ¹ K'í	
	億 ¹⁴ Tsán	免 ² Mín			
	億 ¹⁴ Yau	兕 ¹ T'ò			
	億 ¹⁴ Ch'á	兕 ¹ Tái			
	億 ¹⁴ Ch'ám	兒 ¹ í			
	億 ¹⁴ Lai	充 ¹ I'n			
	億 ¹⁴ No	党 ¹ Tong			
	億 ¹⁴ I'm	兕 ¹ Tau			
	億 ¹⁴ Tong	兢 ¹ King			

INDEX OF CHARACTERS.

一 Mik	丿 Ping	几 Kí	口 Hòm	刀 Tò
冗 Yung	冬 Tung	凡 Fán	凶 Hung	刁 Tié
𡵓 Hòm	冲 Ch'ung	九 Fán	凹 Au	𠂇 Yan
冠 Kún	夾 Kat	処 Ch'ü	凹 Nap	办 Ch'ong
冢 Ch'ung	冰 Ping	凭 Pang	出 Ch'ut	分 Fan
冥 Ming	冷 Láng	風 Wong	凸 Tat	刈 Ngái
冤 ũn	治 Yé	凱 Hoi	函 Hám	切 Ts'ai
寫 Sé	列 Lít	堯 Tang		切 Ts'it
冪 Mik	洗 Sín			刊 Hon
	免 Múi			列 Lít
	淨 Chang			刎 Man
	准 Chun			刃 ũn
	涼 Léung			刎 üt
	凌 Ling			划 Wá
	凋 Tiú			刑 Ying
	淒 Ts'ai			刎 Ch'ó
	凍 Tung			刎 Kíp
	減 Kám			利 Lí
	滯 P'ang			創 P'áu
	奏 Ts'au			剗 P'í
	凜 Lut			別 P'it
	凜 Lam			判 P'ón
	凝 Ying			刪 Shán
	瀆 Tuk			

LIST OF THE 214 RADICALS,

FOUND IN KÁNGHÍ'S DICTIONARY,

WITH THEIR SOUNDS AND MEANINGS.

The letter C. attached to some of the Radicals denotes that they are generally used in combination; the contracted forms given others of them are always found in combination.

RADICALS formed with 1 Stroke.		入 ₂	11. Yap. To enter.	匸	23. Hai. C. To conceal.	夕	35. Shui. C. Walk slowly.
一	1. Yat. One; unity.	八	12. Pát. Eight.	十	24. Shap. Ten.	夕	36. Tsik. Evening.
丨	2. Kw'an. C. To pass thro.	冂	13. Kwing. A limit. C.	卜	25. Puk. To divine.	大	37. Tai. Large.
丶	3. Chü. C. A point.	冫	14. Mik. C. To cover.	卩	26. Tsit. C. A seal.	女	38. Nü. Female.
丿	4. P'it. C. A left stroke.	冫	15. Ping. C. Ice; cold.	厂	27. Hon. C. A shelter.	子	39. Tsz'. A child.
乙	5. üt. One, curved.	几	16. Kí. í. C. A bench.	厶	28. Mau. C. Deflected.	宀	40. Min. C. A cover.
乚	6. Kú. C. Hooked.	凵	17. Hóm. C. A receptacle.	又	29. Yau. Moreover.	寸	41. Ts'ün. An inch.
二 2 Strokes.		刀	18. Tò. A knife.	三	3 Strokes.	小	42. Siá. Small.
二	7. í. Two.	力	19. Lik. Strength.	口	30. Hau. The mouth.	尢	43. Wong. Distorted; lame.
乇	8. T'au. C. A cover.	勹	20. Páu. C. To infold.	凵	31. Ói. To inclose.	尢	44. Shí. A corpse.
人	9. Yan. Man.	匕	21. Pí. C. A spoon.	土	32. T'ò. Ground, earth.	尸	45. Ch'it. A sprout. C.
亻	10. Yan. C. A man.	匚	22. Fong. C. A chest.	士	33. Sz'. A scholar.	山	46. Shán. A mountain.
				久	34. Chí. C. To follow.		

《川》 47. Ch'un.
A stream.

《工》 48. Kung.
Work.

己 49. Kí.
One's self.

巾 50. Kan.
A napkin.

干 51. Kon.
A shield.

么 52. í. C.
Small.

广 53. I'm. C.
Shelter; roof.

彳 54. Yan. C.
A journey.

井 55. Kung. C.
To join hands

弋 56. Yik.
An arrow.

弓 57. Kung.
A bow.

豕 } 58. Kai. C.
A swine's
head.

彡 59. Shám. C.
Feathers, hair

彳 60. Ch'ik. C.
A short step.

人 4 Strokes.

心 } 61. Sam.
The heart.

戈 62. Kwo.
A spear.

户 63. ú.
A door.

25	卜, Puk	口, Tsit	厂, Hou	厶, Maa	又 ² , Yau
卜	卡 ² , Pfa	印, Ngong	厄, Ak ²	公, K'au ²	又, Ch'á
26	占, Chím ³	厄, Chí ³	厓, Ngái ⁶	去, Ha ³	反 ² , Fán
口	占, Chím	印, K'ung	厚, Hau ⁷	去, Hü	及, K'ap
巳	卡, Ká	卯, Máu	厘, Li	叁, Sám ⁹	収, Shau
27	占, Yau ⁵	危, Ngai ⁴	厖, P'ong	參, Sham ⁹	双, Shéung
厂	卦, Kwá ⁶	印, Yan	厖, Ts'ò ⁸	參, Ts'ám ¹⁰	友, Yau
28		却, K'éuk ⁵	厖, Ūn	參, Ts'ám	受 ² , Shau ⁶
厶		卯, Lun	厖, Ts'z' ⁹		収, Shuk
29		邵, Shiú ²	厖, Ch'ü ¹⁰		取, Ts'ü
又		吞, Kan ⁶	厦, Há		叛 ² , Pón ⁷
		卷, Kūn	厖, Kut ¹¹		叙, Tsü
		卸, Sé	厖, Kau ¹¹		叟, Sau ⁸
		邨, Sut	厖, ím ¹²		叠, Tip ¹¹
		邵, K'éuk ⁷	厖, Sz' ¹²		叟, Yui ¹⁶
		晚, Ngat	厖, Lai ¹³		叟, Ts'ung
		卽, Tsik ⁹			
		卿, Hing			

口	Hau	后	Han	吩	Fan	吟	Yam	咭	Tsz'
只	Chí	向	Héung	否	Fau	咋	Chá ⁵	呱	Wá
只	Chat	合	Hòp	吼	Pí	周	Chau	咏	Wing
叱	Ch'ik	合	Kòp	含	Han	咒	} Chau	和	} Wo
召	Chiú	吁	Hu	吸	Hòm	呪		和	
叶	Híp	吃	Iú	叫	K'ap	呵	Chí	和	Wó
可	Ho	吃	Hat	告	Kiú	呼	Fú	吻	Yau
号	Hò	吉	Kat	吭	Kò	唧	Háp	咤	Ch'á ⁶
叩	K'au	各	Kok	君	K'ong	呵	Ho	哂	Ch'an
叶	Kid	吏	Li	吕	Kwan	咖	O	哂	Chat
古	Kú	名	Ming	吝	Lú	咎	Ká	哂	Chat
句	Kú	吊	Tiá	吝	Lun	咎	Kau	哂	Hi
另	Ling	吐	T'ò	吻	Man	咎	Kòm	哂	Chan
另	Nás	同	T'ung	伍	'Ng	咎	Man	哂	Chan
叵	P'ò	地	Yá	吳	'Ng	咎	Mi	哂	Chí
司	Sz'	呀	Á	吾	'Ng	咎	Ming	哂	Ch'í
史	Sz'	呀	Á	呆	Ngoi	咎	Náu	哂	Fik
叮	Ting	呀	Á	呐	Nut	咎	Ní	哂	Hám
叨	T'ò	吵	Ch'áu	吧	Pá	咎	Ní	哂	Hap
台	T'oi	歧	Chí	吓	Pau	咎	P'áu	哂	Hau
右	Yan	吐	Chí	吮	Shún	咎	Sap	哂	Héung
吁	Á	呈	Ch'ing	吞	T'un	咎	Shan	哂	Hung
吒	Ch'á	吹	Ch'ui	听	T'ing	咎	Shan	哂	f
吓	Há	吠	Fai	吟	Yai	咎	Tsu	哂	ín

INDEX TO THE CHARACTERS

IN THE FAN WAN.

In this Index, the characters under each radical having the same number of strokes, are arranged alphabetically, in order to facilitate reference to them as much as possible. A very few, which are printed in italics, are found only in the Appendix. Where a character has two sounds in the same tone, it is not repeated. Contractions of common characters are placed under the radical most prominent in them, and not with the full form.

1	一, Yat		丨 Kw'an	丿 Chá	ノ, P'it
2	丁 Ting	且 Tsü	丫 A	九 ün	乃 Nai
3	七 Ts'at	丕 P'í	个 Ko	丹 Tán	彡 'Ng
4	丈 Chéung	丙 Ping	中 Chung	主 Chü	乂 Ngai
5	下 Há	世 Shai	中 Chung		乂 Sz' 2
6	下 Há	丘 Yau	丰 Fung		久 Kau
7	万 Mán	兩 Léung	丰 Kwán		久 Kau
8	三 Sám	丞 Shing	串 Ch'ün		之 Chí
9	上 Shéung	丢 Tiú			彡 Ts'ín
10	上 Shéung	兩 Léung			彡 Chá
11	丑 Ch'au	並 Ping			乏 Fát
12	丐 K'oi				乎 6
13	不 Pat				彡 Kwai
14	与 ü				彡 Shing
15	且 Ch'é				彡 Shing

INDEX OF CHARACTERS.

喂	ŭi	搭	Táp	噴	Tám	惡	ŭ	齊	T
喂	Wai	嗲	Té	嘆	T'án	嘩	Wá	啞	I
喟	Wai	嗟	Tsé	嘅	Tsap	噲	Fái ¹³	嚟	I
隍	Wong	嗣	Tsz'	噴	Taik	聞	Há	嘩	Δ
喫	Yák	鳴	ŭ	嘈	Ts'ò	器	Hí	罵	N
暗	Yam	噏	Yung	噓	Chá ¹²	嗽	Hù	囉	P
啱	Yé	嘔	Au ¹¹	噉	Ch'ái	噫	f	囉	P
啱	Yung	噤	Fú	嘲	Cháu	噤	Kam T'am	噤	T
唉	Ai ¹⁰	噓	Hu	品	Hí	嗽	Kíú	噤	W
噏	Ái	嘉	Ká	噤	Híú	噤	Ling	嚟	H
咪	Ch'á	嘏	Ká	啍	Hò	噤	Ngok	囉	L
噏	Ch'an	嘏	Káu	噤	ít	噤	P'an	囉	L
噏	Ch'au	嘏	Ké K'oi	噤	Kòm	噤	Shai	囉	L
噏	Ch'í	嘏	Lau	噤	Liú	噤	Ts'ò	噤	N
噏	Hín	嘏	Lò	噤	Mak	噤	Wá	噤	A
噏	Hòp	噓	Ngò	噤	Ngap	噤	ŭi	噤	H
噏	K'am	噓	Páng	噤	Sai Sz'	噤	Wai	噤	I't
噏	K'am	噓	Pat	噤	Síú	噤	Hák ¹⁴	噤	K
噏	Má	噓	Pí	噤	T'án	噤	Hám	噤	Ch
噏	Ngák	噓	P'íú	噤	Taiú	噤	Ngai	噤	Ch
噏	Ngáp	噓	Sái	噤	Taiú	噤	Ning	噤	Hi
噏	Shí	噓	Sau	噤	Tsui	噤	Pé	噤	Ts
噏	Shik	噓	Shéung	噤	Ts'ón	噤	Só	噤	Lá

30
口
31
口
32
土

囉 Lo
囑 Chok²¹
蘭 Lán
囑 Ngít

口 Gi
四 Sz'
囚 Ts'au
囟 Sun³
回 } Gi
回 }
因 Yan
困 Kw'an⁴
国 Kwok
囡 Ngo
圃 T'un
园 ün
固 Ká⁵
困 Kw'an
囹 Ling
囿 Yau⁶
圃 Pò⁷
囿 ü
圈 Hün⁸
圈 Kün
國 Kwok
圍 ü
圍 Wai⁹
園 ün¹⁰

圓 ün
圖 T'ò¹¹
團 T'un¹³
園 ün
Wán

土 T'ò
圣 Shing
圳 Chun³
圮 í
圭 Kwai
圯 P'í
地 Tí
在 Tsoi
坊 ú
址 Chí⁴
坂 Fán
坏 Fau
坊 P'úi
坑 Fong
坎 Háng
坎 Hóm
圻 K'í
均 Kwan
坐 Tso
坳 Áu⁵
坳 Áu
坻 Ch'í
圻 Ch'ák
圻 Ho
坤 Kw'an

垌 Kwing
坭 Nai
坡 Po
垂 Shui
坦 Tán
站 Tím
坵 Yau
垢 Kau⁶
核 Koi
堯 Kwai
垠 Ngán
垤 Tít
塚 To
垣 ün
堙 Yan
型 Ying
堙 Ch'ing⁷
堙 ín
堙 Kok
垠 Long
垠 Lút
埋 Mai
埋 Mai
埃 Oi

INDEX OF CHARACTERS.

埧 ¹	Pá	城 ²	Wik	塹 ¹	Shí	墊 ²	Tín	壑 ¹	K'ok
埔 ¹	Pò	堪 ¹	Hòm ⁹	塹 ¹	Shing	塹 ¹	Ts'ím	壑 ¹	Ts'ím
邨 ¹	Pong	堰 ¹	ín	塹 ¹	Sò	塹 ¹	Yung	壑 ¹	Fong ¹⁵
城 ¹	Shing	堯 ¹	Íá	塹 ¹	T'ap	塹 ¹	Chui ¹² Sui	壑 ¹	Lui
垂 ¹	Shui	堡 ¹	Pò	塹 ¹	T'ap	塹 ¹	Fan	壑 ¹	Lò ¹⁶
埔 ¹	T'ung Yung ⁹	報 ¹	Pò	塹 ¹	T'ín	塹 ¹	Fán	壑 ¹	Lung
執 ¹	Chap	塹 ¹	Shing	塹 ¹	T'ò	塹 ¹	Há	壑 ¹	T'ám
埧 ¹	Chik	堤 ¹	Tai	塹 ¹	T'ong	塹 ¹	Mak	壑 ¹	Wai
埧 ¹	Fau	堤 ¹	Tat	塹 ¹	ó	塹 ¹	Shín	壑 ¹	Wái
埧 ¹	ím	堞 ¹	Tip	塹 ¹	Ying	塹 ¹	T'ám	壑 ¹	Yéung ¹⁷
堇 ¹	Kan	塹 ¹	T'ò	塹 ¹	Ch'an ¹¹	塹 ¹	Tan	壑 ¹	Pá
基 ¹	Kí	塹 ¹	Tò	塹 ¹	Ch'éung	塹 ¹	To	壑 ¹	
堅 ¹	Kín	塹 ¹	Tsik	塹 ¹	Ch'í	塹 ¹	Tsang	壑 ¹	
埧 ¹	Kú	塹 ¹	Wo	塹 ¹	Kan	塹 ¹	Han ¹³	壑 ¹	
埧 ¹	Ok	塹 ¹	Yan	塹 ¹	K'í	塹 ¹	ò	壑 ¹	
埧 ¹	P'í	塹 ¹	Ch'ung	塹 ¹	King	塹 ¹	Pik	壑 ¹	
埧 ¹	P'úi	塹 ¹	Fái ¹⁰	塹 ¹	Long	塹 ¹	Pok	壑 ¹	
堅 ¹	Shó	塹 ¹	Hau	塹 ¹	Mò	塹 ¹	T'án	壑 ¹	
埧 ¹	Sò	塹 ¹	Hoi	塹 ¹	Mún	塹 ¹	Ts'éung	壑 ¹	
埧 ¹	To	塹 ¹	Hún	塹 ¹	P'ung	塹 ¹	Ung	壑 ¹	
埧 ¹	Toi	塹 ¹	Sak	塹 ¹	Shá	塹 ¹	Yung	壑 ¹	
堂 ¹	T'ong	塹 ¹	Tan	塹 ¹	Shuk	塹 ¹	Át ¹⁴	壑 ¹	
堆 ¹	Tui	塹 ¹	Ts'oi	塹 ¹	T'áp	塹 ¹	Hò	壑 ¹	

33 士 ² Sz'	夕 ² Shui	夕 ² Tsik	大 ² Tai	奐 ² 6n
士 ² Yam	夏 ² Há ⁷	外 ² Ngoi	夫 ² Fú	奐 ² Yik
35 壯 ⁴ Chong	夏 ² K'ung ¹¹	多 ² To ³	夫 ² Fú	奐 ² Hai ⁷
夕 ² Hok	夔 ² Kwai ²⁰	夜 ² Yé	天 ² lú	套 ² Tò ⁹
36 声 ⁹ Shing		够 ² Kau ⁸	天 ² lú	套 ² Ché ⁹
夕 ² Sai		夥 ² Fo ¹¹	夫 ² Kwai	套 ² Ngó
37 壺 ⁶ 6		夢 ² Mung	太 ² T'ai	套 ² Tin
壺 ² Yat		夢 ² Mung	天 ² T'in	奐 ² 0
壺 ² Kwan ¹⁰		實 ² Yan	失 ² Shat	奐 ² Lim ¹¹
壽 ² Shau			央 ² Yéung	奐 ² Tséung
			夷 ² í	奐 ² Tót
			夸 ² Kw'á	奐 ² Shik ¹²
			夾 ² Káp	奐 ² Fan
			天 ² Ngan	奐 ² Pai
			奉 ² Fung	
			奄 ² ím	
			奇 ² Kí	
			奇 ² K'í	
			奈 ² Noi	
			契 ² K'ai	
			契 ² Kit	
			奎 ² Sit	
			奎 ² Kwai	
			奔 ² Pan	
			奏 ² Tsau	

一 Mik	丿 Ping	几 Kí	口 Hòm	刀 Tò	14
冗 Yung	冬 Tung	凡 Fán	凶 Hung	刁 Tié	一
山 Hòm	冲 Ch'ung	九 Fán	凹 Au	办 Yan	15
冠 Kún	决 Kát	処 Ch'ü	凹 Nap	办 Ch'ong	丿
冢 Ch'ung	冰 Ping	凭 Pang	出 Ch'ut	分 Fan	16
冥 Ming	冷 Láng	風 Wong	凸 Tat	刈 Ngái	几
冤 ũn	治 Yé	凱 Hoi	函 Hám	切 Ts'ai	17
罵 Sé	列 Lít	堯 Tang		切 Ts'it	口
幕 Mik	洗 Sín			刊 Hón	18
	免 Mui			列 Lít	刀
	淨 Chang			刎 Man	
	准 Chun			刎 ũn	
	涼 Léung			刎 üt	
	凌 Ling			划 Wá	
	凋 Tiú			刑 Ying	
	凄 Ts'ai			初 Ch'o	
	凍 Tung			刼 } Kíp	
	減 Kám			刼 } Kíp	
	滯 P'ang			利 Lí	
	癸 Ts'au			创 P'áu	
	梁 Lut			刼 P'í	
	凍 Lam			別 P'it	
	凝 Ying			判 P'ón	
	瀆 Tuk			刪 Shán	

38
女
39
子
40
山

嫖 P'íú
娣 Shéung
嫡 Tik
姬 ū
嫻 Hán
嬉 Hí
嬈 Iú
嬌 Kiú
嫁 Liú
嬋 Shín
媛 K'ing
嬖 Pí
嬖 Ts'éung
嫻 Nái
嬖 Nau
嬖 Pan
嬰 Ying
嬴 Ying
嫖 Sham
嫖 Séung
嬖 Ts'ím
嬖 Lán

子 Tsz'
孔 Hung
子 K'ít
孕 Yan
孖 Má
存 Ts'ün
字 Tsz'
孖 Fú
孝 Háu
字 Put
孜 Tsz'
孤 Kú
季 Kwai
孟 Mang
孖 Nò
孩 Hoi
孩 Mín
孫 Sün
孰 Shuk
孖 Shán
孖 Tsz'
孖 Hók
孖 Lai
孖 ū

孽 ft
孽 Shán

山 Min
宁 Ch'ü
宥 Kwai
宅 T'á
宥 Yung
宅 Chák
次 Kau
安 On
守 Shau
宇 ū
宋 Sung
完 ūn
宏 Wang
宙 Chau
宜 í
官 Kún
宥 Mat
宥 Shat
定 Ting
宕 Tong
宗 Tsung
宛 ūn
客 Hak
室 Shat

宣 Sün
宦 Wan
宥 Yau
害 Hoi
宴 ín
家 Ká
寇 K'au
宮 Kung
密 Mat
宸 Shan
宵 Siú
宰 Tsai
容 Yung
寄 Kí
密 Mat
宿 Suk
宿 Tam
寔 Tsín
寔 Tsik
寔 Ts'oi
寔 Yán
寔 Fú

寒 ⁵ Hon	寶 ¹ Pò	寸 ¹ Ts'ün	小 ¹ Siú	尤 ¹ Wong	40
寐 ² Mí		对 ¹ Tái	少 ¹ Shiú	尤 ¹ Yau	41
寧 ⁵ Ning		寺 ² Tsz' ³	少 ¹ Shiú	尪 ⁴ Kái	42
寔 ² Shat		封 ⁵ P'ò	尔 ¹ í	龙 ² P'ong	43
寓 ¹ ü		射 ⁶ Fung	尖 ³ Tsím	尪 ² Wong	44
寓 ² ü		尪 ⁷ Hák	尪 ² Shéung	就 ⁹ Tsau	45
寘 ¹⁰ Chi		射 ² Shé	尪 ¹⁰ Sín	尪 ¹⁴ Kám	46
寘 ² Ning		射 ² Yik			47
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寘 ² Ch'at		將 ² Tséung			49
寘 ² Kwá		將 ² Tséung			50
寘 ² Liú		尉 ⁹ Wai			51
寘 ² Mek		尋 ⁹ Ts'am			52
寘 ² Ng		尊 ² Tsun			53
寘 ² Ning		尊 ² Tsün			54
寘 ² Shat		對 ¹¹ Tái			55
寘 ² Ts'am		對 ² Tái			56
寘 ¹² Fán		導 ¹³ Tò			57
寘 ² Liú					58
寘 ² Sé					59
寘 ² Sham					60
寘 ² Wán					61
寘 ¹⁷ Ch'ung					62

44	尸	Shí		屮	Ch'it	山	Shán	𡵓	Ngo
尸	尺	Ch'ik	屮	屯	Chun	屮	Kí	𡵓	Tò
45	尹	Wan	屮	屯	T'un	屮	Ngat	𡵓	Tyid
尸	尻	Háu	屮			屮	Ngat	𡵓	Tsun
46	尼	Ní	屮			屮	Ch'á	𡵓	Cháng
山	尼	Nik	屮			屮	K'ap	𡵓	Hang
	尽	Tsun	屮			屮	K'í	𡵓	ín
	尼	Tuk	屮			屮	Sham	𡵓	K'í
	局	Kuk	屮			屮	Cho	𡵓	Kong
	尾	Mí	屮			屮	Kong	𡵓	Kwan
	尿	Niú	屮			屮	Man	𡵓	Kwat
	屁	P'í	屮			屮	Ngám	𡵓	Lai
	屈	Kái	屮			屮	Ngok	𡵓	Lun
	屈	Kái	屮			屮	Ngon	𡵓	Ngái
	居	Kū	屮			屮	Toi	𡵓	Ngáu
	尻	Pí	屮			屮	Tsau	𡵓	Pang
	屈	Wat	屮			屮	ŭ	𡵓	Shung
	屏	P'ing	屮			屮	Shí	𡵓	Sung
	屍	Shí	屮			屮	Sun	𡵓	T'ái
	尿	Shí	屮			屮	T'ung	𡵓	Hòm
	屋	Uk	屮			屮	Fung	𡵓	Hòm
	展	Chín	屮			屮	Háp	𡵓	K'ai
	展	K'ik	屮			屮	Náu	𡵓	Lám
	屑	Sit	屮			屮	Ngo	𡵓	

唱	Mí	川	Ch'ün	工	Kung	己	Kí	46	山
囑	ü	州	Chau	巧	Háu	己	f	47	川
講	Kau ¹⁰	巡	Ts'un	左	Tso	己	Tsz'	48	工
鬼	Ngai	巡	Ts'un	巨	Kü	巴	Pá	49	已
胸	Pan	巢	Ch'áu	巫	Mò	巴	Chí		
歲	Sui			差	Ch'á Ch'ai Ts'z'	巷	Hong		
嵩	Sung					巽	Sun		
嗟	Ts'o								
薩	Ch'an ¹¹								
喇	Hòm								
嬌	Kiú								
峴	K'a								
隣	Lun								
陟	To								
嶽	Yam								
嶷	f								
嶺	Ling								
嶽	Ngok								
嶼	Su								
嶺	Ying								
嶺	17								
嶺	Ts'ám								
嶺	18								
嶺	Ngai								
嶺	19								
嶺	Lun								

30
口

咽, ft	喉, ɛ	唐, T'ong	商, Shéung	喜, Hí
咳, K'at	哼, Hang	員, ün	啐, Sui	喝, Hot
咯, Lok	哮, Háu	喝, Yap	啐, Tsat	喧, Hün
啤, Lut	哈, Hòm	啞, Á	啐, Tám	噯, lá
呬, Mai	哭, Huk	啞, Am	啐, Tám	噯, Kái
咪, Mai	唁, ín	啞, Cháu	啐, Téuk	噯, K'ia
嘶, Mí	哥, Ko	啞, Chí	啐, Téung	噯, Lá
咬, Ngáu	吟, Lang	啞, Ch'éung	啐, T'o	噯, Lák
呬, Ngok	哩, Lé	啞, Chun	啐, Ts'oi	噯, Nám
哀, Oi	喇, Lé	啞, Chút	啐, Wai	噯, Ngon
品, Pan	喇, Lí	啞, í	啐, Wai	噯, òm
呬, Siá	呀, Lung	啞, K'ai	啐, Yam	噯, Shá
哧, Tí	唔, 'M	啞, Kwá	啐, Chá	噯, Sháng
哧, T'ò	咩, Mh	啞, Lam	啐, Ch'í	噯, Shín
咱, Tsá	哦, Ngo	啞, Lui	啐, Chít	噯, Shín
哉, Tsoi	哥, O	啞, Lun	啐, Ch'ün	噯, Song
咨, Tsz'	唉, Oi	啞, Man	啐, Fún	噯, Song
哇, Wá	喂, Pái	啞, Mang	啐, Há	噯, T'ai
哧, Wá	哺, Pò	啞, Ng	啐, Hai	噯, Tán
哧, Yau	哨, Sháu	啞, Ngám	啐, Hám	噯, Típ
哽, Ang	哧, Shok	啞, Pé	啐, Hám	噯, Tsau
哲, Chít	唇, Shun	啞, Pung	啐, Hòm	噯, Tsik
咀, Ch'ò	咬, So	啞, Shau	啐, Hau	噯, ü

INDEX OF CHARACTERS.

广 ¹ fín	庸 ¹ Yang	麻 ¹ Sú	久 ¹ Yan	升 ¹ Kung
庄 ³ Chong	庾 ⁹ Sau	辭 ¹⁷ Sín	延 ⁴ fín	廿 ² Yá
玄 ¹ Mo	庾 ¹⁸ Súng	摩 ¹⁸ Yung	廷 ⁵ T'ing	弁 ² Pin
床 ⁴ Ch'ong	廁 ²² Ts'z'	廳 ²² T'ing	迫 ⁶ Pík	弁 ⁴ P'ón
庾 ¹ Kwai	庾 ¹⁰ ũ		迪 ⁶ Tik	弄 ⁶ Lung
庇 ² Pí	廉 ¹¹ Lím		建 ⁶ Kín	弁 ⁶ fín
序 ² Tsó	廊 ¹¹ Long		廻 ⁶ Gi	弁 ¹² Yik
府 ⁵ Fú	庾 ¹¹ Sau			弁 ¹² Pai
庚 ² Kang	廊 ¹¹ Fok			
庙 ² Miú	庾 ¹¹ Kan			
庖 ² P'áu	廖 ² Liú			
底 ² Tai	廕 ¹² Yam			
店 ² Tim	廕 ¹² Ch'ín			
度 ² Tò	廠 ¹² Ch'ong			
度 ⁶ Tok	廚 ¹² Ch'ú			
庠 ⁷ Ts'ung	廢 ¹² Fai			
庠 ⁷ Yau	廣 ¹² Kwong			
庫 ⁷ Fú	廟 ¹² Mid			
庭 ⁷ T'ing	廡 ¹² Mò			
座 ⁷ Tso	廡 ¹² Sz'			
康 ⁸ Hong	廡 ¹³ Kái			
庵 ⁸ òm	廡 ¹³ Lam			
庫 ⁸ Pí	廡 ¹⁶ Lú			
庶 ⁸ Shū				

千, Ch'ik	從 ² Tsung	心 Sam	怎 ⁵ Cham Sham Tsam	怨 ⁷ ūn	60 千 61 心
仿 Fong	從 ² Tsung	必 Pit	怵 ⁵ Chut	快 Yéung	
役 Yik	得 Tak	切 T'ò	怵 ⁵ Fong	怵 ⁶ Át	
征 Ching	御 ō	志 Chí	怵 ⁵ Fú	恥 Ch'í	
佛 Fat	復 Fuk	显 ² Kí	怯 ⁵ Híp	怵 ⁵ Ch'ung	
彼 Pí	健 Kín	忘 Mong	怡 f	怵 ⁵ Fong	
徂 Ts'ò	徂 P'ín	忙 Mong	急 Kap	恢 Fái	
往 Wong	徂 Ts'un	忒 T'ik	怪 Kwái	恨 Han	
往 Wong	徂 Wong	忒 T'án	忒 Nán	恒 Hang	
很 Han	徂 Hai ¹⁰	忍 Yan	忒 Ní	恰 Hap	
後 Hau	徂 Iú	忠 Chung	忒 Nò	忒 Háu	
律 Lut	徂 Mí	忒 Ch'ung	怕 P'á	忒 Hung	
徇 Sun	徂 P'eng	忒 Fái	忒 Pí	忒 K'ok	
待 Toi	徂 Ching ¹²	忒 Fan	忒 Ping	忒 Kung	
徇 ōi	徂 Ch'ít	忒 Fán	忒 Pò	忒 Lun	
徇 Yéung	徂 Tak	忒 Fat	忒 Sing	忒 Nan	
徑 King	徂 Hid ¹³	忒 'Ng	忒 Sz'	忒 Nuk	
徒 T'ò	徂 Fai ¹⁴	忒 Ním	忒 Sz'	忒 Shí	
徂 Ts'ò		忒 Nuk	忒 T'át	忒 Shò	
徂 Loi		忒 Pín	忒 T'íp	忒 Sik	
徂 Ngá		忒 Sham	忒 Toi	忒 Sun	
徂 P'úi		忒 T'ím	忒 Tsok	忒 Sut	
徂 Sái		忒 Wái	忒 6	忒 T'ím	
從 Sung		忒 Yan			

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心
小
小

怵 ¹	T'id	恩 ¹	Ts'ung	悲 ¹	Pi	懷 ²	No	憤 ¹	Hí
怵 ²	Ts'ai	悅 ²	üt	惜 ²	Sik	惱 ²	Nò	慊 ²	K'oi
恣 ²	Ts'z'	患 ²	Wán	悴 ²	Sui	愛 ²	Oi	慊 ²	Hip
恫 ²	T'ung	悵 ²	Yap	惠 ²	Tak	復 ²	Pik	慊 ²	Hoi
恚 ²	Wai	悠 ²	Yau	惕 ²	T'ik	偏 ²	Pín	慊 ²	Ió
恚 ²	Yam	悵 ²	Ch'au	悵 ²	T'ín	想 ²	Séung	愧 ²	Kw'ai
恩 ²	Yan	悵 ²	Chéung	悵 ²	Tò	愁 ²	Shau	悵 ²	Lut
恙 ²	Yéung	悵 ²	Ch'ing	悵 ²	Ts'ai	愁 ²	Ts'an	悵 ²	Shan
悵 ²	Fú	悵 ²	Fan	情 ²	Ts'ing	悵 ²	Sing	悵 ²	Sò
悔 ²	Fú	悵 ²	Fat	悵 ²	Ts'ung	悵 ²	Sing	悵 ²	Sú
悵 ²	Hon	悵 ²	Fí	悵 ²	Tun	悵 ²	Soi	悵 ²	Sú
悵 ²	Kái	悵 ²	Hang	悵 ²	Wai	悵 ²	To	悵 ²	T'ai
悵 ²	Kún	悵 ²	Hung	悵 ²	Wai	悵 ²	ü	悵 ²	Tò
悵 ²	Kw'an	悵 ²	ím	悵 ²	Wák	悵 ²	ü	悵 ²	Ts'z'
悵 ²	Lun	悵 ²	Kí	悵 ²	Ch'ak	悵 ²	ü	悵 ²	ün
悵 ²	Ng	悵 ²	Ku	悵 ²	Ch'ui	悵 ²	ü	悵 ²	Wan
悵 ²	Ng	悵 ²	K'an	悵 ²	Hín	悵 ²	Wan	悵 ²	Wan
悵 ²	Púi	悵 ²	Kwai	悵 ²	Hip	悵 ²	Wong	悵 ²	Yan
悵 ²	Sik	悵 ²	Mong	悵 ²	f	悵 ²	Yam	悵 ²	Yung
悵 ²	Sün	悵 ²	Mún	悵 ²	Kòun	悵 ²	Yé	悵 ²	Chéung
悵 ²	Sung	悵 ²	Nik	悵 ²	Man	悵 ²	Ch'ong	悵 ²	Chip
悵 ²	Tai	悵 ²	Ok	悵 ²	Mín	悵 ²	Ch'uk	悵 ²	Hán
悵 ²	Ts'ín	悵 ²	ü	悵 ²	Ngok	悵 ²	Fong	悵 ²	Hí
								悵 ²	Hing

慨 ²	K'oi	憧 ²	Ch'ung	憾 ²	Hòm	懷 ²	Wái	戈 ²	Kwo
慤 ²	K'ok	憤 ²	Fan	慤 ²	K'an	懺 ¹⁷	Ch'ám	戊 ²	Mò
慷 ²	K'ong	憤 ²	Fai	慤 ²	Lam	懺 ²	K'í	戊 ²	üt
慣 ²	Kwán	憫 ²	Hán	懺 ²	Mau	懺 ¹⁸	Fá	戌 ²	Shu
悽 ²	Lau	憲 ²	Hán	悞 ²	ò	懺 ²	f	戌 ²	Sut
悽 ²	Liú	懺 ²	Hòm	悞 ²	Ts'ím	懺 ²	Ko	戎 ²	Yung
慮 ²	Lü	悞 ²	Kwing	悞 ²	Ts'ò	懺 ²	Shíp	戎 ²	Kái ³
慢 ²	Mán	憐 ²	Lín	懂 ²	Tung	懺 ¹⁹	Lün	我 ²	Ngo
慕 ²	Mò	憐 ²	Lín	憶 ²	Yik	懺 ²	Nán	成 ²	Shing
慤 ²	Nik	憫 ²	Man	憶 ²	Yik	懺 ²¹	Ngong	戕 ²	Ts'éung
慤 ²	Nik	懺 ²	Mò	應 ²	Ying			戕 ²	Tsin
慤 ²	Sung	懺 ²	P'ái	應 ²	Ying			或 ²	Wák
慤 ²	Ts'ám	懺 ²	P'ang	懺 ¹⁴	Ch'í			戕 ²	Tung
慤 ²	Ts'ám	懺 ²	P'it	懺 ²	Món			戕 ²	Ts'ik
慤 ²	Ts'ám	懺 ²	Tán	懺 ²	Mung			戕 ²	Át
慤 ²	Ts'ik	懺 ²	Ts'ám	懺 ²	No			戕 ²	Kik
慤 ²	Tung	懺 ²	Ts'ám	懺 ²	Tsai			戕 ²	Hòm
慰 ²	Wai	懺 ²	Ts'ám	懺 ²	Tái			戕 ²	Tang
慰 ²	Wai	懺 ²	Ts'ám	懺 ²	Tái			戕 ²	Ts'ap
憂 ²	Yau	懺 ²	Ts'ám	懺 ²	Tái			戕 ²	Tsin
憂 ²	Yuk	懺 ²	Ts'ám	懺 ²	Tái			戕 ²	Tsit
懺 ²	Yung	懺 ²	Ts'ám	懺 ²	Tái			戕 ²	Luk
懺 ²	Ch'ong	懺 ²	Ts'ám	懺 ²	Tái			戕 ²	Chín
		懺 ²	Ts'ám	懺 ²	Tái			戕 ²	Hí

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戶
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手
才

截 Ch'èuk
戴 Tái

戶⁶
尾 Ak
房⁴ Fong
屏⁴ Fú
冥² Lui
{ 所 } Sho
{ 所 }
局⁵ Kwing
扁⁶ P'ín
扁⁶ P'ín
屮⁶ í
屮⁶ í
屮⁶ Shín
屮⁶ Fí
屮⁶ ím

手 Shan
才² T'oi
扎² Chát
扒² Lak
扒² P'á
扒² P'ók
打² Tá
杈² Ch'á
扞² Hon
扣² K'au
扛² Kong
扛² At
扛² Ngat
托² T'ók
托² Ak
扱² Ch'áp
找² Cháu
抓² Chán
抄² Ch'áu
扯² Ch'é
折² Chít
杯² Fau
扶² Fú
扶² Kí
抗² Kong

抗² K'ong
挾² Kát
枝² Man
扭² Nan
把² Pá
批² P'ai
扮² Pán
板² P'án
承² Shing
抒² Shú
料² Tau
抖² T'au
抖² T'au
投² T'au
抑² Yik
押² Áp
押² Át
拗² Áu
拗² Áu
拆² Ch'ák
抽² Ch'au
担² Ch'á
拓² Chik
招² Chiá
拙² Chót

拂² Fat
拂² Pat
拊² Fú
拊² K'ín
拊² K'ín
拊² K'ín
拊² Kwai
拉² Lá
拉² Láp
抹² Mát
抹² Mát
拊² Mau
拊² Ná
拊² Ním
拊² P'ai
拊² P'í
拜² Pái
拍² P'ák
拔² Pát
抛² P'áu
拊² P'ín
拊² P'án
拊² P'ing
拊² P'ing
拊² Pò
拊² P'ò

拌 ¹	P'án	拿 ¹	Ná	捆 ¹	Kw'an	搥 ¹	Fat	捺 ¹	Nát
拴 ¹	Shán	拿 ²	Ná	拈 ¹	Lút	拚 ¹	Fing	捱 ¹	Ngái
抵 ¹	Tai	按 ¹	On	捏 ¹	Níp	拚 ²	Pan	捻 ¹	Níp
担 ¹	Tám	拾 ¹	Shap	挪 ¹	No	捧 ¹	Fung	排 ¹	P'ái
担 ²	Tám	拾 ²	Shíp	援 ¹	No	招 ¹	Háp	拊 ¹	P'au
拖 ¹	T'o	拭 ¹	Shik	捌 ¹	Pát	掀 ¹	Hin	擗 ¹	Pi
挖 ¹	T'o	挑 ¹	T'íú	捕 ¹	Pò	控 ¹	Hung	棚 ¹	Ping
抬 ¹	T'oi	拴 ²	Tr'un	拂 ¹	Pong	掩 ¹	fm	授 ¹	Shan
挟 ¹	Yéung	桐 ¹	Tung	抄 ¹	So	掩 ²	òm	捨 ¹	Shé
捏 ¹	Chat	挖 ²	Wát	掌 ¹	So	猜 ¹	K'ang	掃 ¹	Sò
指 ¹	Chí	拽 ¹	Yai	挺 ¹	T'ing	椅 ¹	Kí	探 ¹	T'ám
持 ¹	Ch'í	挨 ¹	Ái	挫 ¹	Ta'o	据 ¹	Kú	琢 ¹	Téuk
拯 ¹	Ch'ing	振 ¹	Chan	捅 ¹	T'ung	掬 ¹	Kuk	揚 ¹	Tik
抗 ¹	Ch'ung	捉 ¹	Chuk	挽 ¹	Wán	捲 ¹	Kún	拈 ²	Tím
拷 ¹	Háu	挾 ¹	Híp	挽 ²	Yap	掛 ¹	Kwá	捉 ²	Ting
協 ¹	Híp	挾 ²	Kíp	掩 ²	Am	掘 ¹	Kwat	撮 ¹	Tsau
格 ¹	Kák	掀 ¹	Hòm	掣 ¹	Chai	振 ²	Lai	接 ¹	Tsíp
拮 ¹	Kat	桿 ¹	Hon	掙 ¹	Cháng	淋 ¹	Lám	捷 ¹	Tsít
挈 ¹	K'ít	械 ¹	Kái	掉 ¹	Cháu	掠 ¹	Léuk	措 ¹	Ts'ò
拳 ¹	K'un	援 ²	Káng	掉 ²	Tiú	掄 ¹	Lun	探 ²	Ts'oi
拱 ¹	Kung	揀 ¹	K'au	掌 ²	Chéung	猛 ¹	Mang	梓 ¹	Ts'út
括 ¹	K'út	揀 ²	Kok	推 ¹	Ch'ui	捫 ¹	Mún	挽 ²	ün
挂 ¹	Kwá	捐 ¹	Kün	掇 ¹	Chút	捫 ²	Mún	掖 ¹	Yat

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手

握, Ak ⁹	擎, Ts'au	擎, Pún	樓, Lau	撞, Chong
握, Át	揪, Ts'au	搜, Sau	撻, Lín	搥, Fai
揼, Chá	搥, Ts'un	揼, Shák	搥, Lò	撫, Fú
揼, Ch'áp	搥, Tsung	搥, Shín	搥, Luk	搥, Kú
搥, Ch'ui	揼, ūn	搥, Síp	摩, Mo	搥, Kí
搥, Fai	揼, ūn	搥, Sò	摹, Mò	搥, Lau
搥, Hái	搥, Yap	搥, Sún	摸, Mok	搥, Lau
搥, Kán	搥, Yau	搥, T'áp	揼, Ngáu	搥, Liu
搥, K'ín	搥, Yéung	搥, Tò	揼, Ngò	搥, Náu
搥, K'ít	搥, Chá ¹⁰	搥, T'ong	搥, Ping	搥, Nín
搥, Kw'ái	搥, Ch'á	搥, Ts'éung	搥, P'íu	搥, Pán
搥, Lá	搥, Ch'ui	搥, Ts'éung	搥, Sát	搥, P'ít
搥, Mió	搥, Ch'uk	搥, Ts'ò	搥, Shū	搥, P'ít
搥, Nám	搥, Hín	搥, Tsun	搥, Tau	搥, Po
搥, Níp	搥, Ió	搥, Wá	搥, Ts'ám	搥, P'ok
搥, òm	搥, Kam	搥, Wan	搥, Ts'im	搥, Put
搥, Pung	搥, Kau	搥, Chák ¹¹	搥, Ts'ái	搥, Sai
搥, Sau	搥, Kw'ái	搥, Chí	搥, T'án	搥, Sz'
搥, Shín	搥, Mít	搥, Chik	搥, Chán ¹²	搥, Sít
搥, Sít	搥, Nik	搥, Ch'p	搥, Ch'é	搥, Tán
搥, T'ai	搥, Pok	搥, K'au	搥, Ch'áng	搥, Táp
搥, T'ai	搥, Pong	搥, K'in	搥, Ch'áng	搥, Ts'im
搥, Típ	搥, Pún	搥, Kwák Kwok	搥, Ch'it	搥, Tr'ót

<p>潤 ün 過 Chá¹³ 擇 Chák 撼 Hòm 擒 K'am 擊 Kik 檢 Kíp 擎 K'ing 據 Ka 擄 Lò 播 Lú 擘 Mák 換 Mek 揆 ò 拊 P'ik 捶 Sáp 擅 Shín 擔 Tám 擔 Tám 撻 T'át 搯 Tong 操 Ts'ò 擁 Ung 擠 Yung¹⁴ 擠 Chai</p>	<p>擢 Chák 擬 f 攔 Kok 檻 Lám 擊 Lám 擗 Ning 擗 Pan 擗 Tò 擗 T'oi 擗 Tsai 擗 Ts'át 擗 Wok 擗 Chák¹⁵ 擗 Fok 擗 Iú 擗 Láp 擗 Líp 擗 Lui 擗 Mít 擗 Pái 擗 P'án 擗 Ts'ün 擗 Fok¹⁶ 擗 Lám</p>	<p>攔 Lung 攔 Ch'ám¹⁷ 攔 Láu 攔 Nong 攔 Yéung 攔 Ying 攔 Ch'ün¹⁸ 攔 Kw'ái 攔 Shíp 攔 Sung 攔 Kw'an¹⁹ 攔 Lí 攔 Lo 攔 Lün 攔 T'án 攔 Fok 攔 Káu²⁰ 攔 Tong 攔 Mán²⁵</p>	<p>支 Chí</p>	<p>支 P'ok 攷 Iáu 收 Shau 攷 Hok³ 攷 Koi 攷 Kung 攷 Yau 攷 Ching⁴ 攷 Fong 攷 Kú⁵ 攷 Háu⁶ 攷 Ch'ik⁷ 攷 Kau 攷 Káu 攷 Káu 攷 Man 攷 Ngò 攷 Pái 攷 Tsú 攷 ü 攷 K'í⁸ 攷 Kòm 攷 Pai 攷 Sán</p>
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64 手
 65 支
 66 支
 支

66 支
67 文
68 斗
69 斤
70 方

散¹ Sán
敦² Tun
敬³ King
敵⁴ Háu
戲⁵ Chá
數⁶ Fú
毆⁷ K'á
數⁸ Shò
數⁹ Shò
數¹⁰ Shok
敵¹¹ Tik
整¹² Ching
斂¹³ Lím
斃¹⁴ Tò
斃¹⁵ Yik
斃¹⁶ Pai

文¹ Man
牽² Kú
斋³ Chái
斌⁴ Pan
斐⁵ Fí
斑⁶ Pán
編⁷ Pán
顯⁸ Lán

斗¹ Tau
料² Liú
斛³ Huk
斜⁴ T'ó
斜⁵ T'ó
罕⁶ Ká
斟⁷ Cham
幹⁸ Wát

斤¹ Kan
斥² Ch'ik
斧³ Fa
斫⁴ T'óung
斫⁵ Chéuk
斬⁶ Chám
斯⁷ Sz'
斯⁸ San
新⁹ T'uk
斲¹⁰ Tún
斲¹¹ Tún

方¹ Fong
於² ū
施³ Shí
旂⁴ Yau
旃⁵ Chín
旃⁶ K'í
旌⁷ Lá
旌⁸ Mò
旃⁹ P'ái
旃¹⁰ P'ong
旌¹¹ Sün
旌¹² Tsing
族¹³ Tsuk
族¹⁴ Chid
族¹⁵ Lau
旗¹⁶ K'í
旗¹⁷ Fán

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庀 ⁵ Kwai	庾 ⁵ ũ		廸 ² Tik	弄 ² Lung	井 ² 57
庇 ⁶ Pi	廉 ¹⁰ Lím		建 ⁶ Kín	弄 ² fm	
序 ² Tsò	廊 ¹¹ Long		廻 ⁶ ūi	弈 ² Yik	
府 ⁵ Fú	庀 ¹¹ Sau			弈 ² Pai	
庚 ⁶ Kang	廊 ¹¹ Fok				
庖 ⁷ Miú	廛 ¹² Kan				
庖 ⁷ P'áu	廛 ¹² Liú				
底 ⁸ Tai	廛 ¹² Yam				
店 ⁹ Tím	廛 ¹² Ch'ín				
度 ² Tò	廛 ¹² Ch'ong				
度 ² Tok	廚 ¹³ Ch'ü				
庠 ¹⁰ Ts'ung	廢 ¹⁴ Fai				
庠 ¹⁰ Yau	廣 ¹⁵ Kwong				
庫 ⁷ Fú	廟 ¹⁶ Miú				
庭 ⁸ T'ing	廡 ¹⁷ Mò				
座 ² Tso	廡 ¹⁷ Sz'				
康 ⁸ Hong	廡 ¹⁷ Kái				
庵 ⁹ òm	廡 ¹⁷ Lam				
庫 ² Pi	廡 ¹⁷ Lú				
庶 ¹ Shü					

72 日
73 日
74 日
75 月
木

暹¹ Ts'im
暹² Ts'ung
暹³ Héung
暖¹ Oi
暖² Fan
暖³ Iú
暖⁴ Mung
暖⁵ Sa
暖⁶ Fong
暖⁷ Puk
暖⁸ Lung
暖⁹ Nong
暖¹⁰ Lai
暖¹¹ Shái

日¹ üt
由² Ká
曲³ Huk
曲⁴ Kuk
曳⁵ Yai
更⁶ Kang
更⁷ Ang
更⁸ Kang
曷⁹ Hot
書¹⁰ Shū
曼¹¹ Mán
曹¹² Ts'ò
替¹³ T'ai
曾¹⁴ Tsang
曾¹⁵ Ts'ang
最¹⁶ Tsui
會¹⁷ ūi
竭¹⁸ K'it

月¹ üt
有² Yau
服³ Fuk
朋⁴ P'ang
朕⁵ Cham
朕⁶ Shok
期⁷ Long
望⁸ Mong
朝⁹ Chiú
朝¹⁰ Ch'ú
暮¹¹ Kí
期¹² K'í
期¹³ K'í
期¹⁴ Mung
期¹⁵ Mung
期¹⁶ Lung

木¹ Muk
不² Tun
札³ Chát
未⁴ Mi
未⁵ Mút
未⁶ Mút
本⁷ Pún
朮⁸ Shut
朱⁹ Chā
朱¹⁰ Chā
朴¹¹ P'ok
朶¹² To
朶¹³ To
朶¹⁴ Ts'z'
朽¹⁵ Yau
朽¹⁶ Yau
杉¹⁷ Ch'ám
杖¹⁸ Chéung
朶¹⁹ Ch'í
朶²⁰ Ch'uk
杏²¹ Hang
杌²² Kí
杌²³ Kon
杌²⁴ Kong
李²⁵ Lí
杌²⁶ Chéuk
杌²⁷ Chéuk
杌²⁸ Ngat

杌¹ Niá
杌² Tai
杌³ Tò
材⁴ Ts'oi
材⁵ Ts'án
杌⁶ 6
杌⁷ Yik
杌⁸ Cham
杌⁹ Cháp
枝¹⁰ Chí
杌¹¹ Ch'ú
杌¹² Ch'ú
杌¹³ Fan
杌¹⁴ Fong
杌¹⁵ Hong
杰¹⁶ Kít
杌¹⁷ Kò
杌¹⁸ Kwo
林¹⁹ Lam
杌²⁰ Mút
杌²¹ Mút
杌²² Mai
杌²³ Nám

千, Ch'ik	從, Tsung	心, Sam	怎, Cham	怨, ün
仿, Fong	從, Ts'ung	必, Pít	慚, Sham	快, Yéung
役, Yik	得, Tak	忒, T'ò	怵, Chut	愜, Át
征, Ching	御, ü	志, Chí	怵, Fong	恥, Ch'í
佛, Fat	復, Fuk	忌, Kí	怵, Fú	怵, Ch'ung
彼, Pí	健, Kín	忘, Mong	怯, Híp	怵, Fong
徂, Ts'ò	徂, P'ín	忙, Mong	怡, í	恢, Fúí
往, Wong	徂, Ts'un	忒, T'ik	急, Kap	恨, Han
往, Wong	徂, Wong	付, Ts'un	怪, Kwái	恒, Hang
很, Han	徂, Hai	忍, Yan	悵, Nán	恰, Hap
後, Hau	徂, Iú	忠, Chung	悵, Ní	忒, Háu
律, Lut	徂, Mí	忒, Ch'ung	怒, Nò	恐, Hung
徇, Sun	徂, P'eng	忒, Fái	怕, P'á	恪, K'ok
待, Toi	徂, Ching	忒, Fán	忒, Pí	恭, Kung
徇, Gi	徂, Ch'it	忒, Fat	忒, Pò	悵, Lun
徇, Yéung	徂, Tak	忒, 'Ng	性, Sing	怨, Nan
徑, King	徂, Hia	忒, Ním	思, Sz'	惡, Nuk
徇, T'ò	徂, Fai	忒, Nuk	思, Sz'	恃, Shí
徇, Ts'ò		忒, Pín	思, T'át	恕, Shò
徇, Loi		忒, Sham	怵, T'íp	息, Sik
御, Ngá		忒, T'im	怵, Toi	徇, Sun
徇, P'ui		忒, Wái	怵, Tsok	恤, Sut
徇, Sái		忒, Yan	怵, 6	怵, T'im
徇, Sung				

60
千
61
心
↑
↓

75

木

梓 ¹ Tsz'	根 ² Kū	楮 ¹ Ch'u	椽 ¹ Ūn	榛 ¹ Tsun
桶 ¹ T'ung	棺 ¹ Kūn	椿 ¹ Ch'un	椰 ¹ Yé	槐 ¹ Wái
椰 ¹ Yé	棍 ¹ Kwan	福 ¹ Fuk	楊 ¹ Yéung	榮 ¹ Wing
櫻 ¹ Yui	梔 ¹ Kwok	楓 ¹ Fung	楹 ¹ Ying	榕 ¹ Yung
棧 ¹ Chan ⁸	梭 ¹ Ling	施 ¹ í	榨 ¹ Chá ¹⁰	槿 ¹ Chá
根 ¹ Ch'an	棉 ¹ Min	業 ¹ íp	槎 ¹ Ch'á	樵 ¹ Ché
淨 ¹ Chang	棒 ¹ Páng	楷 ¹ K'ai	槌 ¹ Ch'ui	樟 ¹ Chéung
桐 ¹ Ch'au	棚 ¹ P'áng	械 ¹ Kám	樞 ¹ Fí	椿 ¹ Chong
棹 ¹ Cháu	森 ¹ Sham	極 ¹ Kik	構 ¹ Kau	樞 ¹ Ch'u
棹 ¹ Chéuk	棣 ¹ Tai	棟 ¹ Lín	槁 ¹ Kò	槿 ¹ Kan
植 ¹ Chik	豚 ¹ Téuk	楞 ¹ Ling	摧 ¹ K'ok	樛 ¹ Kau
椎 ¹ Ch'ui	棠 ¹ T'ong	楣 ¹ Mí	榴 ¹ Lau	橄 ¹ K'oi
芬 ¹ Fan	棲 ¹ Ts'ai	梁 ¹ Muk	榔 ¹ Long	樓 ¹ Lau
菜 ¹ Fan	楓 ¹ Tsau	楠 ¹ Nám	楨 ¹ Lung	樛 ¹ Léung
排 ¹ Fí	椒 ¹ Tsiú	奇 ¹ Shū	榜 ¹ Pong	樂 ¹ Lok
槁 ¹ Hám	棗 ¹ Tsò	杞 ¹ Sz'	槃 ¹ P'an	樂 ¹ Ngok
棄 ¹ Hí	樛 ¹ Ts'oi	櫟 ¹ Típ	槃 ¹ Shok	樂 ¹ Ngau
樵 ¹ Hün	棕 ¹ Tsung	楫 ¹ Tsíp	樹 ¹ Shū	模 ¹ Mò
椅 ¹ í	棟 ¹ Tung	梭 ¹ Tsung	榿 ¹ Shui	樛 ¹ Pat
榮 ¹ K'ai	椀 ¹ Ūn	楯 ¹ T'un	樛 ¹ Sun	標 ¹ Piú
棋 ¹ K'í	槿 ¹ Cham ⁹	楔 ¹ ü	楊 ¹ T'áp	翁 ¹ P'ò
棘 ¹ Kik	槿 ¹ Ching	榆 ¹ ü	榿 ¹ Tsé	樛 ¹ Sai
据 ¹ Kū	楚 ¹ Ch'o	椴 ¹ ū	槍 ¹ Ts'éung	樛 ¹ Sham
				樛 ¹ Shū

75 木 76 欠

稗 ¹ Sut	稟 ¹ T'ok	棒 ¹ Ning	擺 ¹⁹ Lo	欠 ¹ Hím
稈 ² Tsáp	樵 ¹ Ts'id	檣 ¹ Pan	樂 ¹⁹ Lün	次 ¹ Ts'z'
樂 ¹ Tséung	樽 ¹ Tsun	檣 ¹ Tang	欄 ²¹ Pá	欣 ⁴ Yan
槲 ¹ Ts'im	檣 ¹ Tung	檣 ¹ T'ò	鬱 ²² Wat	歎 ⁶ K'at
槽 ¹ Ts'ò	樺 ¹ Wá	檣 ¹ T'oi		歎 ⁷ Koi
檄 ¹ Ts'uk	橫 ¹³ Wáng	檣 ¹⁵ Kò		歎 ⁷ Fún
樅 ¹ Tsung	檉 ¹³ Ch'ing	檣 ¹ Lik		歎 ⁷ Hí
檉 ² Yéung	檄 ¹ Hat	檣 ¹ Lò		歎 ⁷ Oi
檉 ¹² Ch'áng	檉 ¹ ím	檣 ¹ Lú		歎 ⁷ Shok
橙 ¹ Ch'áng	檉 ¹ Ká	檣 ¹ Tsít		歎 ⁷ Yuk
楓 ¹ f	檉 ¹ K'am	檣 ² Tuk		歎 ⁸ Hí
槲 ¹ Jú	檉 ¹ Kéung	檣 ¹⁶ Ch'an		歎 ⁸ òm
槲 ¹ Náu	檢 ¹ Kím	檣 ¹ Lik		歎 ⁸ Yam
橘 ¹ Kat	榮 ¹ K'ing	檣 ¹ Lò		歎 ⁹ Háp
橘 ¹ Kwat	檉 ¹ Kúi	檣 ¹ Lung		歎 ⁹ Hít
機 ¹ Kí	檉 ¹ T'an	檣 ¹ P'an		歎 ¹⁰ Yam
橘 ¹ Kiu	檉 ¹ Tong	檣 ¹⁷ Lám		歎 ¹⁰ Híp
檉 ¹ Kò	檉 ¹ Ts'éung	檣 ¹ Lán		歌 ¹¹ Ko
檉 ¹ Kòm	檉 ¹ Yik	檣 ¹ Lán		歌 ¹¹ Au
槲 ¹ Kút	檉 ¹⁴ Cháu	檣 ¹ Ling		歎 ¹² T'an
槲 ¹ P'ok	檉 ² Kwai	檣 ¹ Yan		歎 ¹² Hú
槲 ¹ Puk	檉 ² Lám	檣 ¹ Ying		歎 ¹³ Lim
樹 ² Shú	檉 ² Mung	檣 ¹⁸ K'un		歎 ¹⁴ ü
檉 ² Shun				
檉 ¹ T'áp				

62 戈	截, Ch'ekuk	戶 ⁶	手 ^{Shau}	抗 ¹ , K'ong	拂 ¹ , Fat
63 戶	戴, Tái ¹⁴	尾, Ak	才, Ts'oi	挾 ¹ , K'at	拊 ¹ , Fú
64 手		房, Fong ⁴	扎, Chát	技 ¹ , Man	拊 ¹ , K'ín
		屏, Fú	劫, Lak	扭 ¹ , Nan	拊 ¹ , K'ín
		戾, Lui	扒, P'á	把 ¹ , P'á	拊 ¹ , K'ín
		所 ¹ , Sho	扑, P'ok	批 ¹ , P'ai	拊 ¹ , Kwái
		所 ¹ , Sho	打, Tá	批 ² , P'án	拊 ¹ , Kwái
		局 ⁵ , Kwing	杈, Ch'á ³	板 ¹ , P'án	拊 ¹ , Kwái
		扁 ¹ , P'ín	扞 ² , Hon	承 ¹ , Shing	拊 ¹ , Kwái
		扁 ¹ , P'ín	扣 ¹ , K'au	扞 ¹ , Shu	拊 ¹ , Kwái
		屙 ¹ , í	扛, Kong	扞 ¹ , Shu	拊 ¹ , Kwái
		屙 ¹ , í	扛, At	扞 ¹ , Tau	拊 ¹ , Kwái
		屙 ¹ , í	扛, Ngat	扞 ¹ , Tau	拊 ¹ , Kwái
		屙 ¹ , í	扛, T'ok	扞 ¹ , Tau	拊 ¹ , Kwái
		屙 ¹ , í	扛, Ak ⁴	扞 ¹ , Yik	拊 ¹ , Kwái
		屙 ¹ , í	扛, Ch'áp	扞 ¹ , Áp ⁵	拊 ¹ , Kwái
		屙 ¹ , í	扛, Cháu	扞 ¹ , Át	拊 ¹ , Kwái
		屙 ¹ , í	扛, Cháu	扞 ¹ , Áu	拊 ¹ , Kwái
		屙 ¹ , í	扛, Ch'áu	扞 ¹ , Áu	拊 ¹ , Kwái
		屙 ¹ , í	扛, Ch'ó	扞 ¹ , Ch'ák	拊 ¹ , Kwái
		屙 ¹ , í	扛, Chít	扞 ¹ , Ch'au	拊 ¹ , Kwái
		屙 ¹ , í	扛, Fan	扞 ¹ , Ch'é	拊 ¹ , Kwái
		屙 ¹ , í	扛, Fú	扞 ¹ , Chik	拊 ¹ , Kwái
		屙 ¹ , í	扛, Kí	扞 ¹ , Ch'í	拊 ¹ , Kwái
		屙 ¹ , í	扛, K'ong	扞 ¹ , Ch'ít	拊 ¹ , Kwái

INDEX OF CHARACTERS.

母 ¹ Mò	比 ¹ Pí	毛 ¹ Mò	氏 ² Shí	气 ¹ F
母 ² Mò	比 ² Pí	毡 ¹ Chín	民 ¹ Man	氛 ¹ F
每 ¹ Měi	比 ³ Pí	毡 ² Sín	氏 ² Tai	氣 ¹ F
越 ¹ Né	毗 ¹ Pí	毡 ³ Hò	氓 ¹ Man	氣 ² Y
毒 ² Tuk	毳 ^{1 2} Ts'ám	毳 ¹ K'au		氣 ³ Y
毓 ¹ Yuk		毳 ² T'án		氣 ⁴ Y
		毳 ³ Ts'ui		
		駝 ¹ Hot		
		毳 ¹ Soi		
		駝 ² Yung		
		毳 ³ Chín		

85	水	Shui	冲	Ch'ung	治	Chí	泌	Pí	決	Yéung
水	迷	T'am	汾	Fan	沾	Chím	汗	P'ing	治	Ap
水	承	Wing	沂	f	沼	Chiu	波	Po	洲	Hóp
	汁	Chap	汲	K'ap	注	Chú	泊	Pok	洲	Chau
	汜	Fán	決	Kút	沸	Fai	洋	P'án	洙	Chá
	求	K'au	汨	Kwat	浚	Fát	泄	Shíp	洧	Fúi
	汀	T'ing	汶	Man	泛	Fán	泄	Sít	洧	Hung
	汭	Ch'á	汶	Mat	泛	Fung	泄	Yai	洪	Hung
	池	Ch'í	沔	Mín	法	Fát	沂	Sò	洪	f
	汎	Fán	沔	Muk	況	Fong	泗	Sz'	洧	f
	汗	Hon	沒	Mút	河	Ho	泰	T'ai	洧	f
	承	Hung	汴	Pín	河	Kóm	沱	T'ó	洧	Kí
	江	Kong	沛	P'úi	泔	Ká	洧	Ts'ai	汧	Kín
	汕	Shán	沙	Shá	沽	Kwing	沮	Tsú	汧	Kong
	汭	Shéuk	沈	Sham	洞	Lik	沮	Tsú	洧	Kwik
	汎	Sun	沓	Táp	泐	Lui	泉	Ts'ün	洧	Kwong
	沙	Tsik	泰	T'ám	泐	Man	沿	Tsz'	洛	Lok
	汜	Ts'z'	泌	Tsam	沫	Múi	沿	Ün	派	P'ai
	汚	ó	池	Tun	沫	Mút	泣	Ün	洒	Sai
	汗	ó	汭	ó	泥	Nai	泣	Wing	洗	Sai
	汝	ü	汪	Wong	泥	Ní	泣	Yap	洧	Sít
	沈	Ch'am	汭	Yui	泡	P'áu	洧	Yat	洧	Sun
	沉	Ch'am	沃	Yuk	泡	P'ò	油	Yau	洧	Tán
	止	Chí					泗	Yau	津	Tsun

洞 ²	Tung	浦 ²	Pò	涼 ²	Léung	清 ²	Tsing	淘 ²	Kwang
迦 ²	ü	淳 ²	Pat	凌 ²	Ling	淙 ²	Tsung	渦 ²	Kwo
涸 ²	Gi	泔 ²	Sham	淚 ²	Lui	淞 ²	Ts'ung	涸 ²	Mi
涸 ²	ün	涉 ²	Shíp	淥 ²	Luk	描 ²	Tsz'	灑 ²	Mín
活 ²	Gi	涎 ²	Sín	淪 ²	Lun	淤 ²	ü	渺 ²	Miú
狂 ²	Yam	消 ²	Sid	淪 ²	Nam	淵 ²	ün	涸 ²	Nap
洋 ²	Yéung	涕 ²	T'ai	淪 ²	Náu	淮 ²	Wái	涸 ²	Yap
浸 ²	Cham	涂 ²	T'ò	涯 ²	Ngái	混 ²	Wan	涸 ²	Pái
新 ²	Chít	浸 ²	Tsam	清 ²	Ngái	涇 ²	Yam	涸 ²	Pán
漏 ²	Ch'ung	洩 ²	Tsíp	深 ²	Sham	液 ²	Yat	湘 ²	Séung
浮 ²	Fau	洩 ²	Tsun	淑 ²	Shuk	渥 ²	Ak	滑 ²	Su
浩 ²	Hò	浣 ²	ün	渥 ²	Shuu	渣 ²	Chá	涸 ²	T'ím
海 ²	Hoi	忍 ²	Yan	浙 ²	Sik	測 ²	Ch'ak	涸 ²	T'ing
涇 ²	King	浥 ²	Yap	淬 ²	Sui	湛 ²	Chám	涸 ²	Tip
涓 ²	Kün	浴 ²	Yuk	淖 ²	Tak	湜 ²	Chuk	渡 ²	Tò
流 ²	Lau	潯 ²	Fan	淖 ²	Tám	渚 ²	Chü	湯 ²	T'ong
澗 ²	Lí	泥 ²	Fí	湜 ²	Tóuk	渚 ²	Fung	湜 ²	Ts'au
浪 ²	Long	澗 ²	Hám	添 ²	T'ím	渚 ²	Hot	湜 ²	Ts'au
澗 ²	Múi	澗 ²	ím	渚 ²	T'ín	渚 ²	ím	湜 ²	Táin
澗 ²	Níp	淇 ²	K'í	渚 ²	T'ò	渚 ²	Kái	湜 ²	T'un
涖 ²	Oi	涖 ²	K'ok	渚 ²	Ts'ai	渚 ²	Kám	湖 ²	ó
涖 ²	Tsz'	涖 ²	Kwik	渚 ²	Ts'ín	渚 ²	Kong	渚 ²	ü
涖 ²	Ping	淋 ²	Lam	渚 ²	Tsing	渚 ²	K'ü	渚 ²	Gi
								渚 ²	ün

85
水
水
水

86
 水
 水
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渙 ² Hn	滂 ² Pong	漠 ² Hon	漿 ² Tatung	潯 ² Lan
渭 ² Wai	澳 ² San	漪 ² i	漸 ² Teim	潯 ² Lut
澇 ² Wák	淫 ² Shap	演 ² ín	漕 ² Tso	潯 ² Pá
溫 ² Wan	滕 ² Tang	灝 ² K'oi	淮 ² T'ai	潯 ² Páng
渾 ² Wan	眞 ² Tin	浪 ² Kw'an	漬 ² Tsz	潘 ² P'an
湟 ² Wong	滌 ² Tik	漏 ² Lau	漚 ² T'an	潯 ² Pát
湮 ² Yan	滔 ² T'ò	滴 ² Lí	澣 ² 6	潯 ² Shán
游 ² Yau	滄 ² Tr'ong	漣 ² Lin	漁 ² ū	潯 ² Shán
湧 ² Yung	濤 ² Tsun	漉 ² Luk	漑 ² Wá	澣 ² Shá
除 ¹⁰ Ch'ò	滋 ² Tsz	漫 ² Mán	滌 ² Yan	澣 ² Si
準 ² Chun	滓 ² Tsz	漫 ² Mán	滌 ² Yéung	澣 ² Tán
溪 ² K'ai	源 ² ün	漠 ² Mok	澄 ² Ch'ing	潯 ² Tr'im
溝 ² Kan	淵 ² Wan	滿 ² Mún	澈 ² Ch'ò	潯 ² Tr'im
渚 ² Kán	滑 ² Wát	漉 ² Piá	潮 ² Ch'ó	潯 ² Tr'ung
滾 ² Kw'an	溢 ² Yat	源 ² Piá	渚 ² Chó	潯 ² Tung
溜 ² Lau	海 ² Yuk	滲 ² Sam	潰 ² Fui	潯 ² Wong
溲 ² Lut	溶 ² Yung	滲 ² Sham	澗 ² Kán	滄 ² Yap
微 ² Mí	滬 ² Au ¹¹	澈 ² Sau	澗 ² Kit	澗 ² Yun ¹³
溟 ² Ming	滯 ² Chai	滑 ² Shun	澆 ² Kiá	澤 ² Chak
滅 ² Mè	滯 ² Ch'áu	旋 ² Sün	澆 ² Kát	濁 ² Chak
溺 ² Nik	漳 ² Chéung	漂 ² T'áp	潦 ² Lò	漬 ² Fan
溺 ² Nió	漲 ² Chéung	滴 ² Tik	勞 ² Lò	漬 ² P'an
溥 ² P'ò	滹 ² Fú	漆 ² Ts'at	潞 ² Lò	滄 ² Fú

无 ¹ Mò	日 ² Yat	昔 ¹ Sik	晰 ¹ Chai ⁷	啓 ¹ Man
既 ¹ Kí	旧 ² Kau	旺 ² Wong	晝 ¹ Chau	暖 ¹ Nūn
	旦 ¹ Tán	听 ¹ Yan	晦 ¹ Fúi	暗 ¹ òm
	旦 ² Tán	昭 ¹ Ch'ia ⁵	晞 ¹ Hí	暑 ¹ Shū
	盲 ¹ Chí	昶 ¹ Ch'ong	睨 ¹ ín	暈 ¹ Wan
	旭 ¹ Huk	春 ¹ Ch'un	晚 ¹ Mán	暘 ¹ Yéung
	早 ¹ Tò	昴 ¹ Máu	晤 ¹ Ng	暎 ¹ Ying
	旬 ¹ Ts'un	昧 ¹ Mói	晡 ¹ Pò	暢 ¹ Ch'éung ¹⁰
	旱 ¹ Hon ³	曷 ¹ Ping	晨 ¹ Shan	曷 ¹ Kò
	肝 ¹ Hoa	是 ¹ Shí	晟 ¹ Shing	曷 ¹ Hon ¹¹
	昰 ¹ Chak ⁴	星 ¹ Sing	智 ¹ Chí ⁸	暮 ¹ Mò
	昌 ¹ Ch'éung	咎 ¹ Tsán	景 ¹ King	臆 ¹ Nik
	昏 ¹ Fan	昨 ¹ Tsok	暑 ¹ Kwai	暴 ¹ Pò
	昉 ¹ Fong	映 ¹ Yéung	晾 ¹ Long	暴 ¹ Puk
	昊 ¹ Hò	昱 ¹ Yuk	普 ¹ P'ò	瞽 ¹ Sít
	易 ¹ í	晏 ¹ An ⁶	皙 ¹ Sik	瞽 ¹ Tsám
	易 ² Yik	晁 ¹ Chiú	晰 ¹ Sik	暄 ¹ Ai ¹²
	昆 ¹ Kwan	晌 ¹ Héung	晶 ¹ Tsing	暄 ¹ Hí
	旻 ¹ Man	阻 ¹ Hūn	晴 ¹ Ts'ing	曉 ¹ Híu
	明 ¹ Ming	晒 ¹ Shái	暉 ¹ Fai ⁹	暨 ¹ K'í
	昂 ¹ Ngong	時 ¹ Shí	暇 ¹ Há	曆 ¹ Lik
	昞 ¹ Pán	晉 ¹ Tsun	暄 ¹ Hūn	暉 ¹ Shíp
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				毳 ⁹	Hot					
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汗 ¹ Hon	沒 ¹ Mút	河 ¹ Ho	洩 ¹ T'o	洺 Kí
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江 Kong	沛 ¹ P'ei	沽 ¹ Kú	沮 ¹ Tsú	洺 Kong
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洋 ² Yéung	涕 ² T'ai	淖 ² Náu	淮 ² Wái	湃 ² Pái
浸 ² Cham	涂 ² T'ò	涯 ² Ngái	混 ² Wan	漇 ² Pán
新 ² Chít	浸 ² Team	清 ² Ngáu	淫 ² Yam	湘 ² Séung
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浮 ² Fau	浚 ² Tsun	淑 ² Shuk	渥 ² Ak	牯 ² T'ím
浩 ² Hò	浣 ² Gn	淳 ² Shun	渣 ² Chá	渟 ² T'ing
海 ² Hoi	忍 ² Yan	浙 ² Sik	測 ² Ch'ak	渌 ² Típ
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涓 ² Kún	浴 ² Yuk	淖 ² Tak	湜 ² Chik	湯 ² T'ong
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澗 ² Lá	泥 ² Fí	源 ² Téuk	風 ² Fung	湊 ² Ts'au
浪 ² Long	涵 ² Hám	添 ² T'ím	渴 ² Hot	湔 ² Tsín
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涅 ² Níp	淇 ² K'í	洵 ² T'ò	涪 ² Kái	湖 ² G
涖 ² Oi	涸 ² K'ok	淩 ² Ts'ai	滅 ² Kám	淪 ² ŭ
涖 ² Tsz'	減 ² Kwik	淺 ² Ts'ín	港 ² Kong	涇 ² Gi
浜 ² Ping	淋 ² Lam	淨 ² Tsing	渠 ² K'ü	浚 ² Gn

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溫 ²	Wan	滕 ²	T'ang	溉 ²	K'oi	淮 ²	T'ui	澎 ²	P'áng
渾 ²	Wan	滇 ²	Tín	液 ²	Kw'an	漬 ²	T'ei	潘 ²	P'an
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穉 ³	Wei	窠 ¹⁴	Ch'éung	窠 ¹⁹	Lung			笱 ¹¹	Pan	
穉 ⁴	Tsai	窠 ¹⁵	Tiò	窠 ²⁰	Tsò			笱 ¹²	P'úi	
穉 ⁵	Wan	窠 ¹⁶	Ch'éung	窠 ²¹	Sít			笱 ¹³	Shang	
穉 ⁶	Wok	窠 ¹⁷	Káu	窠 ²²				笱 ¹⁴	Tai	
穉 ⁷	Yeung	窠 ¹⁸	Kw'an	窠 ²³				笱 ¹⁵	T'an	
		窠 ¹⁹	Ch'au	窠 ²⁴				笱 ¹⁶	T'at	

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笛 ²	Tik	簪 ²	Sháu	屏 ²	Ping	簞 ²	Lak	簍 ²	Wong
筍 ²	Tsz'	筭 ²	Sún	箱 ²	Séung	簞 ²	Lau	簍 ²	ín ¹³
策 ⁶	Ch'ák	簞 ²	T'ung	筭 ²	Sún	簞 ²	Luk	簍 ²	Ka
筑 ²	Chuk	筭 ²	Chang	箭 ²	Tsin	簞 ²	Mít	簍 ²	Kwo
筏 ²	Fat	筭 ²	Cháp	節 ²	Tsít	簞 ²	P'ái	簍 ²	Lín
篋 ²	Hong	筭 ²	Chau	筒 ²	Wo	簞 ²	Pat	簍 ²	P'o
篋 ²	Kw'ang	筭 ²	Hong	篋 ²	Wong	簞 ²	P'ung	簍 ²	P'o
筭 ²	Kai	筭 ²	Kí	筭 ²	Yéuk	簞 ²	Siú	簍 ²	Trím
筭 ²	Kan	筭 ²	K'ím	筭 ²	Ch'au ¹⁰	簞 ²	Tau	簍 ²	Ch'au ¹⁴
筭 ²	Kung	筭 ²	Ko	筭 ²	Ch'í	簞 ²	Tik	簍 ²	Lám
筭 ²	Pat	筭 ²	Kún	筭 ²	Ch'ü	簞 ²	Ts'ám	簍 ²	Nip
筭 ²	Sun	筭 ²	Pi	筭 ²	Fí	簞 ²	Tsuk	簍 ²	Tik
筭 ²	T'ang	筭 ²	Pok	筭 ²	Fú	簞 ²	Ts'uk	簍 ²	Tsuk
筭 ²	Táp	筭 ²	Sháp	筭 ²	Kau	簞 ²	Wai	簍 ²	Chau ¹⁵
筭 ²	Ts'ün	筭 ²	Sún	筭 ²	Kò	簞 ²	Fú ¹²	簍 ²	Fán
筭 ²	T'ung	筭 ²	Tsin	筭 ²	K'ok	簞 ²	Kán	簍 ²	T'ang
筭 ²	Chü ⁷	筭 ²	Cham ⁹	筭 ²	Shai	簞 ²	Lò	簍 ²	Lái ¹⁶
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筭 ²	Káp	筭 ²	Fán	筭 ²	Tuk	簞 ²	Sun	簍 ²	Luk
筭 ²	Kú	筭 ²	Háp	筭 ²	Chak ¹¹	簞 ²	Tán	簍 ²	Lung
筭 ²	Kún	筭 ²	Hau	筭 ²	Chuk	簞 ²	Tang	簍 ²	T'ok
筭 ²	Kwan	筭 ²	Pín	筭 ²	K'au	簞 ²	T'ím	簍 ²	Tsin
筭 ²	Long	筭 ²	P'ín	筭 ²	Kwai	簞 ²	Tsám	簍 ²	K'í ¹⁷
筭 ²	Shai	筭 ²		筭 ²		簞 ²		簍 ²	

蓬 Pín	米 Mai	糯 Sù	糸 Sz'	紉 Tám	11
蕭 Yéuk	粉 Fán	樓 Tsung	系 Hai	紉 Tau	夕
籬 Lí	批 Pí	糊 G	糾 Kau	紉 Tiá	11
籬 Lo	粘 Chím	糗 Ch'au	紉 Chau	紉 Wan	米
籬 ím	粒 Nap	糕 Hò	紅 Hung	紉 Yam	12
籬 Yéuk	粕 P'ok	穀 Kuk	紉 Kí	紉 Ch'an	糸
	粗 Ts'ò	糖 T'ong	紉 Ts'un	紉 Ch'au	
	粧 Chong	糞 Fan	紉 ün	紉 Ch'ü	
	粥 Chuk	糠 Hong	紉 Yen	紉 Chung	
	粦 Lun	糜 Mí	紉 Yéuk	紉 Chut	
	栖 Sai	糜 Tséung	紉 Chí	紉 Fat	
	粟 Suk	糟 Tsò	紉 Fan	紉 Fat	
	粢 Tsz'	糕 Ts'ò	紉 Fau	紉 ín	
	粢 üt	糗 Ch'í	紉 Fong	紉 Kau	
	桴 Fú	糗 Ch'í	紉 K'ap	紉 Kóm	
	梗 Kang	糗 Léung	紉 Lun	紉 Kwing	
	梁 Léung	糗 Sán	紉 Man	紉 Lui	
	糗 Léung	糗 No	紉 Náp	紉 Lui	
	粢 Ts'án	糗 Lai	紉 Nau	紉 Pún	
	粢 Lun	糗 Tik	紉 Shá	紉 Sai	
	粢 P'í	糗 T'í	紉 Shák	紉 Shán	
	粹 Sui		紉 Sok	紉 Shí	
	粹 Tsing		紉 Shu	紉 Shí	
	精 Tsung		紉 Shún	紉 Shí	
	粽 Tsung		紉 Sú	紉 Shí	

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縋	Sit	絹	Kau	緞	Kw'an	緝	Man	緝	Kau
縋	To	細	Kw'an	縋	Lau	縋	Min	縋	Sok
組	Tso	細	Kwik	縋	Ling	縋	Min	縋	To
紫	Tsz	縋	Pong	縋	Luk	縋	Pin	縋	Tau
縋	Hun	縋	Put	縋	Lun	縋	Pin	縋	Ts'ai
縋	K'ap	縋	Sau	縋	Min	縋	Séung	縋	Tsun
縋	Kán	縋	Siu	縋	Mong	縋	Sin	縋	Un
縋	Kit	縋	Sui	縋	P'ang	縋	Su	縋	Un
縋	Kit	縋	T'ai	縋	Shau	縋	Sz'	縋	Wan
縋	Kong	縋	To	縋	Sin	縋	T'ai	縋	Ying
縋	Lok	縋	Wán	縋	To	縋	Ts'ap	縋	Yuk
縋	Sit	縋	Chán	縋	Ts'ai	縋	Tán	縋	Chap
縋	Su	縋	Ch'au	縋	Tsau	縋	Un	縋	Fan
縋	Sz'	縋	Ch'auk	縋	Ts'oi	縋	Un	縋	Fung
縋	Tit	縋	Chui	縋	Tsung	縋	Wai	縋	Li
縋	Tsut	縋	Chdt	縋	Tsz'	縋	Ai	縋	Lá
縋	Tung	縋	Fi	縋	Wai	縋	Ch'an	縋	Lái
縋	Yan	縋	i	縋	Wán	縋	Chí	縋	Lut
縋	Yung	縋	K'ai	縋	Wik	縋	Chui	縋	Máng
縋	Hí	縋	Kan	縋	Yui	縋	Fok	縋	Mau
縋	Kang	縋	Ki	縋	Káb	縋	Kim	縋	Mi
縋	K'au	縋	Ki	縋	Kwak	縋	Kò	縋	Pid
縋	King	縋	Kong	縋	Kám	縋	Lím	縋	Shuk
縋		縋	Kun	縋	Ein	縋		縋	

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甬 ¹	Yung	由 ¹	Yan	畢 ¹	Pat	寔 ⁹	Chí	疔 ¹	Ting	疋 ¹⁰³
甯 ⁷	Ning	男 ¹	Nám	富 ¹	Tóm	疑 ¹	f	疔 ¹	Kau ³	疋 ¹⁰⁴
		甸 ¹	Tín	番 ⁷	Fán			疔 ¹	Shán ⁴	疒 ¹
		町 ¹	Ting	異 ¹	P'án			疔 ¹	Ch'an	
		画 ¹	Wá	畀 ¹	f			疔 ¹	Kái	
		毗 ³	Man	畱 ¹	Lau			疔 ¹	K'í	
		界 ¹	Pí	畬 ¹	Shé			疔 ¹	Pá	
		畱 ¹	Tsz'	畹 ¹	Tsun			疔 ¹	Yau	
		畹 ⁴	Hün	畫 ²	Wá			疔 ¹	Yik	
		畹 ¹	Kái	畫 ²	Wák			疔 ¹	Chá ⁵	
		畹 ¹	Kang	畫 ²	K'í			疔 ¹	Ch'an	
		畹 ¹	T'in	當 ⁹	Tong			疔 ¹	Ching	
		畹 ¹	Wai	當 ⁹	Tong			疔 ¹	Fai	
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		畹 ¹	Fán	嘯 ¹⁴	Kéung			疔 ¹	P'í	
		畹 ¹	Lau	疆 ¹⁷	Tip			疔 ¹	Ping	
		畹 ¹	Maa	疊 ¹⁷				疔 ¹	T'ang	
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𦍋 Pí
𦍋¹⁷ Kí

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美 Mí
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翰 Hon
翹¹¹ Lik
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翹¹³ Yik
翹¹⁴ Wai
翹¹⁴ Iú
翹 T'ò

老 Ló
考 Hán
者 Ché
者 K'í
者 Mí
者 Kan
耄 Tík

130 肉月	肉 ₂ } Yuk 月 ₂ }	育 ₂ Yuk 胃 ₂ Chau ⁵ 胝 ₂ Ch'í 胝 ₂ Kú 胸 ₂ K'á 胞 ₂ Páu 背 ₂ Pái 胖 ₂ P'ún 胥 ₂ Sū 胆 ₂ Tán 胎 ₂ T'oi 胙 ₂ Tso 肺 ₂ Tsz' 胡 ₂ 6 胃 ₂ Wai 胤 ₂ Yan 脂 ₂ Chí ⁶ 跖 ₂ Chu 脊 ₂ Híp 胸 ₂ Hung 咽 ₂ ín 胯 ₂ Kwá 肱 ₂ Kwong	脉 ₂ Mak 脉 ₂ Mak 能 ₂ Nang 能 ₂ Nang 胼 ₂ Pín 脊 ₂ T'ik 肱 ₂ T's'ui 肱 ₂ T's'ui 肱 ₂ Tsz' 肱 ₂ Fá ⁷ 肱 ₂ Hong 脚 ₂ Kéuk 脛 ₂ King 腿 ₂ Lí 脛 ₂ Man 脛 ₂ Mui 脛 ₂ Shnn 脛 ₂ T'ing 脛 ₂ T's'o 脛 ₂ Tsun 脛 ₂ T'at 脛 ₂ Cháng ⁸ 脛 ₂ Chéung	腓 ₂ Fí 腑 ₂ Fú 腐 ₂ Fú 脉 ₂ Hín 腔 ₂ Hong 脛 ₂ íp 脛 ₂ Nam 肱 ₂ Nám 脾 ₂ P'í 腎 ₂ Shan 脛 ₂ Sik 脛 ₂ T'ín 腕 ₂ ún 脛 ₂ Yat 脛 ₂ Ch'éung ⁹ 脛 ₂ Chung 脛 ₂ Fuk 脛 ₂ Iá 脛 ₂ Mui 脛 ₂ Nò 脛 ₂ Sing 脛 ₂ Soi 脛 ₂ T'un	脛 ₂ ü 脛 ₂ Wo 脛 ₂ Wo 脛 ₂ Kák ¹⁰ 脛 ₂ Kò 脛 ₂ Liú 脛 ₂ Lú 脛 ₂ P'í 脛 ₂ Pok 脛 ₂ P'ong 脛 ₂ T'oi 脛 ₂ Ch'un ¹¹ 脛 ₂ Fú 脛 ₂ Káu 脛 ₂ Kwok 脛 ₂ Lut 脛 ₂ Mok 脛 ₂ T'ong 脛 ₂ Ai ¹² 脛 ₂ Fán 脛 ₂ Kí 脛 ₂ Mò 脛 ₂ Ní
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砵 ² Ngat	硝 ² Siú	磳 ² K'ok	磬 ² Lun	社 ² Shé
砵 ⁴ Fú	碯 ² K'í	磊 ² Lui	磬 ² P'án	祀 ² Ts'z'
砵 ² Hóm	碯 ² K'í	碼 ² Má	磬 ² Tsíu	社 ² Chí
砵 ² P'ai	碯 ² Luk	硯 ² Pí	磬 ² Wong	枋 ² Fong
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泵 ² Tam	碯 ² Ngóí	磐 ² P'án	磬 ² Lím	祈 ² K'í
泵 ² Tam	碯 ² P'ang	礪 ² Shín	礪 ² Ngóí	祇 ² Chí
砌 ² Ts'ai	碑 ² Pí	礪 ² Song	礪 ² Fán	祝 ² Chuk
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芒 Mong

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辛 Ts'ing 荳蔻 Ts'ing

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Fan Ho
Fan Ho

Fau 以 f
Fau 萬 c

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am Kòl

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葦 ⁷	Fú	蒹 ⁷	Tik	萍 ⁷	Píng	葦 ⁷	Hán	葦 ⁷	Wai
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蒺 ^{Tsat}	蕘 ^{Ngai}	蕎 ^{K'íú}	薊 ^{Kai}	藻 ⁵
蒨 ^{Tsik}	蕘 ^{Nid}	蕘 ^{K'u}	薊 ^{K'ung}	蓂 ⁵
蒼 ^{Ts'ong}	荀 ^{Pák}	蕘 ^{Kút}	蕘 ^{Kwang}	藎 ⁵
秦 ^{Tsun}	華 ^{Pat}	蕘 ^{Kwai}	藎 ^{Kwo}	薺 ⁵
蒨 ^{Yéuk}	藟 ^{Pò}	蕘 ^{Mò}	藎 ^{Lui}	藉 ²
蓂 ^{Yuk}	藟 ^{P'ò}	蕘 ^{Pai}	藎 ^{Mí}	藏 ²
蓉 ^{Yung}	蓬 ^{P'ung}	蕘 ^{Shun}	藎 ^{Pok}	藏 ²
陳 ^{Ch'an}	蔬 ^{Sho}	蕘 ^{Siú}	藎 ^{San}	蕘 ²
蔗 ^{Ché}	蓂 ^{Shun}	蕘 ^{Tang}	藎 ^{Sát}	藎 ⁵
遂 ^{Chuk}	蓂 ^{Suk}	蕘 ^{Tong}	藎 ^{Sít}	藎 ⁵
蕘 ^{Fan}	蓂 ^{Sz'}	蕘 ^{Tsiú}	藎 ^{T'ai}	藎 ⁵
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蕘 ^{K'au}	蓂 ^{T'íú}	蕘 ^{Ts'út}	藎 ^{Ts'éung}	藎 ⁵
蕘 ^{K'éung}	蓂 ^{Tséung}	蕘 ^{Wá}	藎 ^{Tsín}	藎 ⁵
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蕘 ^{Lid}	蓂 ^{T'ung}	蕘 ^{Yui}	藎 ^{Fan}	藎 ⁵
蕘 ^{Luk}	蓂 ^{Wai}	蕘 ^{Yui}	藎 ^f	藎 ⁵
蕘 ^{Lúi}	蓂 ^{Yam}	蕘 ^{Há}	藎 ^{Kò}	藎 ⁵
蕘 ^{Má}	蕘 ^{Fan}	蕘 ^{Hái}	藎 ^{Lám}	藎 ⁵

140 艸	蘄 ¹ K'í	藜 ²¹ Lái	虍 ¹ Fú	虫 ¹ Ch'ung	蛙 ¹ Cha
141 艸	蘄 ² Lái	藜 ² Yik	虍 ² Fú	虫 ² Fái	蝻 ¹ Im
142 虍	蘄 ³ Lò	藜 ³ Ngong	虍 ³ Yénk	虫 ³ K'au	蝻 ² Nam
虫	蘄 ⁴ Lun		虍 ⁴ Háu	虫 ⁴ Shat	蝻 ³ Kí
	藜 ¹ Oi		虍 ⁵ K'ín	虫 ⁵ Fúi	蝻 ⁴ ín
	蘄 ² P'an		虍 ⁶ Ch'ü	虫 ⁶ Wai	蝻 ⁵ Ling
	蘇 ³ Sá		虍 ⁷ Ch'ü	虫 ⁷ Hung	蝻 ⁶ Shé
	蘄 ⁴ T'ok		虍 ⁸ Hú	虫 ⁸ Kong	蝻 ⁷ Tán
	藻 ⁵ Tsò		虍 ⁹ Lò	虫 ⁹ Ch'í	蝻 ⁸ Ts'ü
	蘄 ⁶ T'ai		虍 ¹⁰ Hò	虫 ¹⁰ Fo	蝻 ⁹ Yau
	蘄 ⁷ Wan		虍 ¹¹ Hò	虫 ¹¹ Tau	蝻 ¹⁰ Chat
	蘄 ⁸ Fán		虍 ¹² ü	虫 ¹² Fú	蝻 ¹¹ Chü
	蘄 ⁹ Fán		虍 ¹³ Kwik	虫 ¹³ Kái	蝻 ¹² Káu
	蘄 ¹⁰ í		虍 ¹⁴ Chán	虫 ¹⁴ Kung	蝻 ¹³ Kóp
	蘄 ¹¹ K'ü		虍 ¹⁵ Fai	虫 ¹⁵ Man	蝻 ¹⁴ K'ung
	蘄 ¹² Lán		虍 ¹⁶ Kwik	虫 ¹⁶ P'í	蝻 ¹⁵ K'ót
	蘄 ¹³ Lím			虫 ¹⁷ Pong	蝻 ¹⁶ Tsz
	蘄 ¹⁴ Lung			虫 ¹⁸ Ts'ám	蝻 ¹⁷ Wá
	蘄 ¹⁵ Sín			虫 ¹⁹ Tsò	蝻 ¹⁸ Chít
	蘄 ¹⁶ Yau			虫 ²⁰ Yan	蝻 ¹⁹ Ch'ü
	蘄 ¹⁷ Ying			虫 ²¹ Yau	蝻 ²⁰ Fan
	蘄 ¹⁸ Chám			虫 ²² Yui	蝻 ²¹ Fung
	蘄 ¹⁹ Lo			虫 ²³ Chá	蝻 ²² Hóp
	蘄 ²⁰ Mí			虫 ²⁴ Ch'í	蝻 ²³ Hín

INDEX OF CHARACTERS.

蛭 ¹	Kūn	蛭 ¹	T'it	蛭 ¹	Yau	蛭 ¹	Máu	蛭 ¹	Ch'ing
蛭 ²	Lí	蛭 ²	Tsing	蛭 ²	¹⁰ Kéung	蛭 ²	Ngò	蛭 ²	Hái
蛭 ³	Long	蛭 ³	Tung	蛭 ³	Má	蛭 ³	P'ái	蛭 ³	Héung
蛭 ⁴	'Ng	蛭 ⁴	Wik	蛭 ⁴	Máu	蛭 ⁴	Sik	蛭 ⁴	Hít
蛭 ⁵	Ngo	蛭 ⁵	Yik	蛭 ⁵	Ming	蛭 ⁵	Tai	蛭 ⁵	K'am
蛭 ⁶	Shan	蛭 ⁶	Yui	蛭 ⁶	Pán	蛭 ⁶	T'ong	蛭 ⁶	Kéung
蛭 ⁷	Sháu	蛭 ⁷	Fuk	蛭 ⁷	P'ong	蛭 ⁷	Tséung	蛭 ⁷	Lói
蛭 ⁸	Shuk	蛭 ⁸	Fuk	蛭 ⁸	Sz'	蛭 ⁸	Ts'ò	蛭 ⁸	Lo
蛭 ⁹	Tín	蛭 ⁹	Há	蛭 ⁹	T'ang	蛭 ⁹	Ts'ut	蛭 ⁹	Ngai
蛭 ¹⁰	T'ing	蛭 ¹⁰	Hít	蛭 ¹⁰	T'ong	蛭 ¹⁰	¹² Ch'ung	蛭 ¹⁰	Shim
蛭 ¹¹	T'ai	蛭 ¹¹	ín	蛭 ¹¹	Ts'un	蛭 ¹¹	K'ai	蛭 ¹¹	Shuk
蛭 ¹²	Yung	蛭 ¹²	Mong	蛭 ¹²	Tsz'	蛭 ¹²	Kí	蛭 ¹²	Ts'ák
蛭 ¹³	Ch'á	蛭 ¹³	Pin	蛭 ¹³	ün	蛭 ¹³	Kid	蛭 ¹³	Ying
蛭 ¹⁴	Ts'ü	蛭 ¹⁴	Shat	蛭 ¹⁴	Ying	蛭 ¹⁴	Küt	蛭 ¹⁴	Hò
蛭 ¹⁵	Chí	蛭 ¹⁵	Shik	蛭 ¹⁵	Yung	蛭 ¹⁵	Lò	蛭 ¹⁵	Mung
蛭 ¹⁶	Fau	蛭 ¹⁶	T'ai	蛭 ¹⁶	¹¹ Chat	蛭 ¹⁶	Mong	蛭 ¹⁶	Pan
蛭 ¹⁷	Fí	蛭 ¹⁷	Típ	蛭 ¹⁷	Ch'ik	蛭 ¹⁷	P'áng	蛭 ¹⁷	Ts'ai
蛭 ¹⁸	K'í	蛭 ¹⁸	ü	蛭 ¹⁸	Chung	蛭 ¹⁸	P'ón	蛭 ¹⁸	ü
蛭 ¹⁹	Kwo	蛭 ¹⁹	ü	蛭 ¹⁹	Kwok	蛭 ¹⁹	Shín	蛭 ¹⁹	Wok
蛭 ²⁰	Lun	蛭 ²⁰	Wai	蛭 ²⁰	Lau	蛭 ²⁰	Shín	蛭 ²⁰	¹⁵ Chák
蛭 ²¹	Mang	蛭 ²¹	Wo	蛭 ²¹	Lí	蛭 ²¹	Siá	蛭 ²¹	Ch'un
蛭 ²²	Mat	蛭 ²²	Wong	蛭 ²²	Lo	蛭 ²²	Wai	蛭 ²²	Fán
蛭 ²³	Sik	蛭 ²³	Yau	蛭 ²³	Má	蛭 ²³	¹³ Ch'ái	蛭 ²³	Lai
蛭 ²⁴	Tai	蛭 ²⁴		蛭 ²⁴		蛭 ²⁴		蛭 ²⁴	Lui

142	虫	蝻 ²	Lai	血 ¹	Hüt	行 ¹	Hang	衣 ¹	í	袒 ¹	Tán
143	血	蝻 ²	M't	血 ¹	Fong	行 ²	Hang	表 ²	Piá ³	袒 ²	Tán
144	行	蝻 ²	Tò ¹⁶	血 ¹	Nuk ⁴	行 ³	Hong	衫 ³	Shám	袒 ³	Tán
145	衣	蝻 ²	Fung ¹⁷	血 ¹	Yan ⁵	衍 ⁴	Hon	裏 ⁴	Ch'ung	袒 ⁴	Tán
	衣	蝻 ²	Kú	血 ¹	衆 ⁶	衍 ⁵	ín	衾 ⁵	K'am	袴 ⁵	Fú
	衣	蝻 ²	Kún	血 ¹	衾 ⁶	術 ⁶	Shut	衿 ⁶	K'am	袴 ⁶	Kwá
	衣	蝻 ²	Wai	血 ¹	衾 ⁷	街 ⁷	ün	袂 ⁷	Kw'an	袂 ⁷	Fuk
	衣	蝻 ²	Ts'ám ¹⁸	血 ¹	衾 ⁸	街 ⁸	Kái ⁶	袂 ⁸	Mai	袂 ⁸	Kit
	衣	蝻 ²	Mán ¹⁹	血 ¹	衾 ⁹	街 ⁹	Tung	袂 ⁹	Náp	袂 ⁹	Lit
	衣	蝻 ²	Nán	血 ¹	衾 ¹⁰	街 ¹⁰	Ngá ⁷	袂 ¹⁰	Shui	袂 ¹⁰	Ts'oi
	衣	蝻 ²		血 ¹	衾 ¹¹	街 ¹¹	Yung	袂 ¹¹	Sui	袂 ¹¹	Yam
	衣	蝻 ²		血 ¹	衾 ¹²	街 ¹²	Ch'ung ⁹	袂 ¹²	Ts'ui	袂 ¹²	Yan
	衣	蝻 ²		血 ¹	衾 ¹³	街 ¹³	6	袂 ¹³	ün	袂 ¹³	Yan
	衣	蝻 ²		血 ¹	衾 ¹⁴	街 ¹⁴	Wai ⁶	袂 ¹⁴	Yam	袂 ¹⁴	Ch'ing
	衣	蝻 ²		血 ¹	衾 ¹⁵	街 ¹⁵	Hang ¹⁰	袂 ¹⁵	Ch'an ⁵	袂 ¹⁵	Chong
	衣	蝻 ²		血 ¹	衾 ¹⁶	街 ¹⁶	Wáng	袂 ¹⁶	Fat	袂 ¹⁶	K'au
	衣	蝻 ²		血 ¹	衾 ¹⁷	街 ¹⁷	Wai	袂 ¹⁷	Ká	袂 ¹⁷	Kw'an
	衣	蝻 ²		血 ¹	衾 ¹⁸	街 ¹⁸	K'ü ¹⁸	袂 ¹⁸	K'ü	袂 ¹⁸	Lí
	衣	蝻 ²		血 ¹	衾 ¹⁹	街 ¹⁹		袂 ¹⁹	Ling	袂 ¹⁹	Lí
	衣	蝻 ²		血 ¹	衾 ²⁰	街 ²⁰		袂 ²⁰	Pí	袂 ²⁰	Níu
	衣	蝻 ²		血 ¹	衾 ²¹	街 ²¹		袂 ²¹	P'í	袂 ²¹	Pò
	衣	蝻 ²		血 ¹	衾 ²²	街 ²²		袂 ²²	P'í	袂 ²²	Pau
	衣	蝻 ²		血 ¹	衾 ²³	街 ²³		袂 ²³	P'ò	袂 ²³	Shá
	衣	蝻 ²		血 ¹	衾 ²⁴	街 ²⁴		袂 ²⁴	Tái	袂 ²⁴	ü
	衣	蝻 ²		血 ¹	衾 ²⁵	街 ²⁵		袂 ²⁵	Toi	袂 ²⁵	Yai

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裨 ⁸	P'í	襖 ⁸	Lá	襖 ⁸	Ch'an	覓 ⁸	Hat	覓 ⁸	Hat	
徒 ⁸	Piá	襖 ⁸	Séung	襖 ⁸	Lung	覓 ⁸	Kí	覓 ⁸	Shing	
裴 ⁸	P'ai	襖 ⁸	Pò	襖 ⁸	Tsáp			覓 ⁸	T'ín	
裳 ⁸	Shéung	襖 ⁸	Sín	襖 ⁸	Nong			覓 ⁸	Tò	
裼 ⁸	T'ik	襖 ⁸	S't	襖 ⁸				覓 ⁸	Ts'an	
袍 ⁸	T'ò	襖 ⁸	K'éung	襖 ⁸				覓 ⁸	Ü	
複 ⁸	Fuk	襖 ⁸	Kik	襖 ⁸				覓 ⁸	Kau	
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褒 ⁸	Pò	襖 ⁸	Tsáp	襖 ⁸				覓 ⁸	Kan	
褊 ⁸	Pò	襖 ⁸	Chím	襖 ⁸				覓 ⁸	Ts'ín	
提 ⁸	T'ai	襖 ⁸	Fúi	襖 ⁸				覓 ⁸	Káu	
衰 ⁸	Yau	襖 ⁸	K'am	襖 ⁸				覓 ⁸	Kok	
裼 ⁸	Ch'í	襖 ⁸	Lín	襖 ⁸				覓 ⁸	Lám	
褊 ⁸	Fú	襖 ⁸	ò	襖 ⁸				覓 ⁸	Tik	
褊 ⁸	Hín	襖 ⁸	P'ik	襖 ⁸				覓 ⁸	Kún	

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賁 ³ Tsz'	賣 ³ Mái	賊 ³ Tsong		赴 ³ Ch'an	
賄 ³ Fúi	賄 ³ P'úi	贖 ³ Tsun		赴 ³ Ch'an	
賈 ³ Ká	賞 ³ Shéung	贖 ³ Ngán ¹⁵		超 ³ Ch'ia	
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賕 ³ Koi	賤 ³ Tsín	贖 ³ Kóm ¹⁷		起 ³ Ts'ü	
賕 ³ Lò	賜 ³ Ts'z'			越 ³ üt	
賕 ³ Shí	賴 ³ Lái ⁹			越 ³ T'ia	
賕 ³ Ts'ák	賄 ³ Tò			越 ³ Tsz'	
賕 ³ Tsong	賄 ³ Chak ¹⁰			趙 ³ Chiú	
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賕 ³ Yam	賺 ³ Chám			趣 ³ Ts'ü	
賕 ³ Chan	賄 ³ Fú			趨 ³ Ch'au	
賕 ³ Pan	購 ³ Kau			趨 ³ Ts'ü	
賕 ³ Pan	賄 ³ Shong			趨 ³ Tsán	
賕 ³ Shé	賈 ³ Tsai				
賕 ³ Chat	賽 ³ Ts'oi				
賕 ³ Chí	賕 ³ Chan ¹¹				
賕 ³ Chau	賕 ³ Chí				
賕 ³ Chéung	賕 ³ Chui				

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足, Tsuk	跡, Tsik	踰, ü	蹤, Tsung	躍, Yéuk
趵, P'áu	跡, Te'ün	蹂, Yau	蹕, Fán ¹²	躑, Chák ¹⁵
趾, Chí	踞, Kí ⁷	蹊, K'ai ¹⁰	蹕, Hái	躑, Chí
趺, Fú	踞, Kuk	蹇, Kín	蹕, Kéuk	躑, Ch'ín
踴, Kat	踴, Léung	蹇, P'ong	蹕, Kiú	躑, Ch'ín
跋, K'í	踴, P'ò	蹇, P'ún	蹕, Kút	躑, Lik
跣, P'á	踴, Yung	蹇, P'ún	蹕, Kwai	躑, Líp
跣, Chik ⁵	踴, Cháu ⁸	蹇, Tín	蹕, Lóm	躑, Lun ¹⁶
跣, Fú	踴, Ch'í	蹇, Tò	蹕, P'it	躑, Ts'ín
距, K'ü	踴, Kú	蹇, Ts'éung	蹕, Puk	躑, Lán ¹⁷
跋, Pai	踴, K'ün	蹇, Tsik	蹕, Sang	躑, Níp ¹⁸
跑, P'áu	踴, Suk	蹇, Ts'o	蹕, Tsang	躑, Fok
跋, Pút	踴, Táp	蹇, Chik ¹¹	蹕, Sín	
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蹕, K'í	蹕, Ch'ai	蹇, Sái	蹕, Chuk	
蹕, Kwá	蹕, Chung	蹇, Suk	蹕, Nuk	
蹕, Kwai	蹕, Kú	蹇, Tik	蹕, P'ik	
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蹕, Sín	蹕, Típ	蹇, Tsik	蹕, Ts'ò	
蹕, T'íu		蹕, Ts'uk	蹕, Ch'au ¹⁴	
			蹕, Tsai	

158 身
159 車
160 辛

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躬 ¹ Kung	車 ¹ Kū	輅 ² Shik	輯 ¹ Ts'ap	辜 ¹ Kū
躄 ⁴ Tam	軋 ¹ Chát	載 ¹ Tsoi	輅 ² Ts'au	辜 ² Tsūi
躄 ⁶ To	軌 ¹ Kwai	載 ² Tsoi	輅 ¹ ūn	辟 ¹ Ts'z'
躄 ⁷ Piū	軍 ¹ Kwan	輅 ¹ Chíp	輅 ¹ Yau	辟 ² P'ik
闕 ⁸ Ni	軒 ³ Hín	輔 ² Fú	輅 ¹⁰ Chín	辣 ² Lát
軀 ¹¹ K'ū	軋 ¹ üt	輅 ⁷ Hing	輅 ² Hat	辦 ² Pán
	軋 ⁴ Ák	輅 ⁸ Wán	輅 ¹ Kuk	辦 ² Pín
	輅 ² Náp	輅 ⁸ Chán	輅 ¹ ū	辭 ¹² Ts'z'
	軟 ¹ ūn	輅 ¹ Chau	輅 ¹ ūn	辭 ¹³ Pín
	軋 ⁵ Ch'an	輅 ¹ Chút	輅 ¹¹ Ch'áu	辭 ¹⁴ Pín
	軋 ¹ Chí	輅 ¹ Fai	輅 ¹ Chán	
	輅 ² Chuk	輅 ¹ í	輅 ¹ Káu	
	輅 ¹ lú	輅 ² Léung	輅 ¹ Luk	
	輅 ¹ K'í	輅 ² Lím	輅 ¹² Ch'ít	
	輅 ¹ O	輅 ¹ Ling	輅 ¹ Fán	
	輅 ¹ Póí	輅 ¹ Lun	輅 ¹ Kíú	
	軋 ¹ Tít	輅 ¹ Mong	輅 ¹ Lun	
	軋 ¹ Yat	輅 ¹ Ngai	輅 ¹ Hóm	
	輅 ⁶ Chau	輅 ¹ Púi	輅 ¹⁴ Kwang	
	輅 ¹ Chí	輅 ¹ Tsz'	輅 ¹⁵ Lik	
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161 辰 ₁ Shan	走 ₁ Ch'áuk	迷 ₁ Mai	透 ₁ T'au	道 ₂ Tò
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迂 ₄ Ts'in	逃 ₃ T'ò	造 ₃ Ts'ò	違 ₂ Wai	運 ₂ Wan
述 ₄ Chun	迹 ₃ Tsik	造 ₄ Ts'ò	運 ₂ Wong	遑 ₂ Yan
返 ₂ Fán	退 ₃ T'úi	速 ₂ Ts'uk	遊 ₂ Yan	遣 ₁₀ Hín
近 ₂ Kan	迴 ₃ ūi	通 ₂ T'ung	遑 ₂ Id	遣 ₂ Kan
迂 ₂ 'Ng	逆 ₂ Vik	週 ₂ Chau	遑 ₂ Lau	遑 ₂ Sò
迂 ₂ Ngá	這 ₇ Ché	道 ₂ Kín	遑 ₂ Sun	遞 ₂ Tai
迂 ₂ Wong	逞 ₂ Ch'ing	逾 ₂ Lun	遞 ₂ Táp	遠 ₁₁ ün
迎 ₂ Ying	逐 ₂ Chuk	逮 ₂ Toi	遞 ₂ Ché	遲 ₂ Ch'í
迓 ₅ f	逢 ₂ Fung	進 ₂ Tsun	遞 ₂ Ngò	適 ₂ Shik
迴 ₂ Kwing	逕 ₂ Káng	透 ₂ Wai	遞 ₂ Tsò	
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述 ₂ Shut	述 ₂ K'au	遏 ₂ Át		
迪 ₂ Tik	逕 ₂ Kwáng	遏 ₂ Ch'ün		
迭 ₂ Tít	連 ₂ Lín	遐 ₂ Há		
迢 ₂ T'íu	逋 ₂ Pò	過 ₂ Kwo		
迢 ₂ T'ò	逝 ₂ Shai	遍 ₂ Pik		
迢 ₂ Toi	迢 ₂ Síd	遍 ₂ P'ín		
迢 ₂ Chui	迢 ₂ Sun	遂 ₂ Sui		
迢 ₂ Hau	迢 ₂ Tai	達 ₂ Tát		
迢 ₂ K'út	逗 ₂ Tau			

𨔵¹ Ts'uk𨔶¹² Iú𨔷¹ Liú𨔸¹ Lun𨔹¹ Lut𨔺² Ng𨔻¹ Sün𨔼¹ Sün𨔽² Sün𨔾¹ Ts'ün𨔿¹ Tsun𨕀¹ Wai𨕁¹³ Chün𨕂¹ Hai𨕃¹ Iú𨕄² Ku𨕅² Mai𨕆² Pi𨕇² Sui𨕈¹ Sün Wän𨕉¹⁴ í𨕊¹ Mió𨕋¹⁵ Pin邏² Lo¹⁹邑¹ Yap邨¹ Mong邕¹ Yung邕⁴ Ná邕¹ No邕¹ No邕¹ Pan邕¹ Pong邕¹ Ts'é邕¹ Yé邕¹ Ts'ün邕¹ Ying邕¹ Hon邕¹ Ping邕¹ P'ái邕² Shiú邕¹ Tai邕¹ T'oi邕¹ Yau邕⁶ Chat邕¹ Chü邕¹ Káu邕¹ Sun邕¹ Yuk邕⁷ Ch'ing邕¹ Fú邕¹ K'ok邕² Kwan邕¹ Long邕¹ Shing邕⁸ Kwok邕² Pò邕¹ Sham邕¹ Yau邕⁹ Mi邕² Ngok邕¹ Tò邕¹ Wan邕² Yéuk邕¹⁰ Héung邕¹ Tsau邕¹ ō邕¹² Chéung邕¹ Pí邕¹ Yung邕² Ch'ing邕¹ Lun邕¹ P'ò邕¹ Tán邕² Tang邕¹³ íp邕¹⁴ Tsau邕¹⁸ Fung邕¹⁹ Lai

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邕

邕

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邕

邕

164	西	Yau	酩	T'ò	醴	Lai ¹³	采	Ts'oi ¹³	里	Li
西	酩	Ting	酩	Chán ⁸	醴	Nung	釋	Shik	重	Chung
165	會	Ts'au	酩	ím	醴	Fan ¹⁴			重	Ch'ung
采	酩	Chau ³	酩	Luk	醴	Ling ¹⁷			野	Yé
166	酩	Chéuk	酩	Shun	醴	Mí			量	Léang
里	配	P'ái	酩	T'ò	醴	Yéung ¹⁸			釐	Lí ¹¹
	酒	Ts'au	酩	Ts'ò	醴	Yan ¹⁹				
	酩	Mò	酩	Tsui	醴	Sz'				
	酩	Tám ⁴	酩	Sing ⁹	醴	ím				
	酩	ü	酩	Sú						
	酩	Ch'au ⁵	酩	T'ai						
	酩	Hóm	酩	Tám						
	酩	Kú	酩	ó						
	酩	Sú	酩	Chá ¹⁰						
	酩	T'ó	酩	Ch'au						
	酩	Tsok	酩	Hoi						
	酩	Ch'au ⁶	酩	Wan						
	酩	Lok	酩	fí ¹¹						
	酩	Ming	酩	Lí						
	酩	Huk ⁷	酩	Lò						
	酩	Káu	酩	Tséung ¹²						
	酩	Lút	酩	Hí						
	酩	Pò	酩	Tsiú						
	酩	Sün	酩							

金 Kam					167
針 Cham	鉗 K'ím	鋤 Ch'o ⁷	鎢 Kí	鍋 Wo	金
釧 Ch'úu	鉅 Kú	鋒 Fung	鋼 Kong	鎮 Chan ¹⁰	
釘 Ting	鈴 Ling	覲 Ín	鋸 Kú	鎚 Ch'ui	
釵 Ch'ái ³	鉋 P'áu	錄 K'au	鋤 Kú	鍬 Hau	
釧 Ch'ün	鉋 Pok	銀 Long	錄 Luk	鎧 Hoi	
釵 Hon	鉢 Pát	鉈 Mong	鎢 Náu	鎧 Pai	
釵 Kong	鉢 Pát	鉈 Múi	錫 Sik	鎢 Pok	
鈞 Tiú	鈿 T'ín	鋪 P'ò	錠 Ting	鍛 Shái	
鉅 Ák ⁴	鉄 T'ít	鉋 Pong	錢 Ts'ín	鎖 } So	
鉅 Cháp	鉈 T'ò	銹 Sau	錯 Ts'ò	鎖 } So	
鈔 Ch'áu	鉛 ün	銷 Siú	錯 Ts'ok	鎗 Ts'èung	
鉄 Fú	鉞 üt	鉞 T'ing	鎢 Tsz'	鎢 Tsz'	
釜 Fú	銖 Chü ⁶	鉞 Ts'am	鉞 Cham ⁹	鎢 Yat	
鉞 Kén	鉞 Ch'ung	鉞 Ts'ò	鎢 Chung	鎢 Yung	
鉞 K'ím	銜 Hám	鉞 ü	鎢 Kín	鎢 Ch'án ¹¹	
鈞 Kwan	鉞 Káu	鉞 Yé	鎢 Lín	鎢 Hang	
鈞 Náp	銓 K'ung	鉞 Yui	銓 Mau	鎢 King	
鈞 Nát	銓 Ming	銓 Yuk	銓 T'au	鎢 Lín	
鉞 Nau	銓 Ngán	銓 Chang ⁸	鎢 Tip	鎢 Mok	
鉞 Pá	銓 Sín	銓 Chui	鎢 Tò	鎢 Mán	
鉞 Tún	銓 Ts'ün	銓 Ch'ui	銓 Ts'íu	鎢 Ngò	
鉞 Ching	銓 T'ung	銓 í	銓 Tún	鎢 ò	
鉞 Ch'o	銓 Yíng	銓 Kam	銓 Wán	鎢 Piú	
鉞 Kau					
鉞 Ngau					

167	金	鏃	Sūn	鑄	Chū ¹⁴	長	Ch'éung	門	Mán	閭	Lá
168	鏃	T'ik	鑒	Kám	鑒	Chéung	門	閭	Shán	閭	üt
長	鏃	T'ong	鑒	Kám	閨		閨	閨	Shím	閨	Ái
長	鏃	Tsám	鑄	Wok	閨		閨	閨	Hón	閨	Ch'éung
門	鏃	Ts'éung	鑄	Chat ¹⁵	閨		閨	閨	Pai	閨	Fán
	鏃	Ts'ik	鑄	Kwong	閨		閨	閨	Hán ⁴	閨	fán
	鏃	Tsuk	鑄	Lū	閨		閨	閨	Hán	閨	Wik
	鏃	Yung	鑄	Piú	閨		閨	閨	Hoi	閨	Fút ⁹
	鏃	Chung ¹²	鑄	Pò	閨		閨	閨	Kán	閨	Hán
	鏃	Kí	鑄	Tsūn	閨		閨	閨	Kán	閨	Kút
	鏃	K'éung	鑄	Yéuk ¹⁶	閨		閨	閨	Man	閨	Kwik
	鏃	Náu	鑄	Lò ¹⁷	閨		閨	閨	Wang	閨	Lán
	鏃	Sau	鑄	Séung	閨		閨	閨	Yun	閨	òm
	鏃	Sín	鑄	Yéuk ¹⁸	閨		閨	閨	Cháp ⁵	閨	Shé
	鏃	Ts'am	鑄	Níp ¹⁹	閨		閨	閨	Náu	閨	Tò
	鏃	Tsiú	鑄	Lo	閨		閨	閨	Pí	閨	Wai
	鏃	Kū ¹³	鑄	Lūn	閨		閨	閨	Fát ⁶	閨	Yan ¹⁰
	鏃	Lín	鑄	Tsok	閨		閨	閨	Kok	閨	Ch'im
	鏃	T'it	鑄	Tsūn	閨		閨	閨	Kwai	閨	Ch'ong
	鏃	Tok	鑄	Fok ²⁰	閨		閨	閨	Mán	閨	Hoi
	鏃	Tong	鑄	Tong	閨		閨	閨	Ngoi	閨	Hóp
	鏃	Tsun	鑄		閨		閨	閨	Tsz'	閨	Hát
	鏃	Sūn	鑄		閨		閨	閨	Kw'an ⁷	閨	ít
	鏃	Wán	鑄		閨		閨	閨	Long	閨	

INDEX OF CHARACTERS.

閨	T'ín	阜 ²	Fau	陣 ²	Chan ⁷	隆	Lung	隕	Tsai
關	Kw'ai ¹¹	阡	Ts'ín ⁴	陟	Chik	隄	Tai	隕	Tsáp
關	Kwán	阨	Ak	除	Ch'ü	隄	Ts'ui	隱	Yan
闌	Chín ¹²	阨	Ák	陝	Háp	隊	Tái	隕	Fai ¹¹
闌	Fúi	阨	Ngak	陞	Pai	隄	ü	隕	Chat ¹⁶
闌	Hóm	阨	Chí	陞	Shím	隄	ü	隕	Lung
闌	K'ap ¹³	阨	Fong	陞	Shing	隄	Wong		
闌	P'ik	阨	Tsing	院	ün	隄	Yam		
闌	T'át	阿	ün	院	ün	隄	Yéung		
闌	Wán	阿	Á	陞	Ying	隄	Ying		
		阻	O	陳	Ch'an ⁸	隄	Ái ¹⁰		
		附	Cho	陳	Chan	隄	Kák		
		陂	Fá	陷	Hám	隄	Kwik		
		陂	Pi	陵	Ling	隄	Wan		
		阨	Po	陸	Luk	隄	Chéung ¹¹		
		阨	Tím	陞	P'í	隄	Kwik		
		阨	T'o	陞	P'úi	隄	Tsai		
		阨	Tsò	陞	Shui	隄	T'úi ¹²		
		限	Hán	陶	T'ò	隄	Hím ¹³		
		降	Hong	陞	Tsau	隄	Sui		
		降	Kong	陞	Yam	隄	Ts'ui		
		陞	Koi	陞	Chui ⁹	隄	Yuk		
		陞	Lau	陞	Kái	隄	Chat ¹⁴		
		陞	Mak						

171 隶 ² Toi	隹 Chui	雨 ū	霓 Ngai	靑 ² Tsing
172 隸 ² Tai	隹 ² Chik	雪 Sat	霓 ² Sáp	靑 ² Tsing
173 隹	雀 ² Tséuk	雩 ū	霞 ² Há	靑 ² Tsing
174 雨	雄 ² Hung	雩 ² Fan	霜 ² Séung	靑 ² Tsing
青	雇 Kú	雩 ² P'ong	霰 ² Mak	靑 ² Tsing
	雅 Ngá	雲 Wan	霰 ² Mò	靑 ² Tsing
	雁 ² Ngán	雩 ² Ling	霰 ² Tsáp	靑 ² Tsing
	集 Tsáp	雷 Lú	霰 ² Yam	靑 ² Tsing
	雉 ² Chí	電 Puk	霰 ² Lut	靑 ² Tsing
	雉 Tsá	電 ² Tín	霰 ² Sín	靑 ² Tsing
	雉 Tsun	需 Sù	霰 ² Ló	靑 ² Tsing
	雌 Ts'z'	霰 ² T'ai	霰 ² Pá	靑 ² Tsing
	雍 Yung	霰 ² Ch'am	霰 ² P'ik	靑 ² Tsing
	雉 Lok	霰 ² Chan	霰 ² P'ong	靑 ² Tsing
	雕 Tiá	霰 ² Mái	霰 ² Mai	靑 ² Tsing
	雕 Sui	霰 ² Muk	霰 ² Mung	靑 ² Tsing
	雕 Ch'o	霰 ² P'ái	霰 ² Sun	靑 ² Tsing
	雞 Kai	霰 ² Siú	霰 ² Tsai	靑 ² Tsing
	雙 Shéung	霰 ² T'ing	霰 ² Lik	靑 ² Tsing
	雜 Tsáp	霰 ² Chím	霰 ² Ling	靑 ² Tsing
	離 Yung	霰 ² Chá	霰 ² Oi	靑 ² Tsing
	離 Lí	霰 ² Fí	霰 ² Toi	靑 ² Tsing
	離 Nán	霰 ² Fok	霰 ² Oi	靑 ² Tsing
	離 Nán	霰 ² Lam		靑 ² Tsing

非 ⁷ Fí	面 ⁷ Mín	革 ⁴ Kák	韞 ¹⁰ Ts'au	韋 ³ Wai	175
非 ⁷ K'áu	靦 ⁷ T'ín	鞅 ⁴ Tik	鞅 ¹⁰ P'án	韋 ³ Yan	非 ¹⁷⁶
靡 ¹¹ Mí	靦 ¹² Fú	鞅 ⁴ Hà	鞅 ¹¹ Kwok	韋 ⁵ Fat	面 ¹⁷⁷
	靦 ¹⁴ Ím	鞅 ⁴ Kan	鞅 ¹³ Kéung	韋 ⁶ Múi	革 ¹⁷⁸
		鞅 ⁴ Pá	鞅 ¹⁵ Ts'ín	韋 ⁸ Káp	韋 ¹⁷⁸
		鞅 ⁴ Sáp		韋 ⁸ Ch'éung	
		鞅 ⁵ P'áu		韋 ⁹ Hon	
		鞅 ⁶ Yéung		韋 ⁹ Típ	
		鞅 ⁶ Há		韋 ¹⁰ Tún	
		鞅 ⁶ Kung		韋 ¹⁰ Wai	
		鞅 ⁶ On		韋 ¹¹ Kau	
		鞅 ⁷ T'ò		韋 ¹² T'ò	
		鞅 ⁷ Kün		韋 ¹² Wan	
		鞅 ⁷ Sháu		韋 ¹³ Pat	
		鞅 ⁷ Ts'iu		韋 ¹³ Wai	
		鞅 ⁸ T'iu		韋 ¹³ Tuk	
		鞅 ⁸ Hung			
		鞅 ⁸ Kuk			
		鞅 ⁹ Ping			
		鞅 ⁹ T'ò			
		鞅 ⁹ Kuk			
		鞅 ⁹ Pín			
		鞅 ⁹ Pong			
		鞅 ⁹ Tai			

179	韭	Kau	音	Yam	頁	ip	頤	Ngák	顙	Truk ¹¹
韭	韭	Kau ⁴	韻	Wau ⁴	頤	K'ing	頤	Sun	顙	Hò ¹²
180	載	Ts'ím ⁸	韶	Shiá ⁵	頂	Ting	頤	T'íd	顙	Kú
音			韻	Wan ¹⁰	頤	Hong ³	頤	Hòm ⁷	顙	Chín ¹³
181			響	Héung ¹³	頤	K'au	頤	Káp	顙	Hín ¹⁴
頁					順	Shun	頤	King	顙	P'an ¹⁵
					須	Su	頤	Lái	顙	Lò ¹⁶
					須	Su	頤	P'an	顙	K'an
					頤	Hong	頤	T'au		
					頤	Huk	頤	T'ing		
					頤	K'í	頤	T'ái		
					頤	Pán	頤	T'ái		
					頤	Ts'ung	頤	Wing ⁸		
					頤	Tun	頤	Fo		
					頤	Tun	頤	Ngák ⁹		
					預	ü	頤	Ngán		
					頤	Wán	頤	Soi		
					頤	Ling ⁵	頤	T'ai		
					頤	P'ó	頤	Yung		
					頤	P'án	頤	Lui ¹⁰		
					頤	át	頤	Song		
					頤	Hoi	頤	Tín		
					頤	í	頤	ün		
					頤	K'it				

風 Fung	飛 Fí	食 Shik	餓 Ngo ⁷	餽 T'ong
颶 Fú		食 Tsz'	餒 Nui	餽 Túi
颶 Sáp ⁵		飢 Kí	餽 Pò	餽 Kan ¹¹
颶 Ká ⁸		飢 Ts'an	餽 Shik	餽 Mán
颶 Sz' ⁹		飢 Ts'án	餽 Ts'an	餽 Mún
颶 Yéung		飢 T'ok ³	餽 Ts'uk	餽 Sau
颶 Íú ¹⁰		飢 Fán ⁴	餽 Ts'un	餽 Chán ¹²
颶 Sau		飢 Shik	餽 ũ	餽 Ch'í
颶 Sò		飢 Sün	餽 Hám ⁸	餽 í
颶 Lau ¹¹		飢 T'an	餽 Kún	餽 Íú
颶 P'íú		飢 ũ	餽 Ngáu	餽 Kí
颶 T'ò ¹⁴		飢 Yam	餽 T'am	餽 Kwai
		飢 Yam ⁵	餽 Tsín	餽 Sán
		飢 í	餽 Fán ⁹	餽 Shín
		飢 Páu	餽 Hau	餽 Chín ¹³
		飢 Shik	餽 Nún	餽 Héung
		飢 Tsz'	餽 T'ít	餽 Hóm
		飢 Héung ⁶	餽 ũ	餽 T'ò
		飢 Ní	餽 Wan ¹⁰	餽 Yung
		飢 Ping	餽 Hí	餽 ím ¹⁴
		飢 T'im	餽 íp	餽 Mung
		飢 Ts'z'	餽 Kò	餽 Ts'ám ¹⁷
		飢 Yéung	餽 Kwai	
		飢 Yéung		

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走
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辰 ¹ Shan	是 ¹ Ch'éuk	迷 ¹ Mai	透 ¹ T'au	道 ² Tò
辱 ² Yuk	迂 ¹ Hā	迺 ¹ Nái	逃 ² Tik	遁 ² Ts'au
農 ⁶ Nung	迄 ² Ngat	迸 ¹ Ping	途 ² T'ò	遁 ² Tun
	迅 ² Sun	送 ¹ Sung	造 ² Tsò	逾 ² ū
	迂 ¹ Ts'in	逃 ¹ T'ò	造 ¹ Ts'ò	遇 ² ū
	述 ⁴ Chun	迹 ¹ Tsik	造 ¹ Ts'ò	違 ² Wai
	返 ¹ Fán	退 ¹ T'úi	速 ¹ Ts'uk	運 ² Wan
	近 ² Kan	迴 ¹ ūi	通 ¹ Tung	遑 ¹ Wong
	迂 ¹ Ng	逆 ¹ Yik	遇 ¹ Chau	遊 ¹ Yan
	迓 ² Ngá	這 ⁷ Ché	道 ¹ Kún	道 ¹⁰ Hín
	迂 ² Wong	逞 ¹ Ch'ing	論 ¹ Lun	遙 ¹ Id
	迎 ¹ Ying	逐 ¹ Chuk	逮 ² Toi	遣 ¹ Kan
	迓 ⁵ f	逢 ¹ Fung	進 ¹ Tsun	遯 ² Lau
	迴 ¹ Kwing	逕 ¹ Káng	透 ¹ Wai	遯 ¹ Sò
	迫 ¹ Pik	逕 ¹ King	逸 ¹ Yat	遯 ¹ Sun
	述 ¹ Shut	述 ¹ K'au	過 ⁹ Át	遯 ² Tai
	迪 ¹ Tik	逕 ¹ Kwáng	過 ¹ Ch'an	逕 ¹ Táp
	迭 ¹ Tít	連 ¹ Lín	過 ¹ Há	遠 ¹ ūn
	迨 ¹ T'íu	逋 ¹ Pò	過 ¹ Kwo	遮 ¹¹ Ché
	迨 ¹ T'ò	逝 ² Shai	過 ¹ Pik	遲 ¹ Ch'í
	迨 ² Toi	迨 ¹ Síd	過 ¹ P'in	遲 ² Ngò
	迨 ⁶ Chui	逡 ¹ Sun	遂 ² Sui	適 ¹ Shik
	迨 ² Hau	逡 ² Tai	遂 ² Tát	道 ¹ Tsò
	迨 ¹ K'út	逗 ² Tau		

遼 ¹²	Ts'uk	邕 ¹⁹	Yap	郛 ¹²	Fú	鄆 ¹⁶²	Tán	走 ¹⁶³
遼 ¹²	Iá	邕 ¹⁹	Mong	郛 ¹²	K'ok	鄆 ¹⁶³	Tang	邑 ¹⁶³
遼 ¹²	Lid	邕 ¹⁹	Yung	郛 ¹²	Kwan	鄆 ¹⁶³	Íp	邑 ¹⁶³
遼 ¹²	Lun	邕 ¹⁹	Ná	郛 ¹²	Long	鄆 ¹⁶³	Tsau	邑 ¹⁶³
遼 ¹²	Lut	邕 ¹⁹	No	郛 ¹²	Shing	鄆 ¹⁶³	Fung	邑 ¹⁶³
遼 ¹²	'Ng	邕 ¹⁹	No	郛 ¹²	Kwok	鄆 ¹⁶³	Lai	邑 ¹⁶³
遼 ¹²	Sun	邕 ¹⁹	Pan	郛 ¹²	Pò	鄆 ¹⁶³		
遼 ¹²	Sun	邕 ¹⁹	Pong	郛 ¹²	Sham	鄆 ¹⁶³		
遼 ¹²	Sun	邕 ¹⁹	Ts'é	郛 ¹²	Yau	鄆 ¹⁶³		
遼 ¹²	Sun	邕 ¹⁹	Yé	郛 ¹²	Mí	鄆 ¹⁶³		
遼 ¹²	Ts'in	邕 ¹⁹	Ts'ün	郛 ¹²	Ngok	鄆 ¹⁶³		
遼 ¹²	Tsun	邕 ¹⁹	Ying	郛 ¹²	Tò	鄆 ¹⁶³		
遼 ¹²	Wai	邕 ¹⁹	Hon	郛 ¹²	Wan	鄆 ¹⁶³		
遼 ¹²	Chín	邕 ¹⁹	Ping	郛 ¹²	Yéuk	鄆 ¹⁶³		
遼 ¹²	Hái	邕 ¹⁹	P'úi	郛 ¹²	Héung	鄆 ¹⁶³		
遼 ¹²	Iú	邕 ¹⁹	Shiú	郛 ¹²	Tsau	鄆 ¹⁶³		
遼 ¹²	Ku	邕 ¹⁹	Tai	郛 ¹²	Ó	鄆 ¹⁶³		
遼 ¹²	Ku	邕 ¹⁹	T'oi	郛 ¹²	Chéung	鄆 ¹⁶³		
遼 ¹²	Mái	邕 ¹⁹	Yau	郛 ¹²	P'í	鄆 ¹⁶³		
遼 ¹²	Pí	邕 ¹⁹	Chat	郛 ¹²	Yung	鄆 ¹⁶³		
遼 ¹²	Sui	邕 ¹⁹	Chú	郛 ¹²	Ch'ing	鄆 ¹⁶³		
遼 ¹²	Sün	邕 ¹⁹	Káu	郛 ¹²	Lun	鄆 ¹⁶³		
遼 ¹²	Wán	邕 ¹⁹	Sun	郛 ¹²	P'ó	鄆 ¹⁶³		
遼 ¹²	f	邕 ¹⁹	Yuk	郛 ¹²				
遼 ¹²	Miú	邕 ¹⁹	Ch'ing	郛 ¹²				
遼 ¹²	Pín	邕 ¹⁹		郛 ¹²				

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鷓 Hot 9
鷓 Muk 2
鷓 Ngok 2
鷓 Tsau 2
鷓 6
鷓 10
鷓 An 1
鷓 Ang 1
鷓 Hek 2
鷓 Id 1
鷓 Kai 1
鷓 Kim 1
鷓 Lau 1
鷓 Sz 1
鷓 Ts'z 1
鷓 Tsik 1
鷓 Ts'ong 1
鷓 Wat 1
鷓 Yat 1
鷓 Yk 1
鷓 Au 11
鷓 Ché 1
鷓 Chí 1
鷓 Ché 1

鷓 í
鷓 Id 1
鷓 Ngò 2
鷓 òm 2
鷓 Tsuk 2
鷓 Hán 12
鷓 Kid 1
鷓 Liú 1
鷓 Pit 1
鷓 Tsau 1
鷓 Tsé 1
鷓 Wat 1
鷓 Chín 13
鷓 Lò 1
鷓 ũ 1
鷓 Ying 14
鷓 Ngok 14
鷓 Lui 15
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鷓 Ying 17
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鷓 Kán 1
鷓 Li 19

鷓 Lún

鹵 Ló 7
鹵 Kán 7
鹵 Hám 9
鹵 ím 13
鹵 Kán 13

鹿 Lok 2
鹿 Yk 4
鹿 Pí 4
鹿 Ché 5
鹿 Mí 6
鹿 ũ 7
鹿 K'í 8
鹿 K'wan 8
鹿 Lai 2
鹿 Lok 2
鹿 Ngai 2
鹿 Ká 2
鹿 Ní 2
鹿 Shé 10
鹿 Chéung 11
鹿 Lung 12
鹿 Ling 22
鹿 Ts'ò 22

<p>闕 T'ín 闕 Kw'ái¹¹ 闕 Kwán 闕 Chín¹² 闕 Fúi 闕 Hóm 闕 K'ap 闕 P'ik¹³ 闕 T'át 闕 Wán</p>	<p>阜² } Fau 阡² } Ts'ín 阡 Ak 阡 Ák 阡 Ngak 阡 Chí 阡 Fong 阡 Tsing 阡 Ün 阡 Á 阡 O 阡 Cho 阡 Fú 阡 Pi 阡 Po 阡 Po 阡 Tím 阡 T'ó 阡 Tsò 阡 Hán 阡 Hong 阡 Kong 阡 Koi 阡 Lau 阡 Mak</p>	<p>陣² Chan⁷ 陟 Chik 除 Ch'ü 陟 Háp 陟 Pai 陟 Shím 陟 Shing 院 Ün 院 Ün 陟 Ying 陟 Ch'an⁸ 陳 Chan 陳 Hám 陟 Ling 陟 Luk 陟 P'í 陟 P'úi 陟 Shui 陶 T'ò 陟 Tsau 陟 Yam 隊² Chui⁹ 階 Kái</p>	<p>隆 Lung 隄 Tai 隋 Ts'ui 隊 Tái 隅 Ü 限 Üi 隍 Wong 陰 Yam 陽 Yéung 陞 Ying 陞 Ái¹⁰ 隔 Kák 隙 Kwik 隕 Wan 障¹¹ Chéung 隙 Kwik 際 Tsai 隕¹² T'úi 險¹³ Hím 隧 Sui 隨 Ts'ui 隕 Yuk 隕¹⁴ Chat</p>	<p>隕 Tsai 隕 Tsáp 隱 Yan 隕 Fai¹⁵ 隕 Chat¹⁶ 隕 Lung</p>	<p>169 門 170 阜 阜</p>
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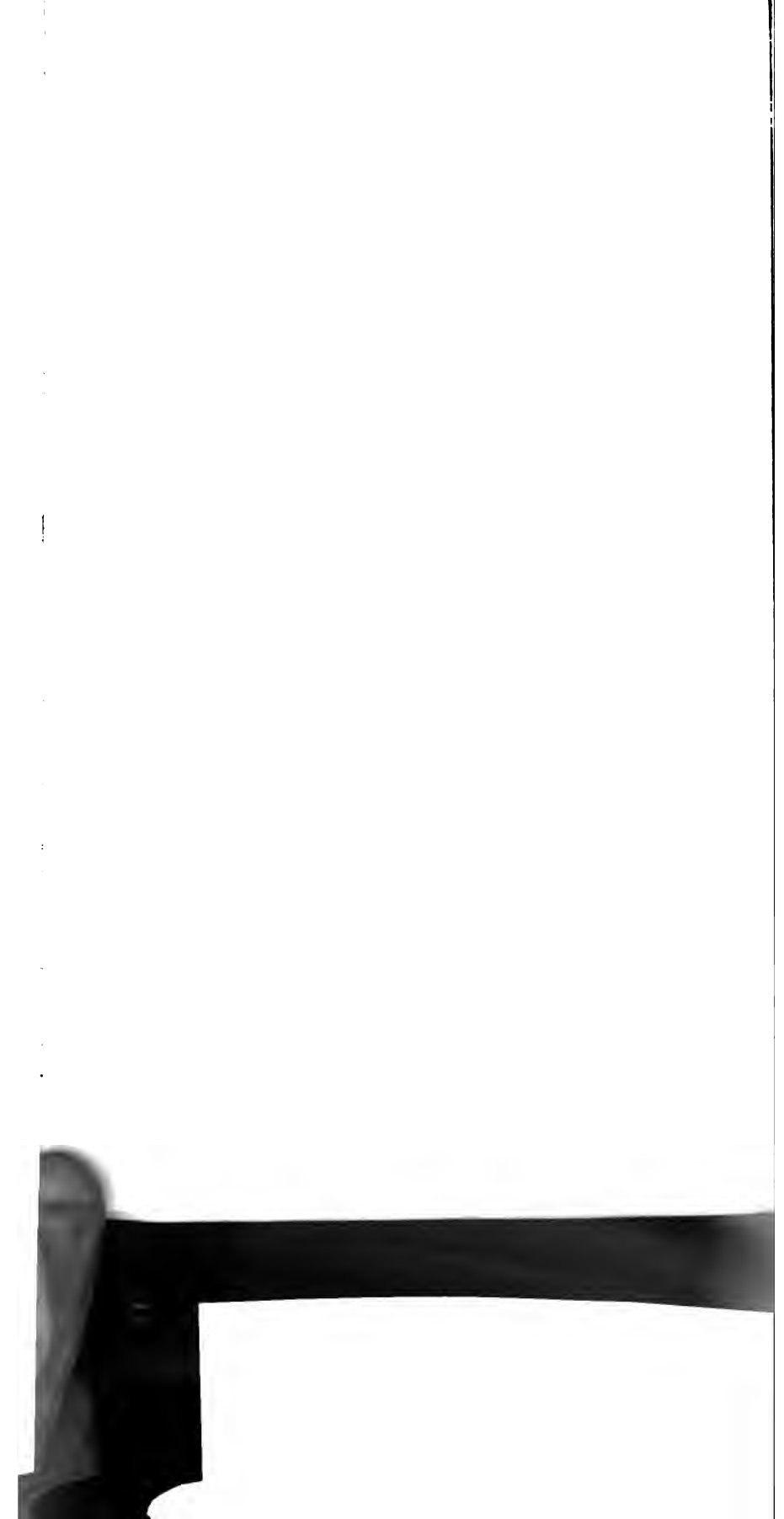
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